Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,673. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THEY ALL KNEW DR. DEPEW

Treated to Red Lemonade and No End of Free Tickets.

THEN HE STARTED FOR CONEY ISLAND

But Dean Quigley of the Battery Proved the Iconoclast, and Incidentally Won Some Bets from His Companions.

It is good to be great. If any one doubts that proposition let him ask Chauncey M. Depew. Everybody knows Chauncey Depew, even those who sell lemonade at Battery Park landing places, and those who provide tickets for the excursionists of a day, are familiar with this striking personality.

On that part of the Battery which is now devoted to the landing of and embarking of the many bound to and from Coney Island, Rockaway, Long Branch, and elsewhere, is a lemonade stand presided over by "Jim" Donovan. He also sells tickets to Coney Island. There also is the orbit of Nell Lafferty, who dispenses tickets to such out-of-town people as are curious about statues of the sort called liberty. John Davis also sells tickets there to Long Branch and other places, and knows what's what; that comprehensive knowledge including a familiarity with every one who is worth knowing.

Davis was selling tickets yesterday, as usual, when a tall figure strode through a group heading for the landing place. Davis looked up and recognized the President of the New-York Central and the Bowery-christened "peach" of the Union League.

Davis quit selling tickets and plucked his friend of the lemonade stand by the arm.

"There's Chauncey," he whispered.

Donovan looked, and saw a tall, well-dressed figure, whose pearl gray tile overshadowed an aquiline nose and little tufts of gray hair on either cheek. He said it was "Chansy" all right, and marveled greatly that he should be there.

The two sidled near the distinguished man. The latter saw the looks of admiration and curiosity, and came to a halt. His two discoverers were emboldened, and approached closer.

"Well, boys," said he, with geniality and bonhommie, "what great man do I remind you of?"

The sunny smile and air of comradeship broke through the little ice of reserve. Davis poked the visitor in the ribs, and with a knowing smile said, "Why, of Chauncey Depew, of course. Who else?"

"See here," Davis added, with enthusiasm, thinking perhaps of what a long stretch of railway the New-York Central is possessed, and of prospective passes, "you ought to go on board one of our boats; here's a ticket; a dozen of 'em," and he stuffed a handful of tickets into the gentleman's pocket. Donovan, jealous of the headway his compatriot was making, ranged near. He caught a favoring glance, and forthwith pressed a bunch of Coney Island tickets into the hand of the visitor. And encouraged by the evident appreciation of the little attention, he dragged the distinguished acquaintance to the refreshment stand and brewed forthwith a glass of red-headed lemonade.

A little crowd had gathered in the meantime.

"This reminds me," said the eminent guest of Donovan, as he raised the glass and studied its sunset glow, "this reminds me of Peekskill. An old Hudson River farmer, who lives up in Peekskill, whom I have known for years used to—"

The murmur which had arisen at the first sentence swelled into a shout. The lemonade quaffer flicked a speck of dust from his Prince Albert and looked happy. Those in the front file prepared for some joke of a majestic age, and insistent outsiders queried impatiently, "Who is it?"

"Why, Chansy, of course," a dozen replied. And while the little coterie elbowed its way to a nearer view, the dispenser of Liberty Island privileges thrust a package of tickets into the hands of the genial gentleman, and felt amply repaid by a hearty handshake.

The gangplank was being put over, and with a gracious nod to every one, and with pockets bulging with tickets, a tall form joined the procession filing into the steamboat Hancock, and a few minutes later the boat was on its way to Coney Island.

But joy had not departed with it. Behind were much exultation and pride. Lafferty, overflowing with both, met one William Quigley, known of all men as the dean of Battery boatmen, and effusively told him to grasp the hand that shook the hand of Chauncey Mitchell Depew.

Now, Battery boatmen have no reverence for anything under the heavens, and are, moreover, prone to contradiction and to making bets. Quigley listened in scorn as Lafferty excitedly told what had happened, and how the great Depew had shaken hands with him, and then, on general principles, Quigley offered to bet him a dollar that Depew had not shaken hands with anybody. Whereupon, Lafferty became indignant and took the bet. Davis, who had come near, said he would bet 25 cents that Quigley did not know what he was talking about.

Quigley reads the newspapers. He had one in his pocket, and, drawing it forth, plastered the sheet against the Ericsson statue, and pointed to this paragraph:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 16.—Chauncey M. Depew arrived in this city this morning en route to Nashville, Tenn.

Then Lafferty looked upon Davis, and Davis gazed upon him. Quigley collected the money, and the other two men walked quietly away and conversed at length. Donovan joined the conference, and what the three said no man may know. Donovan went back to his stand and absently kicked a basket of lemons into the sea. Lafferty found a piece of timber and fashioned it into a club. Davis swung his feet off the seawall and pondered long and deeply.

Only Donovan was on hand when the Coney Island boat returned late in the evening. The tall one with the pearl-gray tile strode down the gangplank, and Donovan called him halt.

"Say, you, I lost a quarter on you!" was his first greeting.

"How's that, my boy?" was the genial reply, accompanied by the same sunny smile.

"Why—why—I bet you were Chauncey Depew."

"Oh, that's all right," quoth the tall one.

"No, 'tain't all right—it's all wrong. An' how 'bout those tickets?"

"Don't mention it," said the other, as he disengaged himself and hurried away.

Lighted Cigar Down a Boy's Neck.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 17.—William Hamblen, seven years old, of 55 Newark Avenue, was playing in front of his home this afternoon, when John B nedict of Avenue C, Bayonne, dropped a lighted cigar down his neck, burning him severely. Benedict was arrested and held on a charge of assault.

ASSEMBLYMAN VACHERON'S TRIAL

A Demurrer to the Indictment Filed on the Ground that the Acts Set Forth Do Not Form a Crime.

ALBANY, June 17.—District Attorney Burlingame, appearing for the people, and Assemblyman John B. Stanchfield of Elmira and Judge Andrew Hamilton of this city for the interests of Eugene F. Vacheron, the indicted Queens County Assemblyman, had a lively tilt when the case was taken up for trial in the Court of Sessions here to-day. Assemblyman Vacheron, who is alleged to have accepted a bride from an Albany County man for assisting in the defeat of a Hudson River Ice-Cutting bill, had been excused in the morning by the Court from further attendance.

When the case was called, counsel filed a demurrer in the usual form to the indictment, particularly on the ploint that the acts set forth in the indictment did not constitute a crime. Upon the argument which followed, the counsel for the defendant attacked the validity of the indictment upon the ground that such indictment omitted to charge that the defendant had taken anything "as a bribe." The indictment does charge that the defendant received money is his capacity as a legislator, but fails to characterize the act by charging that he received it as a "bribe," the term insisted on by the Penal Code to declare the offense.

The District Attorney said that the filing of the demurrer was the first intimation of such a move, but that he was willing to argue it.

Mr. Stanchfield said that not only was the contention made in his demurrer so, but there was nothing in the indictment to show that the defendant was even a member of the Legislature, simply saying he was a member of the Assembly. The Court seemed very much surprised at the curious questions raised by Mr. Stanchfield, as did counsel.

District Attorney Burlingame said in reply that the argument raised by his opponent was a very ingenuous one, but that they had followed the requirements of the Code by making a plain and concise statement of the act constituting the crime. Their argument was not founded upon a good basis. The law requiring the drawing up of indictments laid down a form and demanded a plain statement of the facts. That had been done in this case, and in every other instance the allegations were sufficiently clear, because under the Constitution the Legislature was designated as consisting of two branches—Assembly and Senate.

It was not necessary under the code to use the word bribery. The indictment charged him with the crime in other words. He held that the indictment followed the precedents in the sessions case, tried in this county.

Mr. Stanchfield replied that the sessions case had no demurrer argued in it, and the Court of Appeals had not considered it.

Judge Clute asked for time to consider the points submitted, and requested counsel to hand in the authorities which they had cited this afternoon.

LOTS OF ROOM IN WISCONSIN

Gov. Upham Wants Settlers for 25,000,000 Unoccupied Acres—His Mission to This City.

Gov. William H. Upham of Wisconsin and G. W. Bishop, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Immigration Commission, are at the Waldorf. They come to New-York on business connected with the promotion of European immigration to Wisconsin. There are in Wisconsin about 25,000,000 acres as yet unoccupied and unimproved.

"The object of the Immigration Bureau of Wisconsin," Gov. Upham said, "may be said to be solely for the purpose of occupying with settlers the thinly settled portions of Wisconsin, to place actual settlers in the northern portion of the State, and in that way add a revenue to the taxable property of the State, but in no manner looking to any increase to the number of laborers now in the State.

"The bill creating the commission made an appropriation that will be expended principally in the maintenance of a publication bureau and the preparation and circulation of documents giving the exact facts concerning the virgin lands of my State. The statistics and statements will be official, and will present the situation exactly as it is, without exaggeration, evasion, or circumlocution.

"A principal object of my mission to the East is to make a personal investigation of the character of the immigrants, the method of their transportation to America, and the system of inspection which prevails in the seaport cities under the present National immigration laws. I may say that our visit has been thoroughly satisfactory. We are convinced that with zealous work on the part of the State in circulating information concerning our lands we shall be able to attract to our fertile State a tide of that honest German and Scandinavian immigration which has already done much toward the upbuilding of Wisconsin. Every family and every person that settles within our borders is a consumer as well as producer, and the whole State gains by every addition to its wealth or population. Wisconsin can well afford to add to her population more of the same classes which have done so much to give her high rank among the States for substance, thrift, and general prosperity."

"Wisconsin is a great State now in wealth and production," said Mr. Bishop, "but its resources have only been half improved. The encouragement of settlement of the more thinly populated sections is an idea of our Governor, which the Legislature has acted on in a manner bound to bring about beneficial results. The settlement of the northern section of our State will not be by foreigners exclusively, but we naturally look to that portion of Europe that has already contributed so largely to our population."

KILLED BY THE ELECTRIC WIRES

A Fire in Cleveland, Ohio, that Resulted in the Death of a Man and Fatal Injury of a Woman.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—Fire to-night destroyed the Reynolds restaurant and the workshops of the Cleveland Desk Company in Court Place, and indirectly resulted in two fatalities.

The fire made a big illumination, and a lady guest of the Wright House, three blocks distant, went to the roof of the hotel to witness the conflagration. She became enangled in a live electric light wire. Her screams attracted Thomas Ball of 178 Taylor Street, who, in his effort to rescue the woman, was himself fatally burned. When they were extricated from the deadly wire Ball was removed to the General Hospital and the woman, whose body still showed some signs of life, was taken to the Huron Street Hospital. No one has identified her.

The loss was $2,500. The scene of the fire was immediately in the rear of the Lyceum Theatre, which was in great danger for half an hour. The theatre was filled with people, and a panic ensued, but no one was seriously injured. The city jail was also close by, but escaped injury.

Boiler Explosion in Cotton Works.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 17.—A boiler exploded at 10:15 o'clock this morning, at the Union Cotton Compress Works. The building was wrecked, and the lessee of the press, Clem B. Primrose, was killed, and a number of persons were injured. The injured are: Albert Frankenbusch and Preston Kaye, seriously; Henry Schnieder, George Hynob, John Schultze, George Stromeyer, William Ellis, a weigher; George Lynn, S. S. Johnson, W. H. Turner, and Henry Heffler. A woman named Laura Jones was also injured by being struck by falling brick.

Commander of the Army.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—Lieut. Gen. Schofield expresses the belief that the President will name Gen. Miles as his successor as Commander of the United States Army. Gen. Schofield is here on his last tour of inspection before retirement. He will review the troops on Tuesday.

HAMBURG IN ITS BEAUTY

Trial Illumination of the Marvelous Island in the Alster.

PRELIMINARY FESTIVALS OF KIEL

French and Russian Fleets, As Expected, Meet Off the Southern Coast of Denmark and Enter Together.

HAMBURG, June 17.—At 8 o'clock this evening the German Press Committee gave a cordial reception in "Alsterlust" to the newspaper men from all countries who will represent the press at the canal fêtes. A large number of reporters came from Berlin on special trains, while many more have come from England and elsewhere.

After supper and health drinking the pressmen went to the Alster Basin and witnessed a trial lighting of the entire illuminations. There were thousands of electric lamps on the Alster pavilion tower and in the gardens on Alster Island. The island, which lies in the middle of the basin, is a marvelous creation.

Hundreds of men worked for weeks in preparing it. It is of irregular shape and has on it a pavilion and café. A high tower guards one side, while at the other extremity, near the landing stage, is a triumphal arch, formed of gigantic tusks, with an electric arc light in the centre.

The whole island is surrounded by a sort of moat, formed of piles, between which are several entrances for boats. At the ends of the island are two forts, small fac similes of those on Helgoland, on which guns are mounted, guarding the grand entrances.

The whole island will be artistically illuminated at night. The basin is edged with double-decked barges, on which thousands of seats for the public will be in readiness Wednesday.

The origin of the island was peculiar. The Emperor, in discussing with a committtee the Hamburg fêtes, said:

"I and my guests, after the banquet, will have coffee on Alster Island."

"But, your Majesty," said one of the committeemen, "there is no island in the Alster."

"Oh, yes," the Emperor said, "I think it has a sufficient one."

The island was, therefore, constructed at an enormous expense.

There was a constant stream of visitors to-day to the American warship Marblehead. The warships Alfonso, Grosiastchy, Inrouf, and Trabant, and the British Admiralty yacht Enchantress, are lying near the Marblehead.

To-day the party awaiting the Kaiser includes twenty princes, to say nothing of a host of their royal and serene relatives. These latter take no part in the ceremonial programme, but have been the guests of the high dignitaries and great merchants of the district.

Every day has furnished fresh sights for fresh excursions; every morning has brought some royal yachts or foreign cruiser, picturesque or unfamiliar, up the Elbe; every evening has seen the rehearsal of fresh illuminations, the erection of the stands and arches, the addition of flags and drapery until to-day the end has crowned the work, and the "Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg" is no longer a busy hive of quays and warehouses and gray offices.

All this wealth of flags and flowers and colors is lavishly distributed over the squares, public buildings, and shipping, but it is in the neighborhood of the Alster Basin that the sight grows really brilliant. The hotels fronting on the Jungfernstieg are one mass of color. The windows are removed, and the spaces filled with sightseers, watching the shining, ever-changing scene beyond the Alster Pavilion and boat piers eastward acros sthe basin itself, with its launches, like floating banks of flowers, to the Lombardibrucke.

The Alsterdam and Neue Jungfernstieg are scarcely less brilliant than the busier Western Avenue of hotels, restaurants, arcades, and pleasure resorts. In short, the mile circumference of the irregular sheet of water is like the setting of a jewel. The boats and barges in the long, narrow sheets of water west of the Alster, toward the harbors for large ships, and the Elbe itself are all cleaned and displaying every flag they can boast of.

Not many of the representative cruisers and yachts which are to traverse the canal on Thursday in the wake of the Kaiser are yet here. But the English yacht Osborne, with the Duke of York, (representing Queen Victoria throughout the ceremony,) on board, and the Italian yacht Savoia, with the Duke of Genoa, are both here, and most of the others are expected to-morrow.

The morning broke cold and disagreeable, but the rain which had fallen during the night had ceased and the skies cleared shortly before noon. The streets and hotels were crowded with sightseers.

Miss Herbert, daughter of the United States Secretary of the Navy, and her party will be escorted on board the United States ship San Francisco, to witness the naval parade.

LONDON, June 17.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a Berlin dispatch saying that visits will not be received on the French warships at Kiel. The permission granted to a reporter of the Paris Temps to visit the ships will be withdrawn. The officers and crews will not be allowed to go ashore or to visit other vessels.

Another report has it that the non-commissioner officers of the German warships Brandenburg and Friederich Wilhelm will be fêted by the French non-commissioned officers.

KIEL, June 17.—The French and Russian squadrons that will take part in the opening of the North Sea-Baltic Canal met off South Denmark, and, after exchanging salutes, proceeded to this port together.

The vessels entered in a line. As they passed the German training ships, the crews of the latter vessels cheered them, and the visitors responded.

BERLIN, June 17.—The official Reichsanzeiger announces that Emperor William has allotted 48,000 marks from his civil list for the purpose of building a church at Holtenau, to be called the Church of the Thanksgiving, to commemorate the completion of the canal.

PARIS, June 17.—The news of the meeting of the French and Russian fleets before entering Kiel Harbor has caused a feeling of elation here, where it is regarded as a fresh proof of the entente between France and Russia.

COPENHAGEN, June 17.—The steamer Tantallon Castle, with Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone on board, has arrived here, and will sail for Kiel to-morrow.

Steamer Aground in Baltic Canal.

LONDON, June 18.—The Chronicle has a dispatch dated Hamburg, midnight, saying it is reported that a steamer is aground in the canal. It is impossible to verify the report.

SAY THERE WAS A NIGHT ATTACK

Deputies Guarding the Shufeldt Distillery Say They Were Shot At by a Party in Boats.

CHICAGO, June 17.—According to the report of Deputy Marshal Charles Nordrum made to Marshal Arnold, the first attack made in the distilleries in charge of Receiver McNulta took place at an early hour this morning, the Shufeldt Distillery, at Chicago Avenue and the river, being fired upon by a party of men in boats.

The Deputy Marshals guarding the distillery claim that they noticed a party consisting of eleven men cautiously coming up the river in two large skiffs at 1 o'clock. On reaching the southern end of the distillery grounds the boats were slowly pulled over to the west bank of the river. When directly opposite the distillery the oarsmen were ordered by a young man in the first boat to cease rowing, and a second later to fire. The next instant a succession of shots was heard, the bullets rattling against the walls, behind which the deputies were standing. A minute later a second volley was fired at the distillery. This time the deputies claim they returned the fire, and for a few minutes there was a brisk fusillade of shots. The men in the boats finally rowed away, the deputies sending a shower of bullets after them. None of the deputies was injured. It is not known who the attacking party were, or whether any of them were injured.

Receiver McNulta and Marshal Arnold were in conference to-day. Before deciding to strengthen the force of deputies at the Shufeldt and other distilleries they want to have the report of Special Officer Nordrum corroborated, and Deputy Curran has been delegated to make the investigation. This action of the Marshal and the receiver is taken as an indication that they gave some attention to the intimation that the deputies may have engaged in the pastime of a night attack in order to frighten the receiver and hold their positions for an indefinite time.

Levy Mayer, attorney for the Reorganization Committee of the Whisky Trust, this morning filed a demurrer to the supplementary bill of the Central Trust Company asking for the appointment of a receiver on the part of the bondholders, and that the company be restrained from disposing of its property. Mr. Mayer claimed that the original bill having been declared bad by the Court, the supplementary bill should be thrown out of court, as it did not contain sufficient new allegations to warrant its being filed. Argument was begun on the demurrer, Edwin Walker representing the Central Trust Company, but was postponed until to-morrow morning.

EXPECT THE MAYOR'S VETO

Thought About the City Hall that He Will Not Approve the Third Avenue Line's Grant To-day.

Mayor Strong spent an hour at his office yesterday forenoon before going to the opening of the Harlem Ship Canal. When asked whether he had determined on his action respecting the resolution of the Board of Aldermen granting the King's Bridge Road Railroad franchise to the Third Avenue Railroad Company, he said:

"I shall communicate my views on that subject to the Board of Aldermen to-morrow."

He would give no indication of what determination he had arrived at. It was the general opinion about the City Hall, however, that he would send a veto message to the board. It was said that the Mayor had the veto all prepared, and that he would give as his reasons for refusing to sign the resolution that the public demand was that the franchise should not go to the Third Avenue Company, but to the Metropolitan Traction Company; that this had been shown at all the hearings held on the subject; that the people who live in the territory through which the extension is to be operated and who will have to use the road every day are a unit in their opposition to the Third Avenue line getting the franchise; that if the franchise goes to the Metropolitan Traction Company the residents of the east side of the city will have two roads instead of one by which to reach Fort George and vicinity, and that the public welfare and the progress and development of the upper portion of the city will be best subserved if the people are allowed to have their way.

If the Mayor does not intend to veto the resolution, why does he say that he will communicate with the Board of Aldermen? was a question asked yesterday about the City Hall. If the Mayor proposed to sign the resolution there would be no necessity for a communication to the board.

The Aldermen will meet at 1 o'clock today, and the reception of the Mayor's communication on the subject will be about the first thing in order. If it is a veto—and everybody who has watched the matter closely believes that it will be—the board cannot act on it before ten days or after fifteen days, so that all efforts to repass the resolution over the Mayor's veto will be postponed until the regular weekly meeting, two weeks from to-day.

Friends of the Third Avenue Company, mainly certain Aldermen, were saying yesterday that the Mayor would approve the resolution on the ground that both companies could bid for the franchise when it is offered at auction by the Controller.

SHOT THE GIRL AND HIMSELF

Farmhand Floyd, 40 Years Old, Wanted to Marry Hattie Combs, 18.

TRENTON, N. J., June 17.—Because Hattie Combs, eighteen years old, would not reciprocate his love, Frederick C. Floyd, a farmhand, forty years old, shot the girl three times to-night, injuring her fatally, and then shot himself dead.

Floyd lived at Roxborough, near Phillipsburg, where he met the girl several months ago. He asked her to marry him, but she refused. She came to this city and obtained employment as a servant in the household of Mrs. Emily Johnson.

Floyd followed the girl to Trenton. He met her about 10:30 o'clock to-night, as she was passing the corner of Bank and Willow Streets. He stopped her and again asked her to become his wife.

When she refused he fired three shots from a revolver into her head. The first shot knocked her down, and Floyd, running to her, held her while he fired the other shots into her face.

He then sent a bullet into his brain, dying immediately. His body was taken to the Morgue. The girl was taken to the hospital.

A Runaway Freight Car.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 17.—A runaway coal car took possession of the main track of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey shortly after noon to-day. The car was being loaded at the Franklin Mine, and got away from its fastenings. The start was down a steep grade, and when the car reached the level, it was going at the rate of sixty miles an hour. At South Wilkesbarre word was sent ahead by the operator to clear the track. It was impossible to flag a passenger train coming east, however, and in order to avoid a collision, a switch engine was run out on the main track to intercept the runaway car. A terrific collision was the result, and the engine and car were smashed into kindling wood and old iron.

Bursting Tire Caused a Burglar Hunt.

BABYLON, L. I., June 17.—Miss Sylvia Strong of New-York, who is spending the season here with her parents, Col. and Mrs. James H. Strong, at their house in Argyle Park, is a bicyclist. The pneumatic tire of her bicycle, which was stored in the front hall of the house, burst in the middle of the night last night with a loud report. The family was aroused and Col. Strong, it is said, made an extended hunt for burglars. The cause of the supposed pistol report was not discovered till morning.

Berkshire Hills, via New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. Fast express trains, with vestibuled buffet parlor-car equipment, leave New-York week days 9:02 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Send for booklet and time table. Inclose two-cent stamp to C. T. Hempstead, G. P. A., Grand Central Station.—Adv.

SAILED FOR GRAY GABLES

The President Off for His Annual Summer Vacation.

HE LEAVES WASHINGTON VERY QUIETLY

His Arrival at Jersey City Not Expected, and He Sails on Mr. Benedict's Yacht for Buzzard's Bay.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—President Cleveland, accompanied by his private secretary, Henry T. Thurber, who has leased a cottage near the President's seaside residence for himself and family, and by Dr. Robert M. O'Reilly of the United States Army, who has so frequently acted as the confidential traveling physician of the President, left Washington to-day to pass the rest of the Summer at Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass.

The White House carriage containing the three gentlemen was driven from the south side of the Executive Mansion, which is rarely used for public purposes, at about 6:30 A. M., and, passing rapidly down unfrequented streets, reached the Pennsylvania Railroad Station unobserved about 6:45 A. M. It was driven to the baggage entrance, and the President and his companions, entering the station by that means, passed through the open gateway, manned only by waiting railroad officials, and at once entered a very limited special train which had been prepared for their accommodation. It consisted of Vice President Thomson's private car, which was occupied by the distinguished guests, and Senator Calvin S. Brice's private car, which was simply thrown in as ballast.

Mr. Brice's car was needed by the Ohio Senator in New-York, and it was consequently attached next to the engine to take off some of the smoke and to give extra weight to the Presidential train.

The train was scheduled as a special, and pulled out of Washington at 6:53 A. M., ten minutes before the regular No. 56 train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, of which it was regarded as the first section. By the President's request, the engineer was instructed not to put on any extra speed, but to conform as nearly as possible to the pace of the regular train, which followed ten minutes after, carefully guarded by the block system from collision. This was done for two reasons—first, to avoid attracting attention, and, second, to prevent the unpleasant oscillation which would result from so slight a train as that consisting of two coaches, one empty and the other occupied by only three persons, being driven at rapid speed.

The officials of the railroad and everybody else maintained the utmost secrecy as to the time set for the President's departure, and no one but a few Secret Service officials and early morning passengers witnessed the hegira of the President from Washington for the Summer of 1895.

JERSEY CITY, June 17.—President Cleveland arrived in this city at 12:42 o'clock this afternoon, en route for Gray Gables. His coming was unheralded, but C. E. Benedict of New-York and Station Master Keifer awaited him. When the station men and waiting trainmen saw Engine No. 60, with two white flags flying, and drawing Vice President Thompson's private car, enter the station, they knew there was a notable arrival, and a small crowd of them formed at the head of the train.

The President was accompanied by Private Secretary Thurber. He wore a dark-brown cutaway coat and striped trousers. Escorted by Station Master Keifer and Mr. Benedict, with whom the President shook hands heartily, the President and Mr. Thurber stepped upon the big elevator platform and were lowered to the level of the dock. The four walked down to the Adams Express pier to board Mr. Benedict's yacht, the Oneida. The Oneida was anchored 100 yards from the shore. Her steam launch was at the pier to carry the President to the yacht.

The President surveyed the rolling river and looked at the launch with distrust. The launch rose and fell with the waves. The President asked Mr. Benedict if the launch were not too small. Mr. Benedict assured him that it was large enough and perfectly safe. Mr. Cleveland stepped quickly to the edge of the pier and was assisted aboard. The launch rode the waves like a duck, and in a minute or two the President was aboard the yacht. He went up the ladder at the side of the yacht with the step of a young sailor. The Oneida immediately steamed for Gray Gables.

Very few about the pier appeared to recognize the President. There was no demonstration in the station or on the pier.

Say Mr. Jeroloman Broke Pledges.

Good Government Club A has adopted resolutions reciting that President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, had been quoted as saying that he voted with the Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen, on the reapportionment of the City Assembly Districts because he was a Democrats; that he has not denied these words, and that the club considers the remarks as a violation of Mr. Jeroloman's pledge to the voters, that his official action would be non-partisan. The resolutions conclude:

Resolved, That we request the council of Confederatel Good Government clubs to take appropriate action on this breach of faith on the part of the President of the Board of Aldermen.

Argentine's Exhibit at Atlanta.

Carlos Rohl, the Argentine Consul at this port, has been appointed Special Commissioner for his Government at the Atlanta Exposition. He said yesterday that owing to the short time for preparation, Argentine would not be able to prepare for such a display as it would like to make. It would do what it could, however, and it had authorized him to transfer to Atlanta the World's Fair Argentine exhibit, which is now held in Philadelphia as a museum.

Lived 70 Years, Then Shot Himself.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 17.—Thomas H. Speir of the firm of Emmons & Co., real estate dealers, Communipaw Avenue and Grand Street, shot himself this morning in his office. He was seventy years old. His home was at 39 Summit Avenue. He had been a widower for several years, and leaves one son. He had been crippled by rheumatism for a long time, and it is believed that his sufferings had caused temporary insanity.

Removals in Controller's Office.

Controller Palmer of Brooklyn, under the decision of Justice Herrick, declaring invalid the veteran law of 1894, has removed the following clerks: George B. Boyle, Gen. L. M. Peck, B. M. Woodruff, Henry R. Foster, Edward T. Forman, E. S. Creamer, and Charles A. Scott.

Commissioner Miller Ill.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller was seized with cramps in his office this afternoon, and was removed to his residence. He is resting easily to-night. He will be able to resume his duties in a few days.

INJURED IN A KANSAS CYCLONE

A Town Is Wrecked and Passengers on a Railroad Train Have a Narrow Escape—Lives Lost in Nebraska.

HARTFORD, Kan., June 17.—A cyclone coming from the southwest struck this town about 5 o'clock this evening and swept everything from its path, which was clean-cut and about 100 feet in width. No one, so far as known, was killed outright, although several persons were injured so severely they are not expected to live. The wounded are:

The Injured.

LAMSON, Mr.; will probably die
LAMSON, Mrs.; seriously.
RAWSON, CORA; seriously.
RAWSON, MARY E.; probably fatally injured.
RAWSON, OLA; severely cut on the head.
SMITH, Mrs. H. K.; severely.

Twelve houses were destroyed, and many barns and outhouses. Among the houses wrecked were those of Judge W. J. Coombs, Mrs. Rawson, Clarence Conley, L. F. Dudley, J. A. Thompson, W. G. Root, and Godfrey Schwartz. Stuckey's mill was also destroyed. The roof of Clarence Conley's house was lifted off as clean as if the house had been put up and the roof left unfinished, the remainder of the structure being unharmed. Many other houses are more or less damaged. The total loss is estimated at $20,000.

An eye-witness of the storm, F. B. Tucker, a traveling man from Emporia, says:

"I was in the incoming Missouri, Kansas and Texas train, due at Hartford at 5:20. Just as the train was stopping, I and other passengers noticed, to the southwest, a peculiarly shaped white cloud formed nearly like a balloon, but a little more tapering. Its peculiar whiteness first attracted our attention. In a few moments, it seemed to stretch and put its neck to the ground, turning darker. Then clouds from all directions seemed to cluster around the top, and as the small end struck the earth, trees, fences, everything it struck, were torn up and lifted into the air. The first house it struck seemed to be lifted bodily into space, and in a second, beams, furniture, stoves, bedding, and all kinds of material were seen shooting in all directions high up in the air.

"By this time passengers were beginning to notice that the funnel-shaped cloud was coming straight for the car in which we were, and inquiries began to be made as to what was best to be done. Suddenly a Methodist preacher (I do not know his name) solved the question by shouting: 'Here goes for the prairies,' and rushed to the door, followed by every one in the car. None, however, were able to catch him. The run was not necessary, for when only about one hundred feet from the car the storm centre took a sudden turn eastward and swept past the rear of the train without touching it. The storm, after passing through the town to the east, seemed to jump the Neosho River and then rise and disappear in the air."

CRESTON, Iowa, June 17.—A severe hurricane passed over this section of the State early this morning, along the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Barns and outbuildings were blown down and miles of fences leveled. In the Counties of Montgomery, Adams, and Union considerable damage was done to crops. A heavy rain followed the storm and beat down the grain. Several washouts of bridges are reported.

HAMPTON, Neb., June 17.—A windstorm with almost the energy of a cyclone reached here early this morning. Windmills all over the adjacent country were blown down, and many houses and barns in the village were partially demolished. Goods in business buildings which were unroofed were badly damaged by the rain which followed.

WALLACE, Neb., June 17.—A cyclone of terrific force, covering a territory of ten miles wide and about thirty in length, passed just north of here yesterday afternoon, taking a southeasterly course, and sweeping everything in its path. Houses, barns, windmills, fences, &c., were picked up and carried for miles. As yet only one death is reported, that of Joseph Young, whose house was picked up and carried three miles in the air and then scattered in ruins. Mr. Young was the only one of the family in the house at the time, the others having gone to the storm cave. His body was found to-day half a mile from where the house stood. It was horribly mangled and every shred of clothing was torn from it.

The members of the families of Matthew Born, John Staley, and Martin Lakin were more or less injured, their houses being taken from over their heads. Further than this nothing can be learned, but it is feared that deaths will be reported from the east end of the county.

A Little Girl as a Thief Taker.

The Church Street police are in possession of a gold hunting-case watch, with gold chain, to which is attached a silver knife with the monogram "T. W. P. B." on the handle.

The watch is supposed to have been stolen from a man at Murray and West Streets last evening by two men, who are in custody.

A little girl saw the men commit the robbery and had them arrested. They gave their names as Thomas Murphy, 15 Monroe Street, and James Mullen, 28 Madison Street.

Trolley Car Invades a Saloon.

PATERSON, N. J., June 17.—A trolley car on the Riverside line this afternoon left the track while rounding a curve and dashed into a saloon on the corner, tearing away the front of the building. Several persons were in the car and a number of men were standing at the bar of the saloon drinking. All of them had a narrow escape from being injured. The car was going too fast for the curve, which caused the accident.

Whipped for Marrying a Relative.

SOUTH McALESTER, Indian Territory, June 17.—At the Eufaula Court House, Thomas Chickasaw, a Creek Indian, received fifty lashes on his bare back, for violating the Creek Nation law, by marrying a woman closely related to him. The woman also received fifty lashes in like manner. The laws of the Creek Nation prohibit relatives marrying, and violation of this law is punishable by the infliction of fifty lashes.

Ex-Assemblyman Marrin Hurt.

Ex-Assemblyman Charles C. Marrin of Fordham Heights was thrown from his horse at Fordham Square last night. He had been an aide in the parade in Harlem yesterday, and was returning home, when his horse stumbled and threw him. Mr. Marrin sustained a severe scalp wound, which was dressed by Surgeon Shields of Fordham Hospital.

Fire Starts in a Water Tank.

A fire started in a water tank on the roof of Bloomingdale's big dry goods building at 1,000 Third Avenue, about 9 o'clock last evening.

The fire was due probably to a spark from an electric wire. The damage will be about $5,000, due for the most part to the water which ran down from the tank to the upper floors.

Horses for Mr. Goelet and Mr. Whitney.

Four horses consigned to Ogden Goelet arrived yesterday on the Bovic, from Liverpool. There was another in the consignment, which died on the way.

A handsome Arabian stallion, for W. C. Whitney, also came by the same steamship.

An Old Canarsie Man Killed.

William White, seventy years old, of Canarsie, while walking yesterday afternoon on the tracks of the Manhattan Beach Railroad, from East New-York, was struck by a west-bound train near New Lots Road and instantly killed.

HUDSON WEDS THE SOUND

Harlem Ship Canal Opened with Imposing Ceremonies.

NAVAL PARADE THROUGH WATERWAY

Procession on Land in Which Were Displayed the Chief Industries of Upper New-York.

MAYOR AND OTHERS GUESTS AT A BANQUET

Entertained by North Side Citizens—Fordham Morris's Address Reviewing Harlem River History.

The Harlem Ship Canal was formally opened yesterday with elaborate and imposing ceremonies. The day was the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and these two great events will now go down into history linked together, although separated by an interval of 120 years.

In every detail the ceremonies in opening the canal were an unqualified success. The celebration was begun at noon with a parade of many steam craft through the canal, in which Mayor Strong and other distinguished public men took part. Simultaneously there was a land parade, in which were displayed the chief industries of the northern part of the city in great variety.

There was a public banquet in the afternoon at Oak Point, on the East River, and the celebration closed at night with a display of fireworks at Oak Point.

The new waterway, destined to be of such great advantage to the commerce of the Hudson, was subjected to a severe test of its practical commercial advantages, and it was proved beyond question that it is, even in its present shape, safe and easy of navigation under all circumstances. The canal saves over twenty-five miles of distance in the traffic between the Hudson and Long Island Sound.

NAVAL PARADE IN THE CANAL.

Great Crowds Cheer the Vessels as They Pass Through the Waterway.

The naval parade was one of the finest distinctively local marine pageants ever seen in New-York waters. Five hundred thousand persons witnessed the spectacle, and the progress of the long line of gayly decorated craft through the canal and the Harlem River was a triumphal procession from Spuyten Duyvil to Port Morris. No accident occurred to mar the success of the opening of the canal.

All during the morning the boats were gathering in the Hudson, around the western entrance to the canal. The United States cruiser Cincinnati, her brass guns shining brightly in the sun, lay near the New-York shore, a little above the draw-bridge, and around her the tugs and launches and the private yachts and excursion steamers collected, waiting for the signal to start.

Mayor Strong and the city's invited guests and Gen. Miles and staff of Governors Island embarked at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, at 11 A. M., on the steamer Elaine and on the General Meigs of the Quartermaster's Department.

Gov. Morton was expected to be a passenger on the Elaine, but was not able to attend the celebration. Gov. Werts of New-Jersey was also kept away, unavoidably. There were nine Mayors on the Elaine. They were Mayor Strong of New-York, Mayor Charles N. Arnold of Poughkeepsie, Mayor Lewis of Rochester, Mayor G. H. Taintor of Hudson, Mayor E. L. Schofield of Stamford, Mayor P. F. Wanser of Jersey City, Mayor E. M. Yard of Trenton, Mayor A. C. Henricks of New-Haven, and Mayor Jacob W. Chute of Schenectady.

Among others on the Elaine were Gen. Egbert L. Viele, ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, ex-Judge C. P. Daly, ex-Street-Cleaning Commissioner J. S. Coleman, Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, George Ehret, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Frank Ehret, J. Seaver Page, Public Works Commissioner William Brookfield, George De F. Barton, John D. Crimmins, Conrad N. Jordan, Congressman W. J. Coombs, Erastus Wiman, Congressman Philip B. Low, Col. J. B. Pond, Commodore Rogers, United States Navy; Theodore Sutro, F. B. Thurber, Seth T. Terry, W. E. D. Stokes, Job E. Hedges, President Steers of the Tw

A. SIMONSON, WIGS

and Toupees manufactured at my establishment are in every detail a standard of perfection, illusive, durable, and, above all, a perfect fit.

GRAY HAIR.

I have a matchless assortment of beautiful silver gray and white hair. The constantly increasing demand for this particular class of goods is the best proof as to colors and of the superior quality to any other house. Convince yourself of my goods being the standard of perfection.

ARTISTIC HAIR DRESSING, Shampooing, Singeing, and Hair Coloring in any shade by expert artists.

ORNAMENTS for the hair in Solid Gold, Jet, and genuine Tortoise Shell, choice and select patterns.

CAPITOLE'S Ideal **HAIR COLORING** restores all faded, bleached, or gray mixed hair to its original colors, instantaneous, absolutely harmless, contains no lead or silver, $1.00 per box.

CAPITOLE'S FOUNTAIN OF BEAUTY removes all blemishes from the skin and imparts a youthful complexion. 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle.

A. SIMONSON,

933 BROADWAY. 21ST AND 22D STS.

ing noise was kept up by smaller guns on the launches and private yachts. There was a general movement toward the canal, and the Elaine drew back to let the first division of the parade pass before Mayor Strong in review.

Order of the Parade.

The order of the parade was as follows:

United States Engineer Corps Division, United States Engineer Battalion, United States Army.

Division flagship: Engineer, motor-power launches, four abreast.

Harlem Regatta Association—Commodore H. J. Behrens, Jr., Vice Commodore Fred Vilmar, Fleet Captain H. W. Walter, flag vessel, four-oared barge, J. H. Abeel, Jr., with sixteen barges in the flotilla.

First Division—B. S. Osbon, Admiral, commander flagship Baltimore; New-York Fire Department steamer New-Yorker; Department of Charities steamer W. H. Wickham, flagship E. S. Atwood, Commodore Samuel Alman, commander starboard division.

Second Division—Flag Vessel Elaine, with the Mayor, State and municipal authorities, and invited guests. Steamer Victor, with the officers and members of the North Side Board of Trade; steamer Harlem, with guests of the Harlem Association.

Third Division—Capt. Walter E. Jacobs, commander. Flag vessel, U. S. E. steamer Mary; steamer Aurora, steamer Refuge.

Fourth Division—Fred B. Dalzell, Rear Admiral, commander. Flag vessel, steamer F. B. Dalzell. Division officers and staff; Commodore, A. B. Valentine; Fleet Captain, J. M. Sherry; Lieutenant, Fred Russell; Aids, Samuel L. Homidieux and F. W. Edwards. Steamers F. W. Street, R. G. Townsend, Frank, Nyack, James Town, Rawson, Runyon, H. P. Rawson, E. P. Garrison, W. H. Bentley, Protector, N. B. Starbuck, and steam yacht Irene.

Fifth Division—Edgar F. Luckenbach, Commodore, commander. Flag vessel, steam yacht Now Then; steam yachts Vamoose, Norwood, Yankee Doodle, Theresa, Rex, Charlotta, Ituna, and Marpeth.

The Regatta Committee of the Harlem Regatta Association was represented by sixteen clubs: Wyanoke, Lone Star, Atalanta, Harlem, Nonpareil, Metropolitan, Dauntless, Empire, Palisade, Nassau, Astoria, Hudson, Crescent, Waverley, First Bohemian, and Union.

No difficulty whatever was experienced in entering the canal, or in any part of the passage through this splendid waterway. Some of the largest ocean tugs in New-York were in the parade, and neither they nor the steamers Aurora and Elaine found any trouble, even in rounding the turns in the Harlem at slow speed. The parade proceeded at a speed considerably slower than would be required of tugs going through in the ordinary course of traffic, and therefore the test of the capacity of the new waterway was the most severe one that could be applied. In the narrowest part two and three of the big tugs steamed abreast without difficulty. The Elaine had a narrow escape from going aground on the muddy bank not far within the western entrance to the canal, and that was because the boat was going so slow that her pilot could not hold her to her course in rounding the point. As it was, she scraped the bottom, but quickly slid off.

Greeted by Great Crowds.

The picturesque banks of the Harlem were crowded as never before. Both shores were lined with spectators, while at places the plains stretching back from the eastern shore were converted into vast infields, covered with picnic parties on horseback, in carriages, and afoot. Gen. Earle's residence, the old Jumel mansion, and Mount Hale Hill, was beautifully decorated, and a distinguished party of ladies and gentlemen was assembled on the lawn to greet the parade by cheering and waving flags and handkerchiefs.

From the Jumel mansion on to the mouth of the Harlem, the crowds increased in size. Mayor Strong, his wife, and son, watched the parade from the upper deck of the Elaine. The concert pavilions at Fort George sent down volleys of applause on the parade. "Tammany Wendell" was ablaze with flags. Everywhere the people were crowded by the thousands. All the boathouses were decorated. Washington Bridge and High Bridge were black with people. The grassy slopes of the Harlem on each side at this point looked like immense flower gardens by reason of the bright and varied costumes of the women.

At the new viaduct bridge Water Purveyor John Simpson was perched on a stone ledge in his shirt sleeves. He yelled a greeting to Mayor Strong, and the Mayor smiled and lifted his hat. J. J. Coogan greeted the parade from a small float, over which he waved the Tammany flag. Below High Bridge both shores were solidly fringed with men and women, cheering and waving flags and handkerchiefs.

Through the five drawbridges the parade passed without difficulty or delay, thus demonstrating that the new waterway is easily navigated, even under the most disadvantageous circumstances.

All the way through the Harlem and the canal—the passage of which, from the Hudson to the East River, at a slow rate of speed, consumed an hour's time—the steam vessels in the parade kept up an incessant shrieking of their whistles. There was never such a din before in Harlem. Emerging from the Harlem, the Elaine and the Aurora ran down the East River, around the lower end of Ward's Island. The inmates of the public institutions on Randall's and Ward's Islands were all out on the lawns.

Rounding Ward's Island, the Elaine and Aurora went up the river through the east channel. As they approached the United States Cruiser Atlanta, anchored off the mouth of the Harlem, the cruiser fired a salute. The steam craft drawn up in line at the mouth of the Harlem answered with their whistles, and the fireboat New-Yorker blew her siren whistle and sent half a dozen streams of water high in the air. In this way the great naval parade closed. The Elaine proceeded to Oak Point, where her guests landed and attended the banquet in honor of the opening of the canal.

DISPLAYS IN THE LAND PARADE

Military, Firemen, Clubs, and Floats Showing Various Industries.

The various organizations which took part in the land parade assembled at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and the Boulevard and reported to the Grand Marshal, Col. Henry H. Adams. Assisting the Grand Marshal in the formation of the procession were Major Edward P. Doherty, Gen. J. Fred Pierson, Col. J. J. Little, Col. P. H. Murphy, Col. E. H. Conklin, Capt. O. M. Wilcox, Major Hyde, Col. D. F. Wright, Major L. C. Brackett, Lieut. A. M. Cudner, and Major Edgar Ketchum.

The organizations formed in the streets leading to West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and fell into the places assigned to them in line as the head of the column passed. All the streets were thronged with spectators and along the route from West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Oak Point the sidewalks were lined with people. Many of the houses were decorated with bunting and there was a great deal of enthusiasm displayed.

Order of March of Land Parade.

The order of march was as follows:

Mounted Police Platoon.
Grand Marshal and Staff.
Foot Battalion First United States Artillery.
Battalion Thirteenth United States Infantry.
Mounted Battery First United States Artillery.
United States Ambulance Service.

Fire Department.—Chief Bonner, with four steam fire engines and their apparatus; two hook and ladder trucks.

Park Department.—Two four-horse floats; exhibit of large exotics and the flora of different climates.

Department of Charities and Correction.—Exhibit of ambulances and their appliances, with surgeons and trained nurses. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—exhibit of ambulance appliances for sick and disabled horses, with methods used in connection therewith.

Second Division.

Marshal, Col. F. A. Schilling, with aides.

Civic Section.—Mounted veterans; Osceola Club; Brownson Catholic Club; De La Vergne Company's employes; Niagara Hose Association; North End Hose Company of West Haven, and other civic associations.

Industrial Section.—Industrial exhibits; floral exhibit, under charge of A. Le Moult, with float drawn by four horses, showing Flora and her attendants in a bower of flowers, followed by chariots decorated with flowers; two floats representing the instantaneous production of ice from water—J. C. De La Vergne; wagon manufactory, four-horse float—J. Klein; heating apparatus and appliances—W. J. Levine; house-moving methods and appliances, four-horse float—Frank Dean, Marshal; two floats exhibiting manufacturers of iron for domestic use—Jordan L. Mott; four-horse float, launch full equipped with gas engine—Gas Engine and Power Company; lumber mill, men at work on house construction—E. M. Pritchard; hay and grain exhibit; four-horse float.

Brewing Exhibit.—Four-horse float—A. Huppel & Sons; pianoforte exhibit—Wheelock Piano Company; wagon manufactory, four-horse float—B. Fein; four-horse float with refrigerators—L. H. Macé & Co.; three four-horse floats, lumber—Wilson, Adams & Co.; brewing apparatus, four-horse float—D. Mayer; four-horse float, electrical apparatus—Edwards & Co.; pianoforte exhibit—Ludwig & Co.; four-horse float, hardware exhibit—Weber Brothers; three six-horse floats, lumber—Church E. Gates & Co.; piano exhibit, four-horse float—Mehlfeld & Co.; machinery exhibit—W. H. Carter; roofers' exhibit—Furlong & Furlong; dressed-meat exhibit—R. Webber.

The parade started at 11:45 A. M., headed by the Grand Marshal and his staff. The platoon of mounted police had not reached the place of formation when the order to march was given, and did not catch up with the procession until the head of the column had reached One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. The United States troops attracted general admiration by their soldierly bearing and fine marching. They were in command of Capt. Dillenbeck of Battery K, First Artillery. The contingent of the Fire Department, under command of Chief Hugh Bonner, came in for its share of attention from the spectators, and the firemen were frequently applauded.

Industries Shown on Floats.

After the second division came about fifty floats, representing for the most part industries having their factories or places of business in Harlem and the annexed district. They were all handsomely decorated, and each was drawn by four powerful horses. On these floats many interesting trade operations were carried on. There were brewery exhibits, showing the brewing of beer, and refrigerating machines illustrating the method of making artificial ice. Small cakes of ice manufactured on the spot were distributed to the people along the route of the parade. On one float was a group of young women making cigarettes. Wagon building, house construction, piano making, and many other interesting trade operations were shown. In several instances the men employed in the factories marched with the floats, representing the establishment with which they were connected. In addition to the men and women on the floats, there were at least 2,000 workmen accompanying the floats on foot.

The route of the land parade was from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and the Boulevard to Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence through One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to Madison Avenue, crossing the Madison Avenue bridge, and thence through Mott Avenue and the Southern Boulevard to Oak Point. There was not a mishap nor any serious interruption during the long march.

On reaching Oak Point, the column halted and the Old Guard Band played National airs while the guests were landing from the boats at the head of the naval parade. Battery K of the First Artillery fired a salute of twenty-one guns during the landing. The parade was dismissed at Oak Point at 3:15 P. M.

The police arrangements in connection with the ceremonies were virtually under the personal control of Acting Chief Conlin, who directed the details from his office at headquarters through the system of telephone connections which he established along the routes of the land and water processions.

The police for the land parade were under the charge of Acting Inspector Moses W. Cortright, and those of the water parade under the control of Acting Inspector Nicholas Brooks, who was on board the steamer Scandinavia. Capts. Allaire and Thompson had charge of the formation of the land parade. Capt. Creeden and Acting Capt. Sheldon were at Oak Point with the off platoons of their respective commands, and remained there with them until relieved, at 4 o'clock by seventy men of the Thirty-seventh Precinct.

The Ship Canal and Marble Hill at King's Bridge were in charge of Capts. Schmitzberger of the Thirty-fifth Precinct, Haughey of the Twenty-third, and Sergt. Kear, with the off platoons of the Thirty-fifth, Twenty-second, and Twentieth Precincts, respectively.

BANQUET GIVEN AT OAK POINT.

Mayor and Others Guests of North Side Citizens—Mr. Morris's Address.

The property owners on the north side of the Harlem tendered a banquet at Oak Point, in the afternoon, to Mayor Strong and the other invited guests. The banquet was held in the large pavilion at the Point. Mayor Strong sat at the centre of the head table, and on either side were Gen. Viele, Gen. Miles, and Fordham Morris, the orator of the day. There were 175 guests, and the menu was elaborate.

The dinner began at 4 o'clock. Several thousand persons had congregated by that hour in the grove around the pavilion, and the number increased during the progress of the dinner, so that at its conclusion there were 10,000 persons around the pavilion, waiting for the display of fireworks that was to close the celebration.

Gen. Viele, at the close of the dinner, delivered a brief address, in which he said the opening of the Harlem Ship Canal was a greater event than the opening of the Erie Canal, a quarter of a century ago. The Harlem Ship Canal, he said, would make New-York, for all future, the metropolis of the western continent.

Mayor Strong made a short but pleasant speech. He said that while he was personally sorry that the opening of the Harlem Ship Canal had put an end to his fishing in the Harlem, he was willing to give up his sport for the sake of the great City of New-York. The Mayor brought cheers from the residents of the annexed district by announcing that he was soon coming up to live among them.

Fordham Morris's Address.

Fordham Morris's address was begun amid some confusion, owing to the nature of the surroundings. He said:

By some geological upheaval Manhattan Island was parted from the main and between its shores a channel was left deep as most of the harbors which skirt the Atlantic from New-Brunswick to the Gulf. It is a water gap of vivid beauty, rich in legends and traditions.

This water gap's history is dear to us all. At the East River end the Onrust or Restless, under Adriaen Block, the first vessel built in New-York, left the mouth of Harlem River on the port hand, passed through the ship channel of East River, and discovered the red hills of New-Haven, and Long Island Sound.

Johannes Vervelen, long before the bridges were built, licensed ferryman of the river, under the Burgomeister of Haerlem, carried the good burghers across the Kills to Bronxland, or across the wading place at Spuyten Duyvil, and the beginning of the Revolution found but three bridges which spanned or had spanned the stream—one at Ward's Island, long since removed, the other at King's Bridge, built by the farmers, and the present King's Bridge.

Harlem River was the Rubicon of the Revolution.

In 1800 the city granted to Alexander Macomb "and his heirs" the right to erect and maintain a gristmill over Spuyten Duyvil, alongside and immediately west of the King's Bridge. Robert Macomb, the heir of Alexander, obtained a private act from the Legislature granting him the right to build and maintain a dam where the Seventh Avenue bridge now stands. The tide passed freely through, but he constructed floodgates so as to steal the East River tide and make it ebb toward the Hudson. The retained waters overflowed the farmers' meadows, though he was required to pay damages, and his dam was to have in it a draw for such vessels as were accustomed to navigate the stream. He built no draw, and Harlem River in its upper part became a tidal millpond; navigation was stopped.

As early as 1827 a company had been incorporated to construct a canal connecting the Harlem with the Hudson at Spuyten Duyvil. Edward Riell, William Beach Lawrence, Lewis Morris of Morrisania, Charles Henry Hall of Harlem, James, H. Whiting, J. Green Pierson, Isaac Adriance, Joseph G. Swift, Benson McGowan, Benjamin F. Carman, and Joseph E. Bloomfield, New-York and Westchester people, were the first incorporators. The act prescribed freedom from tolls for the market and pleasure boats of the farmers.

At about the same time the original plan for bringing the Croton water across the river provided for a bridge similar in general plan to the present bridge; but in order to save expense the Water Commissioners modified the plan and proposed to construct a stone causeway, leaving but one opening eighty feet in width with an arch over which an inverted siphon of iron was to carry the Croton, and under which it would have been impracticable for vessels with masts to pass. This opening was located on the flats on the Manhattan Island side where the water was only two feet deep at low tide.

Thus another encroachment was threatened. A public meeting was held at Fordham Corners. Remonstrances were drawn and sent to the public authorities. The canal company and the Harlem people also protested before the two chambers of the Common Council, but the chambers failed to agree. The "low bridge" remained the official plan.

The seat of war was transferred to the Legislature at its session in 1837. The first mission was unsuccessful, for Macomb's Dam was successfully cited as proof of the uselessness of the stream.

Defeat strengthened the opposition. A paper signed by the landowners of Harlem and Fordham addressed to my father, Lewis G. Morris, authorized him to remove the dam by employing a vessel and force of men. The expense of the work and any might was provided by such men as Charles Henry Hall, Thomas W. Ludlow, the Morrises of Morrisania, and many of the less wealthy but no less enthusiastic farmers. Acting under the advice of Daniel Lord, J. Prescott Hall, Robert Hunter Morris, and Abel T. Anderson (strong men of those days at the bar of New-York) a charter was made out, Capt. Morgan of the schooner-rigged periauger Nonpareil to carry a load of coal via the East River end of the river from Jersey City to Morris Dock within the mill pond, and on the 14th of September, 1838, near midnight, for at that hour the tide served best, the Nonpareil, with her cargo and a crew of 100 men, demanded free passage through the bridge tender refusing, the men under Lewis G. Morris's leadership, backed by his cousins William and Gouverneur, tore down the dam at the place where the channel formerly ran, and in a short time, assisted by the rising tide, the Nonpareil entered the abated mill pond, sailed to Morris Dock, delivered her cargo, and the waters which for twenty-five years had been closed to vessels, were once more opened to the high seas.

Actions in Chancery and at law were carried up to the Court of Errors. The acts of the farmers were justified, and Chancellor Walworth prescribed the law "that Harlem River is a public highway and an arm of the sea." My venerable father, Lewis G. Morris of Fordham, and my cousin, William H. Morris of Morrisania, are the only survivors of the successful expedition.

Our festival is not the first celebrating the freedom of our river. The steamboat Thames was chartered and kept the navigation open and made a public excursion between the then terminus of the Harlem Railroad at Fourth Avenue to the Upper Harlem. A draw was placed in and always afterward maintained in Macomb's Dam until the Central bridge, now succeeded by the Seventh Avenue viaduct, was built on the site of the old dam.

In 1839 official opinion was brought to agree with public opinion, and in the Spring a law was passed directing the present Aqueduct Bridge to be built, and thus High Bridge, with its broad channel spans and lofty arches, is the standard for fixed bridges over the Harlem, 100 feet above high water, a lasting monument to Major D. B. Douglas, its designer, fit memorial of the efforts of those who for so many years fought for the preservation of navigation.

Efforts to Establish a Canal.

Thenceforward continuous efforts were made to inaugurate the improvement we now celebrate. The first Harlem Canal Company made some efforts at Spuyten Duyvil, but its charter expired. Before 1840 our city authorities employed George C. Shaefer, a civil engineer, to survey and sound it. In 1859 the Harbor Commissioners established lines beyond which no obstructions or State grants should be made, and in 1860 Col. J. McLeod Murphy, a gallant officer of volunteers in our late war, made a plan at the instance of the city substantially the same as that now adopted. The war between the North and South did not abate interest in the scheme, for in 1863 a new Harlem Ship Canal Company was incorporated, but after several renewals its charter expired, and the Legislature, on application for further renewal, deemed it unwise to subject our stream to be controlled by a private corporation. In 1871 the Park Department, under State authority, at the instance of Hon. Andrew H. Green, filed a map of the improvement. J. J. Serrell was the engineer. His route was by the line of Spuyten Duyvil Creek. In 1873 Congress ordered the Government survey, and in 1875 made the first appropriation.

To the late Gen. John Newton belongs the honor of planning the present route. He died a few months ago, just before the plans formulated by him reached this partial completion.

Lieut. Col. George L. Gillespie and Mr. Augustus Doerflinger, who has been on the work since the beginning, with several other members of the Colonel's engineering staff of civilian employes, under the Secretary of War and Chief of Engineers, are the men to whom we owe the execution of this work.

Its dry but telling details are: 550,000 tons of rock removed, 162,000 cubic yards of earth excavated, 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth and mud dredged, 5,000 cubic yards of retaining walls built, and 2,000,000 pounds of dynamite exploded.

Not a single life has been lost, and but a few men injured, though flood, tempest, and other untoward circumstances have surrounded the enterprise.

There has been paid $930,000 thus far for work on the canal.

The rock cut at King's Bridge is finished, and a waterway, 18 feet at low tide, 350 feet in width, obtained; outside the cut a channel deeper at low tide than the Erie or Chanmplain Canal, as deep as the Hudson between Albany and Troy, as deep as the British canals on the St. Lawrence between the Thousand Islands and Montreal, has been given us.

But this is only a beginning; the plan contemplates a channel 400 feet wide and 15 feet deep at low tide, except in the finished rock cut.

The land owners on its shores have paid an assessment of over $250,000 to get the right of way through private property; the city and State have ceded landed rights free of cost, and the city has paid, or will pay under existing laws, over $10,000,000 to adapt its bridges and crossings to the Government work. About $1,750,000 is still required to finish this work.

We collect nearly half of the Federal revenue and export to foreign lands nearly 60 per cent. of the manufactures of our industrious people. Remember that here our coastwise commerce centres, and the Commissioner of Navigation tells us that if our Custom House registry of coasting vessels was kept in another form, New-York could be shown to be the second, not the third, largest seaport in the world, the successful rival of Liverpool; that Buffalo, at the other end of your State, rivals Marseilles in its quantity of tonnage, and Chicago, another feeder, stands easily the fifth, perhaps the fourth, of the great seaports of the world.

Some of those present at the banquet were Mayor Strong, Gen. Miles and staff, Gen. Viele, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, William Brookfield, President Theodore Roosevelt, Col. Frederick D. Grant, Major Avery D. Andrews, Andrew D. Parker of the Police Board, Gen. Michael Kerwin, James Hurley, President Porter of the Department of Charities and Correction, Commissioner John P. Faure, Robert J. Wright, Robert K. Walsh, William Irwin Martin, William E. Kelly, M. M. Gallagher, William McGrath, President O'Brien of the Dock Board Commissioners, Edwin Einstein, President Charles G. Wilson of the Board of Health.

Recorder John W. Goff, Commodore Valentine, Charles F. Roberts, G. Goldman, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Erastus Wiman, Gen. A. W. Webb, Charles J. Doherty, Philip Low, J. C. Ketcham United States Navy; ex-Judge Noah Davis, Maurice L. Muhleman, William J. Connolly, Senator Guy, and Assemblyman Alonzo Bell.

POMMERY "SEC" and CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

Owing to its rare Excellence commands a higher price in England than any other Champagne.

BRILLIANT FIREWORKS DISPLAY

The Day's Ceremonies Closed with Colored Fires in Many Forms.

The pyrotechnics last night that brought to a close the ceremonies attendant on the opening of the Harlem Ship Canal were witnessed by thousands of persons.

The Mayor, the army officers, the Mayors of other cities, and other prominent men in the land and water parades during the day did not remain to witness the fireworks. They went home after the banquet, tired out with the day's ceremonies.

The people who flocked to Oak Point thoroughly enjoyed the display. They crowded the banks and went out on the water in boats.

The fireworks were set off from Riker's Island, Leggett's Point, and Oak Point, while tugs scurried about, dropping aquatic firebombs in the water.

There were set pieces, including a portrait of Gov. Morton. The opening of the display was marked by the discharge of twenty-one aerial guns, that burst with a great display of color, illuminating the whole heavens. Then 250 prismatic fires burst forth at the several points, and the fire went dancing over the waters, until the water looked like a field of gold.

Then a piece of unusual beauty was set off. It was called "A Grove of Jeweled Palms." Golden sparks fell from fiery palm trees, giving a fine effect. Then came in rapid succession whirlwinds of fire and hanging chain rockets that remained suspended in the air for several moments, until they disappeared. Rain rockets were exploded in profusion, and a golden Niagara seemed to be falling from the skies.

Fiery dolphins darted over the surface of the water, to the great delight of the small boys.

Among the novel effects were peacock rockets that rivaled the plumage of the vain bird. A mammoth pinwheel held the attention while it sputtered out its existence.

A fire portrait of Mayor Strong was clearly delineated, and won applause; a triple prismatic fountain was a thing of beauty, and after the final piece, "Good Night," a monster balloon, with red fire and the Stars and Stripes suspended below, made its way upward as the crowd dispersed.

KERSHNER'S SENTENCE DISMISSAL

He Is Convicted by the Naval Court-Martial —Commander Ide Must Answer for Alleged Discourtesy.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A sentence of dismissal found by naval court-martial against Medical Inspector Edward Kershner has been announced at the Navy Department, but Secretary Herbert has withheld his indorsement until the accused officer's counsel can be heard in his defense.

The charges against Dr. Kershner, who was fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic squadron, were preferred by Admiral Meade. The first declared he had violated naval regulations in forwarding privately to the officers copies of official documents which subsequently appeared in print. The second charge was that of scandalous conduct to the destruction of good morals, its specification reciting that his sworn testimony before a court of inquiry investigating the first charge was false and intended to deceive. This was the first time in the history of the service that an officer had ever been accused of perjury, and it caused quite a sensation. The court sat five days, beginning May 13, on the New-York Navy Yard, and its record has been under consideration at the Navy Department since May 18.

Dr. Kershner and his counsel, Messrs. Choate and Hinsdale of New-York, were informed two weeks ago of the findings and sentence, and notified that anything they had to say would be heard. They have taken advantage of this permission and Secretary Herbert has appointed next Thursday morning for the hearing at his office.

It is stated at the department that the court-martial was prevented by the regulations from taking into account the strongest points of Kershner's defense, that the court was barred from considering the constitutionality of the regulations or the animus behind the charges. There is a strong impression that the President will not approve the sentence, but if he does it is very well understood that the case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

Cable orders were to-day sent to Commander George E. Ide of the cruiser Alert detaching him and ordering him to report at the Navy Department. Commander Franklin Hanford, on duty at the New-York Navy Yard, was ordered to succeed to the command of the Alert by steamer leaving New-York June 30. In the meantime the vessel will be in charge of Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin, her executive officer.

Commander Ide is coming home to answer charges of disrespect and discourtesy preferred by Rear Admiral Meade, who, when his squadron was at Colon the middle of last April, crossed the Isthmus with Assistant Secretary McAdoo, and in Panama met Commander Ide, whose vessel was at that port. Commander Ide greeted Mr. McAdoo very cordially, but paid no attention to the Admiral, who was at the time off his station, Commander Ide being attached to the Pacific under Admiral Beardslee. Meade at the time accused Ide of discourtesy, to which Ide is reported to have retorted that had saluted him in accordance with regulations as a ranking officer, but he was not compelled to show any particular enthusiasm.

The apparent delay in acting on Admiral Meade's charges is due to the fact that under the law a copy of the charges had first to be sent to the accused and his reply received. As the Alert has been at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, and protecting American interests in Ecuador, there has been an unavoidable delay. It is evident from the action of the department that Commander Ide's explanation is not regarded as sufficient to offset Admiral Meade's charges, and that he will be court-martialed on reaching home.

It is also said that the revocation of Admiral Meade's permission to go abroad was due to the charges against Ide, as the Admiral will be the principal witness for the prosecution.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night).

12:10 A. M.—445 and 447 Third Avenue; Jacobs's Theatre; damage, $30,000.
1 A. M.—208 Delancey Street; Adolph Forschuts; dwelling; damage trifling.
2:20 A. M.—13 Macdaugal Street; John Carroll; dwelling; damage slight.
4:45 A. M.—625 Eleventh Avenue; Patrick Lennon; grocery; damage, $150.
7:05 A. M.—86 East Fourteenth Street; Mallard Building; damage, $2,500.
12:35 P. M.—214 Fulton Street; Bruen, Ritchey & Co., druggists; damage trifling.
2:10 P. M.—224 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Samuel Lorsch; damage slight.
7:45 P. M.—905 Eighth Avenue; Elbin Olden; dwelling; damage, $50.
8:50 P. M.—13 Market Street; M. Rosen; damage trifling.
8:45 P. M.—1,000 Third Avenue; Bloomingdale Brothers; damage, $5,000.
8:45 P. M.—93 Maiden Lane; Joseph Rodrigues; damage, $500.
9:20 P. M.—504 East Twelfth Street; no damage.

A BEVERAGE WITH SNAP.

Something Better than Croton at Hand for the Heated Spell.

One of the most grateful and at the same time one of the most healthful and invigorating beverages for the heated term is Londonderry Lithia Water.

Its snap and sparkle make it a most grateful drink for dyspeptics, as it promotes a constant flow of the gastric juices and assists nature in her work of emulsifying all fatty substances. People suffering from kidney and hepatic troubles will also find relief by drinking this famous water. It dissolves and carries off all calcareous deposits, and conduces to a healthy action of the spleen, as well as the liver.

Londonderry Lithia Water is put up in pint and quart bottles, and can be had at all clubs, cafés, and hotels. Messrs. Hegeman and Hudnut are responsible for the statement that the sales of Londonderry Lithia exceed all other medicinal waters in the proportion of two to one.—New-York Mail and Express.

CLEVELAND'S

wholesome,
leavens most,
leavens best.

BAKING POWDER

THE COMING BIG SCHUETZENFEST

The Meeting of Germans at Glendale Park to Surpass All Similar Events—The New-York Times Prizes.

The Board of Directors of the National Schuetzenbund of the United States held a meeting at the headquarters, 12 St. Mark's Place, last evening, and took further steps toward perfecting the arrangements for the first National Schuetzenfest.

The large attendance showed the interest prevailing in the coming tournament, which opens June 30 and continues until July 8.

The various committees reported that the outlook warranted the anticipation that the coming event would be of greater magnitude than any similar affair held in Germany.

President Von Weber addressed the meeting, and spoke of the kindly interest The New-York Times had displayed in the Schuetzenbund and the coming Schuetzenfest. During his remarks he read a letter from The New-York Times, announcing that that paper would offer several prizes to the winners of the different contests to take place at the tournament. The reading of the letter provoked applause, and when the President suggested that The New-York Times be appointed the English organ of the National Schuetzenbund, the delegates gave demonstrative evidence of their approval. A motion to that effect was carried unanimously, and the Secretary was instructed to indite and deliver to the editor the following communication:

NATIONAL SCHUETZENBUND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Headquarters, 12 St. Mark's Place, New-York.
New-York, June 17, 1895.

Editor New-York Times:

Dear Sir: At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Schuetzenbund The New-York Times was unanimously chosen as the English official organ of the National Schuetzenbund, and the Secretary was instructed to notify you of this action, and to further heartily thank you for your tender of several prizes for the first National Schuetzenfest, to be held June 30 to July 8, 1895, and for the kind interest you have displayed toward us.

In conformance with my duty, I take pleasure in informing you of this action of the Directors' meeting held Monday evening, June 17, 1895. Sincerely yours,

CHARLES F. ROEDEL,
Corresponding Secretary.
Attest: WILLIAM VON WEBER, President.

The Springfield Shooting Association of Springfield, Mass., an organization composed exclusively of American riflemen, addressed a communication to the board in which it gave official notification that it would participate in the tournament.

An honorary prize from the Cincinnati Rifle Association received during the day was disposed of. The prize is a full-sized ring target, inlaid with forty Columbian silver half dollars, the bull's eye being a handsome oil painting of the Glendale Park, where the shooting contests will take place.

In addition to the already long list of honorary prizes, as published in The New-York Times of Sunday, the following were announced:

The New-York Times, several prizes.
Suppenfeldt Company, silver ice cooler.
Centrum Schuetzen Verein, Passaic, cup.
Zettler Brothers, gold and silver tablet.
C. J. Hoch, Neustadt, Germany, seven cases old wine.
William Soell, sewing machine.
August Schmidt, Rienzi Cup.
Emil Grimm, scientific thermometer.
Daniel Schneider, to be announced.
August Schaefer, case of champagne.
Herman Suizer, to be announced.
John B. Nonnes, to be announced.
Rokohl Brothers, to be announced.
G. Grau, to be announced.
Empire Rifle Club, $25.
Hudson Rifle Club, $25.
Brooklyn Rifle Club, silver cup.
Elite Schuetzen Corps, Brooklyn, $200.
Franz von Wegeler, Coblenz, Germany, to be announced.
Lemke & Dosher, $15.
Bridgeport Schuetzen Verein, silver cup.
Cincinnati Rifle Association, inlaid target.
Hayes Brothers, Newark, N. J., two gold medals and a pair of diamond sleeve buttons.

It was resolved that the Directors make an official inspection of the Park Wednesday afternoon, June 19, and of all the arrangements for the prize shooting and festival details.

The San Francisco Schuetzen Verein announced in a letter that it would start for the East on June 16.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—Yesterday a team of marksmen from the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein started for Milwaukee to take part in the great German festival. They are George Helm, Henry Wreder, H. F. Fakter, George Alpers, Fred Schuester, Louis Heese, Max Schwab, H. Jungbluth, and William Ehrenpfort. Miss Ehrenpfort, a bright young lady sharpshooter, accompanied them.

In Milwaukee, they will compete in the "all-comers" contest, and, in addition to trying their skill with the other rifle teams, they will meet the representatives of the California Club, and will then go to New-York and give battle to the crack shooters there at the National Schuetzenfest.

Carl Browne to Go to Jail.

MASSILLON, Ohio, June 17.—Mr. Coxey's son-in-law, Carl Browne, expects to go to jail to-morrow for an indefinite period. He is under bond on a criminal charge, Coxey having signed the papers. The bond is about to expire, and Coxey announces that he will not renew it, and advises his friends not to do so.

THE ONWARD MARCH

of Consumption is stopped short by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If you haven't waited beyond reason, there's complete recovery and cure.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but *a large percentage of cases*, and we believe, **fully 98 per cent.** are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experience. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

MAY SPLIT AS TO SILVER

Republican Leaguers Not Unanimous in Their Opinions.

A DISCUSSION REGARDED PROBABLE

One Connecticut Man Will Join with the Western Delegates in Demanding a Declaration in Behalf of Free Coinage.

The New-York delegates to the convention of Republican clubs will start for Cleveland this morning on a train leaving the Grand Central Station at 7 o'clock. Col. Totten, who has charge of headquarters, said last night that there would be a party of at least one hundred from this city. From the State at large there will be enough more to bring the entire delegation, including alternates, up to 200. Many Republicans who are not delegates are expected to join the party.

The rumbling of the silver wheels from the West has been heard in this part of the country, and especial efforts have been made to secure a large attendance from the Eastern and Middle States. This delegation, according to the plans of the men who are against any action whatever on the silver question, will choke out any action on this question, and prevent any discussion of the subject, if possible.

Word has been passed around that the delegates from the Western States are coming with brass bands, to make a noise for silver.

They are said to be prepared to sow an unlimited quantity of seed on this subject, which they hope may bear fruit about the time of holding the National Republican Convention next year.

One of the constitutional provisions of the league is that the clubs shall not indorse any candidate until the conventions are held. This silver dodge, if it can be properly worked by the Western men, will be the foundation for a "boom" for some Western man for next year's candidate.

Of course, any "boom" of which the clubs might be exclusive owners would not count very much as against the machinists of the National Committee. Nor will the brass bands fool the astute old-timers, but for its effect on the young men of the clubs, the attempt, according to stories from the West, is to be made. James S. Clarkson, for one, will be there from Iowa, and he is said to have an Allison "boom" with him.

One of the delegates last night said that the currency question would go no further than the pocket of some member of the Committee on Resolutions. Each State has one member on this committee, and any attempt to commit the clubs on the question would be smothered in this committee.

A delegation from Connecticut, headed by President Fred Farnsworth of New-Haven, came to this city last night.

Mr. Farnsworth is President of the Connecticut League. He said his State would be fully represented, as would Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts.

"Have you any silver men in Connecticut?" a reporter for The New-York Times asked Mr. Farn

BOOK FOR SAFE BREAKERS

Government Experts Tell Thieves Just How to be Successful.

PRACTICAL LESSONS AND PICTURES

Instruction by Experts, Without Intention, of Course, But None the Less a Good Thing for Burglars.

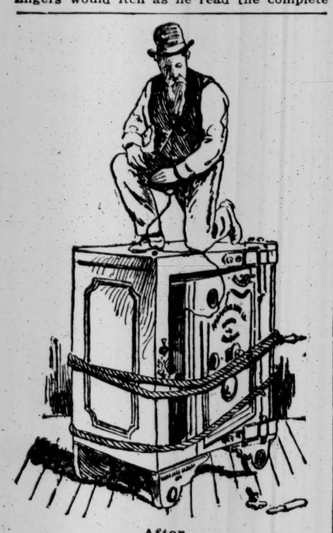
Among the many books issued by Congress, none is more curious or interesting than the one recently sent out from the Government Printing Office entitled "Report of Special Commission of Experts as to Means of Improving Vault Facilities of the Treasury Department."

"Red" Leary, the bank burglar, if he were alive, would probably call this book by another title. He would name it "The

Before.

Safe Cracker's Handy Guide," or "The Bank Burglar's Illustrated Vade Mecum."

It is easy to fancy the delight Mr. Leary would experience in turning over the pages of this unique publication. Problems in the art of blowing open safes which, in his day, were extremely difficult of solution, would now, with the aid of the copious illustrations, appear to him so simple as to be mere child's play. It is safe to say his fingers would itch as he read the complete



After.

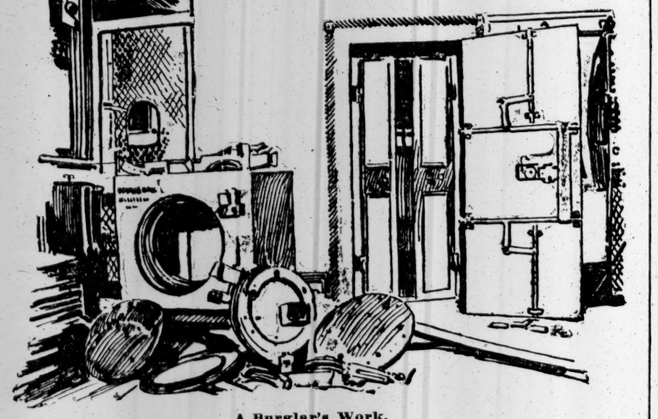
details, illuminated with diagrams, as to how the Government experts tore apart the latest and most burglariously burglar-proof vaults and safes.

There is a frank freedom from reserve about this book that could not fail to charm Mr. Leary. While he was alive there were no books in existence which adequately described the nefarious processes of breaking open safes. In fact, until the present, there has been no work at all on the sub-

A Government Job.

ject, except it be the harmless old essay on locks, published three-quarters of a century ago in London, before burglar-proof safes were even dreamed of.

Of course, Congress did not intend to afford home instruction to bank burglars when it published this report. The idea was to find out some way of improving the safes in the Treasury at Washington and in the different Sub-Treasuries in the United States. It was for this purpose that a commission of experts was appointed in 1891. The commission thought the best way to find out how to build a new safe was to blow open an old one. With this benevolent and scientific object in view the commission spent two years in burglarizing "burglar-proof" safes. The safes of all makes were experimented on. Some were blown open with powder, some with nitro-glycerine, some with dynamite. Some were pried open, some were drilled open, and some were wrenched, screwed, twisted, and banged open. Some were exploded with cartridges, some with time-fuses, some with



A Burglar's Work.

handy pocket batteries. Everything was carefully described, and photographs of the Government work of safe wrecking were taken at every stage in the proceedings.

The first thing about this book that would naturally strike "Red" Leary is its completeness. Nothing is omitted that would serve to instruct the bank burglar in his profession.

First, the different kinds of burglar-proof

A Missouri Bank Safe.

safes are fully described, and their vulnerable features are dilated upon. Any burglar can find out from the book exactly how all of the modern burglar-proof safes are constructed.

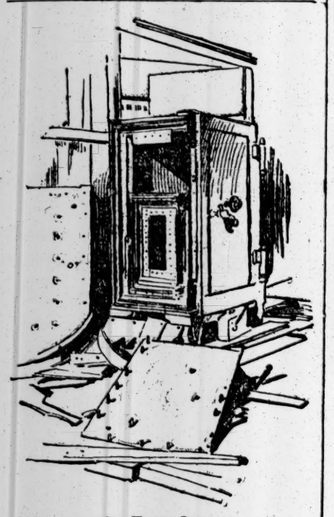
Next the various methods of cracking the safes are explained, in the order of their feasibility. The book says:

The methods are:

(1.) Drilling or otherwise penetrating the walls of the safe or vault or its door, and thus obtaining access to the locks and bolts, and then, very generally, opening them from the inside.

(2.) Stripping the wall of its covering, layer by layer, tearing off the steel and the iron sheets, one by one, until the interior is reached.

(3.) Exploding gunpowder, dynamite, or nitro-glycerine in some part especially easy of attack by this means, and thus destroying the locks, tearing open a door, or actually breaking into the walls of the structure. Powder is sometimes blown into the crack left by imperfect construc-



An Easy One.

tion about the door, and between it and its frame or jamb. Nitro-glycerine is often run in the same crack, where not absolutely tight, and, flowing as freely when warm as water, it finds its way in considerable quantities, &c.

If the burglar has not had much experience and is in doubt which method to use, the book comes to his relief. It tells him in these words that, if he has ample time at his disposal, the first plan is the best:

Of these several methods of securing entrance into the safe or vault, the first, because of its comparative freedom from noise or jar, is the favorite, where practicable and when time is given for its slow but usually certain operation.

If the burglar is timid and hesitates, the book gives him encouragement. It assures

From the United States Manual.

him, in simple language, that "no one of the constructions now in the market and recognized now as standard can be asserted to be absolutely burglar-proof."

How many enterprising burglars have read this "Government Guide to Safe Burglary" is not known. This is a point on which safe burglars would naturally be reticent. In the absence of any positive knowledge on the subject, the only recourse is to fall back on circumstantial evidence. Since the book was published there would have been hundreds of bank safes blown open in this country by one or another of the "improved methods" described in the Government publication. The burglars have shown a fondness for work on Post Office safes.

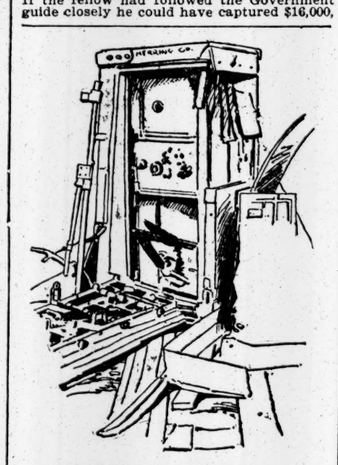
It is easy to see, from the pictures, how nearly alike the Government and the private safe burglars were in their methods and results.

The twentieth experiment of the Government experts was on a safe with a round screw door. The door was composed of ten plates, each one-half inch thick, and alternately of iron and steel. The Government experts first introduced about one one-hundredth of an ounce of nitro-glycerine into two of the boltholes in the door. Then they put a detonator in each hole, and tamped the holes with putty and fire. The detonation, although producing, as the experts say, the "smallest possible noise," caused the outer plate to spring away from the second, so that a second charge of nitro-glycerine could easily be poured between the plates. In this way the Government experts blew off nine of the plates of the door in succession, without making noise enough to disturb a mouse. The first plate was blown off in twenty minutes, and the others came off at five-minute intervals. The tenth plate was knocked off with a jimmy in two and a half minutes. The actual time of the operation was thirty-eight and one-half minutes.

This was a job neat enough and quick enough to suit any self-respecting bank burglar. Commenting on this experiment, the Government expert says:

In regard to the noise, it is certain that with a proper tamping of sand or other material, this could be deadened so as not to attract any practical attention, and the entire operation is, in my opinion, a perfectly burglarious one.

Now, it happened that there was a screw-door safe in a private bank in Independence, Mo., almost exactly like the one used by the Government experts in the above experiment. A burglar of unknown literary proclivities got into the bank in Independence Nov. 3, 1894, and he silently and dexterously blew off the plates of the screw door of the safe. He tamped one of the bolt holes of the door, introduced dynamite into the crack, and dislocated the time lock. If the fellow had followed the Government guide closely he could have captured $16,000,



Lesson for a Beginner.

but he either had not committed the details of the process to memory with sufficient care or was scared away, for, although he blew a hole clear through the door, he left without unscrewing the door or taking the cash. The bank is on a prominent corner, in a thickly populated part of the city. The vault was in full view of the street from front and side, and yet the safe was practically destroyed without attracting any attention, and nothing was known of the attempt until the janitor opened the bank the following morning.

The burglar who blew open the safe in the Franklin Grove (Penn.) Bank got better results. The safe was exactly like one used by the Government experts in their experiments. Partly by ripping off the plates with cold chisels and partly by the use of forcite powder, the experts blew open the safe in a little less than two hours. After describing in detail how they did it, the experts appended to the description a receipt for quickly converting a dynamite cartridge into nitro-glycerine. It is a receipt which no bank burglar should fail to carry in his vest pocket. For this reason The New-York Times does not publish it.

The burglar who blew open the safe in the Franklin Grove Bank may not have had the advantage of a perusal of the Government book, but otherwise he was a very ingenious cracksman. First he removed the spindle and knocked off the lock. Then he poured nitro-glycerine into the joint at the top of the safe door, and blew off the door instantaneously. Next he attacked the inner door with the same explosive. He worked even quicker than the bank experts, for he blew the safe to pieces in an hour and a half, and walked off with from $20,000 to $25,000. In an adjoining building, not more than three feet from the wall of the vault, a whole family slumbered, undisturbed during the night of the burglary.

The methods of the Government experts, as described by them, were successfully followed in the case of the demolition of the safe in the First National Bank at Liberty, Mo., but the burglar was frightened, and stopped only long enough to grab $600. He thoughtlessly left $10,000 in the safe. He drilled a hole near the combination dial and punched off the lock. He then introduced nitro-glycerine after the plan of the Government experts, into the crack at the top of the outer safe door, and then leisurely blew off the door in sections. He was just attaching a time fuse to the inner door when alarmed. A family slept in a house not more than thirty feet from the bank vault.

Eighty-seven safe burglaries were reported during the month of April, this year.

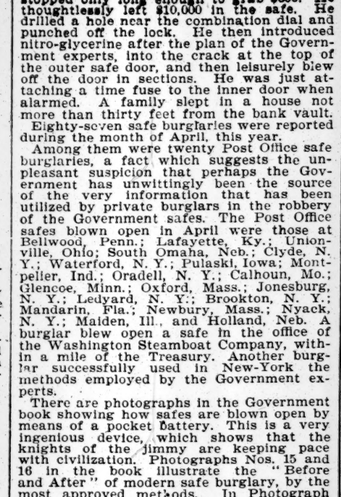
Among them were twenty Post Office safe burglaries, a fact which suggests the unpleasant suspicion that perhaps the Government has unwittingly been the source of the very information that has been utilized by private burglars in the robbery of the Government safes. The Post Office safes blown open in April were those at Bellwood, Penn.; Lafayette, Ky.; Unionville, Ohio; South Omaha, Neb.; Clyde, N. Y.; Waterford, N. Y.; Pulaski, Iowa; Montpelier, Ind.; Oradell, N. Y.; Calhoun, Mo.; Glencoe, Minn.; Oxford, Mass.; Jonesburg, N. Y.; Ledyard, N. Y.; Brookton, N. Y.; Mandarin, Fla.; Newbury, Mass.; Nyack, N. Y.; Malden, Ill., and Holland, Neb. A burglar blew open a safe in the office of the Washington Steamboat Company, within a mile of the Treasury. Another burglar successfully used in New-York the methods employed by the Government experts.

There are photographs in the Government book showing how safes are blown open by means of a pocket battery. This is a very ingenious device, which shows that the knights of the jimmy are keeping pace with civilization. Photographs Nos. 15 and 16 in the book illustrate the "Before and After" of modern safe burglary, by the most approved methods. In Photograph No. 15 a gentleman with a long and Populistic beard is depicted kneeling on top of a large burglar-proof safe. The safe is tied about with several coils of heavy rope. A wire, terminating in a button held in the right hand, leads to a battery in the hip pocket. Another wire leads from the battery down through a hole drilled in the front of the safe. The expert seems to be in a state of meditation. Photograph No. 16 shows the condition of the unfortunate burglar-proof safe after the long-whiskered expert pressed his little button. The safe door has been blown open as far as the ropes will allow—to the extent of several inches.

The expert no longer meditates. He looks exultant. In their description of this most alluring and successful experiment, the experts say the safe weighed six tons and cost over $3,000. First the hole was drilled into the front of the safe. This occupied three hours. Then a wire having attached to it a quarter-ounce cartridge of dynamite was inserted.

There are two photographs in the book showing precisely how to drill holes in safes. The first photograph represents the burglarious tools in position. The second photograph shows three men at work at the tools, drilling the hole. No picture could be more enlightening to burglars, and even a school boy, after seeing these two photographs, will have a very good idea of how to bore holes in a safe.

Drilling the hole seems to have been as popular among these Government safe-breaking experts as among their imitators in private safe-breaking circles. After all,



A Child Could Do It.

there is nothing so sure, the Government experts declare, as drilling the hole, provided the police do not interfere. There are photographs in the book of all kinds of holes in all kinds of safes.

The most attractive picture—to burglars—is Photograph No. 11, which shows a man taking a bag of gold through a hole drilled in the side of a safe. The smiling face of the expert peeps over the top of the safe. There is one more bag of gold left in the safe.

If "Red" Leary could only come back to life and see that picture—if he could only see the man's hands reaching in through the hole for the gold—he would no doubt breathe his benediction on the industrious and scientific men who conducted the experiments for the Government.

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

Keep the refrigerator clean. Use hot water, a cake of Ivory Soap (it leaves no odor) and a clean scrubbing brush; scrub the sides, corners, racks, outlet pipe and drip cup; rinse with cold water and wipe dry.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

YOU CUT THE WIRE GOES THE STOPPER.

and you pour a glass of sparkling

"Londonderry",

That delight of Epicures.

MR. HICKEY'S TRINIDAD INVADED

Great Britain's Warship Barracouta Takes Possession of the Land While the Prince Is in California.

In the dark, in January, this year, Great Britain took possession of the Island of Trinidad, the fairy Island of Trinidad, whereof Baron Harden-Hickey is sovereign.

Baron Harden-Hickey does not know this yet. He is in California, "balladéing himself," as his Chancellor says; that is, promenading in stage coaches through magnificent tree trunks while his sovereignty is undone.

"He writes to me that the weather is fine and that life is good," says M. E. G. de la Boissière. "If he only knew! I have not even been officially notified. My information comes in two letters, written by two different persons, different in nationality and in geographical situation. One of the letters, dated June 3, says that it was the warship Barracouta which effected a landing."

"Then, there will be a war, of course," said the reporter.

"Or diplomacy," said M. de la Boissière.

He readjusted his glasses, his double pair of glasses, one of which is fantastic and the other real, and said:

"Brazil will say that Trinidad belongs to Brazil. 'But you let Baron Harden-Hickey take it, and make a principality of it, with himself as sovereign under the name of James I.,' Great Britain will reply."

"Then what will Brazil have to say?" asked the reporter.

"That our assumption of the land was sanctioned by Brazil; that Brazil has a protectorate over the principality of Trinidad," replied M. E. G. de la Boissière, with his graceful bow, that always wins a heart.

"Brazil cannot permit Britain to have a stronghold so near her," he added. "We would not be very dangerous—but England!"

He raised his golden-spectacled eyes and continued:

"I can tell you what the outcome of all this is to be. Either we shall be recognized by all the powers, or Great Britain will pay us a large indemnity for all our titles to the land of Trinidad so ruthlessly invaded."

He went out smiling.

Trinidad is a deserted island in the South Atlantic Ocean, latitude 30 degrees 30 minutes, longitude 29 degrees 22 minutes. It is 5 miles in length and 3 in width. It is rocky and mountainous. It is a paradise of turtles, a cavern of fish, a mine of guano, and—"pardessus le marché"—a well of wealth hidden by pirates, in comparison with which all the fortunes of the Rajahs were insignificant.

Baron Harden-Hickey, whom the Parisians esteemed as the witty and warlike editor of Le Tribouler, is the son-in-law of Mr. John H. Flagler of the Standard Oil Company. His ancestors were Irish and went to France with the Stuarts. He fought duels with Aurélien Scholl, Hippolyte Taine, and A. Lavertigon. Then he set sail for Cape Horn.

A storm threw his ship on Trinidad. As there was not a soul there he took possession of the land in his own name. What else could he do?

He went to India and became a Buddhist; he came to New-York and wrote a book on various methods of committing suicide. He was married, and he laid claims to his principality.

He laid claims to it, and invited noblemen of the boulevards to purchase titles and ranks in his army. He said that the weather at Trinidad was insufferable for noblemen, but tolerant to coolies. He made a prospectus which was as enchanting as a mining corporation's. He adopted a coat of arms and an order of chivalry. He issued—or his agents issued—postage stamps of the new nation. He acquired all the gestures of a sovereign.

If he turned to Dr. Halley's logbook, published in 1698, he probably read in it that "The island has neither goats nor hogs nor any people." If he read Alexander Dalrymple's "Collection of Voyages, Chiefly in the Southern Atlantick Ocean," published in 1775, he probably read in it that Dr. Halley, April 17, 1700, "took possession of the island in his Majesty's name, as knowing it to be granted by the King's letters patent, leaving the union flag flying." But whether he read these abolished records or was told of their existence or has never had the least inkling of them, he is sovereign of Trinidad, the fairy Trinidad, whereof noblemen of the boulevards have dreamed and philatelists of everywhere bought stamps, and Baron Harden-Hickey is much changed or he will not resign without a murmur the throne which he has held for a year at least in pure ideality.

A Seal that would Not Be Cast Adrift.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

A Portland man captured a young seal a short time ago and took it to his fish house on Portland Pier. After feeding the animal a few days the captor finally decided to release it. The seal would not swim away when put in the harbor, and cried to be taken back. Afterward it was taken down the harbor and dropped overboard, but swam alongside a vessel and cried so piteously that it was taken on board and brought back to its owner. Now it goes out to swim, but invariably returns for rations of milk, and is as intelligent as the most "knowing" dog.

AMERICANS AT CHEPULTEPEC

A Great Winter Resort to Succeed the Mexican National Exposition.

The managers of the great exposition next year at the City of Mexico are looking beyond the commercial results of the exhibition. This was started for the purpose of inviting the attention of the world, and largely of the United States, to the wants of Mexico in the way of machinery and supplies needed in the development of the country. Now those in control are looking to the establishment of an American city, a great Winter resort, on the present exhibition grounds. These, which comprise more than 600 acres, are situated at the foot of the Castle of Chepultepec, the residence of President Diaz, connecting it with the choicest residence portion of the city. The grounds are high, partly covered with forest, and with streams running through them.

The plan is to divide the exposition grounds into three portions. Nearest the city will be the people's park, where there are already a bicycle track, polo grounds, and a place for pigeon shooting. The central portion will be the American city, and beyond this will be an area devoted to manufacturing purposes. The Anzures Land and Construction Company, with a gold capital of $1,000,000, has this plan in charge. To further it, the exposition authorities are putting up all their buildings with the idea of permanency. The Foreign Director of the exposition, R. de Cornely, is now in this city, with an office at 129 Times Building. He is also connected with the Anzures Company. He is very sanguine of the success of both the exposition and the proposed Winter resort. Negotiations are now under way for the establishment of electricity works, car lines, &c., for the new city.

There are now about seven hundred members of the Travelers' Protective Association in Mexico who will visit the exposition grounds.

EVA TUTHILL'S STRANGE STORY

Her Explanation of Her Arrest on Her Mother's Complaint.

Eva H. Tuthill, seventeen years old, of 68 Madison Avenue, was arrested last night on complaint of her mother, who charged her with being a wayward girl.

The mother's complaint was supported by a tall man. Eva said the man is Henry Meredith, who was engaged in an attempt to rob Phil Daly in Fourth Avenue some years ago, and who was recently released from prison. According to Eva, Mrs. Tuthill is angry because she resents the attentions of Meredith, and has expressed her intention to go to Europe with her elder sister, who is a buyer for a leading house in this city. Eva says her mother has been a frequent companion of Meredith.

When Eva was arrested at her home her sister fainted. Eva was accompanied to the West Thirtieth Street Station by a Mr. Ferguson, who is engaged to marry her sister, and later he secured bail for her.

An Indian Loses His Farm.

From The Spokane (Washington) Chronicle.

Quil-O-Chew, an elderly Colville Indian, from near Marcus, was in town this morning in great trouble. The old man was one of the first in Stevens County to undertake to make an honest living, and settled on his farm away back in 1878. In October, 1885, he filed a homestead entry, but neglected to prove up on his claim. Notice was sent him this Spring, and, as he did not appear, the land was declared forfeited under the seven-year law. Now Quil-O-Chew comes in, declares he never got the notice, and files a meek confession that, "being an Indian," he did not understand the white man's law. A special appeal will be made to the department at Washington, and he probably will be allowed to keep the farm he so well deserves.

Pears'

If we have got to wash, let us use a soap without alkali.

UNNAMED HOSPITALS ATTACKED

Dr. Douglas H. Stewart Says They Keep "Professional Beggars" and Report False Figures.

The New-York County Medical Association held its regular quarterly meeting last evening in the rooms of the New-York Engineering Association, at 12 West Thirty-first Street. Dr. S. P. McLeod presided. About one hundred physicians were present.

The first paper was read by Dr. Douglas H. Stewart, who took for his subject "The Physician as a Citizen." He urged upon physicians the actual need of taking part in public affairs. The time when it was thought proper for a physician to attend only to ministering to the sick and injured, he declared, has passed. There are many matters that to the average lay mind seem perfectly proper, but to the educated mind of the physician they are crying nuisances. Frequently they are more than nuisances, and endanger the health of the community. In the past doctors paid strict attention to their professional duties, but now that the world has broadened, the duties of a physician to the community in which he resides have broadened with them. Dr. Stewart added:

There are four matters, particularly, to which I want to call your attention. They are the hospital, the street cleaning, the public schools, and the dispensary.

The reports of the hospitals are not truthful. They contain false and misleading statistics. When a patient is found to be near death's door he is quickly bundled into an ambulance and hurried to a hospital. If he dies he does not increase the death rate of that particular institution. These hospitals are conducted for the glorification of a Board of Trustees. The poor doctor, who really does all the work, never has any representation upon these boards. I do not include the institutions supported by the city. Real charitable work is done by them.

Dr. Stewart said that, armed with these misleading statistics, and with pitiable tales of woe and suffering humanity, representatives of some hospitals go among the charitable rich and ask for assistance to keep this and that particular institution going. "These professional beggars," said Dr. Stewart, "are paid a commission and kept at their work whether the hospital is in need of finances or not."

The dispensaries were also condemned by Dr. Stewart; that is, those not conducted by the city. While they do not injure the general practitioner to a great degree, they do great harm to the specialist. The city to-day, said Dr. Stewart, is filled with thousands of people, well to do, provided with all the needs and many of the luxuries of life, who, when their physician told them that they must consult a certain specialist, had gone to some hospital intended for those who could not pay. In so doing they got the specialist's best work and care, paying him nothing. "They seem to have no shame," he said. "Women do it, many times, I am certain, unknown to their husbands, and apply the money saved to personal purposes."

In discussing street cleaning, Dr. Stewart was of the opinion that crematories could be constructed upon scows, and garbage burned at sea, where foul odors would affect no one.

He said the condition of the schools is frightful. He spoke particularly of the overcrowding, and the resulting dangers to health.

"Living Greek" was the subject of a paper by Dr. Achilles Rose.

A large number of new members were elected about midnight.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

In reviewing the results of the war in the East, The United Service Gazette (British) says that one iron-clad, two cruisers, nine gunboats, and eight torpedo-boats complete the list of Chinese ships captured by the Japanese. These comprise quite a powerful squadron. The chief capture, of course, is the Chenyuen—the only real iron-clad in the Japanese Navy. The Itsukushima, Matsushima, and Hashidate, The Gazette says, are not iron-clads, according to the European acceptance of the term, and the fact that all three of them, with the assistance of six other cruisers, hammered at the Chenyuen for five hours without hurting her, suggests what might have happened if the crew of the Chenyuen had been properly trained, and the guns well found with ammunition. This is the list of the captured ships; Chenyuen, battleship, 22 guns, 7,330 tons; Chiyuen, cruiser, 12 guns, 2,300 tons; Pingyuen, cruiser, 11 guns, 2,200 tons; Kwangping, gun-vessel, 11 guns, 1,100 tons; Tsaochiang, gun-vessel, 5 guns, 950 tons; Meiyuen, gun-vessel, 4 guns, 578 tons; Chantung, gun-vessel, 5 guns, 440 tons; Chanpia, gun-vessel, 5 guns, 440 tons; Channan, gun-vessel, 5 guns, 440 tons; Chanpoh, gun-vessel, 5 guns, 440 tons; Chanpien, gun-vessel, 5 guns, 440 tons; Chanchung, gun-vessel, 5 guns, 440 tons.

***

At a ceremony in the Admiralty Yards, in St. Petersburg, at which the Czar and members of the Imperial family were present, the keels of four new Russian war vessels were laid. The dimensions of the new ships will be as follows: The Russia, triple screws, length, 473 feet; beam, over 68 feet; mean draft, 26 feet; displacement, 12,200 tons; engines, 17,000 indicated horsepower. The Apraksin, length, over 277 feet; beam, 52 feet; draught, 17 feet; displacement, 4,128 tons; engines, 5,000 indicated horse power. The Khrabry, length, over 229 feet; beam, 41 feet; displacement, 1,492 tons; engines, 2,000 indicated horse-power. The Vierny, length, 203 feet; beam, 36 feet; displacement, 1,280 tons; auxiliary steam, 400 indicated horse-power.

***

In its issue of June 6 The Naval and Military Record (British) says:

"Though not infrequently the subject of adverse criticism in the press and elsewhere, it would seem that the general arrangement of the armament in the greater number of British battle ships—just adopted in the Dreadnought, Devastation, and Thunderer, continued with the addition of a secondary armament in the Anson class, and still carried out with various improvements in the Royal Sovereign and Majestic types of warships—is in a fair way to become the model for the placing of their guns in almost all foreign battle ships. This method may be generally described as dividing the principal armament, usually of four heavy guns between a fore and an after turret and barbette, and mounting the smaller pieces in one or two tiers in a box battery between them. The Italians have followed this system in their later ships, even the French are giving up their single-gun barbette arrangements for pairs of guns in two turrets on the middle line of the ship, and the Russians, after experimenting with several original designs, have also come to adopt of plan of gun distibution in their newest ships, such as the Cissoi Velike and Tria Sviatitelia. The latter ship should before long be ready for sea, having been launched in 1893. She is a big battle ship of 12,480 tons, built of steel, and carrying an armament of four 12-inch, eight 6-inch, four 5-inch, and an enormous number of small rapid-fire guns, besides torpedoes. The turrets, which contain her four principal cannons, are plated with 16-inch armor, while the belt which protects her waterline for the greater part of its length is 16 inches to 18 inches thick, and her armored deck 3 inches in thickness. She is expected to realize a speed of between 16 and 17 knots an hour.

Nebraska's Sugar Beet Crop.

From The Omaha (Neb.) Bee.

Nebraska never had a better outlook for a big sugar beet crop. The beet sugar factories are promised all the raw material they can handle the coming season, and what is better, home-grown material at that.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

Marvels of Beauty and Cheapness.

FOR TUESDAY.

A fine and choice lot of Wilton Rugs

At less than cost.

18 x 36 in., at $1.75

27 x 54 in., at 3.00

33 x 66 in., at 4.00

These prices show how far we are in advance of competition. Only the finest wool, perfectly finished, could show such dainty shades exquisitely blended.

Saving prices every day in the year in our Furniture Department.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

EMPLOYES GETTING THE BENEFIT

Improvement in Business Results in Advance in Wages to Men in Many Large Manufacturing Establishments.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., June 17.—The rolling mills of John Wood & Brothers of Conshohocken have given notice to their employes of the restoration of the former scale of wages, to take effect July 1. This means an increase of 12 per cent. all around. Fully 1,000 men are affected. The firm states that its business outlook was never better than at present.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—Notice of a 10 per cent. increase in wages was posted in the works of the National Malleable Castings Company to-day. The action was a voluntary one on the part of the company, and was taken because of the improvement in business.

The Eberhard Manufacturing Company took similar action. Said Vice President William P. Champney of the Eberhard Company: "When business was dull we were compelled to make a reduction. The prospects are brighter now, and it is no more than proper that the men should be given the advantage of the situation." The Eberhard Company employs 1,100 men, and the National Company 900.

Other manufacturing firms are considering the question of advancing wages.

BURLINGTON, N. J., June 17.—The 500 employes of the McNeal Pipe and Foundry Company in this city will have their wages increased, beginning the 20th of the present month. Their wages were cut some time ago, owing to the hard times, but now the former rates are to be restored. The increase will amount to about 10 per cent.

TROY, N. Y., June 17.—The Cohoes Rolling Mill employes, whose wages were reduced a year ago, commenced work to-day on the former schedule. The puddlers receive an advance from $2.80 to $3 a ton.

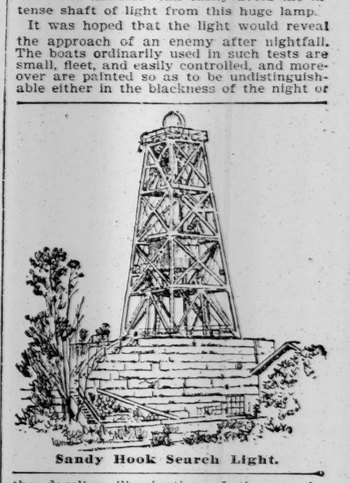
CHEROKEE, Kan., June 17.—The Cherokee Zinc Smelting Company yesterday advanced the wages of its employes to the prices paid previous to the reduction in February.

SANDY HOOK'S SEARCHLIGHT

Experiments with It to be Continued by the Authorities.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Experiments are to continue with the monster searchlight which was erected some time ago at the army proving grounds at Sandy Hook. This is the light which was placed on the roof of the Manufactures Building at the World's Fair, and was purchased from its German maker by the War Department. A recent report on the operations with this searchlight do not show that it will be as valuable as an auxiliary in sea coast defense as was at first supposed. The lamp is mounted on an iron tower, which has a granite base. It was found that a small boat well handled can easily avoid the intense shaft of light from this huge lamp.

It was hoped that the light would reveal the approach of an enemy after nightfall. The boats ordinarily used in such tests are small, fleet, and easily controlled, and moreover are painted so as to be undistinguishable either in the blackness of the night or



Sandy Hook Search Light.

the dazzling illumination of the searchlight. Further experiments may develop the expert management of the light may prove its usefulness.

One difficulty in making observations is that it is almost impossible to distinguish objects while standing near the light. This has resulted in the provision of a mechanism which allows the light to be controlled in its vertical and horizontal motions from a distance by either hand or electric power. A metallic shutter has been added to the light, so that it may be used for signalling purposes after the manner of the much weaker oil lanterns which are used in the army signal service. The opening and closing of the shutters which disclose or hide the light can, by the duration of the exposure, be made to conform to the well-known Morse code of dots and dashes. Of course, a secret code on the same principle can easily be utilized. This Sandy Hook light would be useful in transmitting messages to a friendly fleet at a distance if the code were prearranged, although it would be an easy matter to utilize a secret method which is the standard means of confidential communication of the navy.

The Sandy Hook searchlight plant consists of one searchlight complete, with a parabolic glass mirror 60 inches in diameter, and furnished with a horizontal self-focusing arc lamp. One steam engine of twenty-horse power is arranged for direct coupling with a dynamo of 160 ampères and 70 volts, the whole being of sufficient capacity to produce an intensity of light equal to about 200,000,000 candle power. Special measuring and controlling devices, such as voltmeter, ampèreometer, safety fuses, rheostat, with switchboard, &c., are provided as part of the plant. The steam engine and dynamo are placed near the boiler pertaining to the machine shop, and the light is mounted upon a tower on the southeast corner of the old fort at this place. The tower is constructed square in plan, 24 feet at base and 12 feet at top.

Boston Public Library Expenses.

From The Boston Transcript.

So it costs $215,000 to run the Public Library for a year. But that's one expenditure where the people get their money's worth.

HOOD'S PILLS

Are prepared from mild, pleasant laxatives and are tasteless. That is why children and delicate women can take them with confidence and satisfaction. They do not irritate or inflame the internal organs. They tone, stimulate and regulate. 25c.

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication... Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,260 Broadway, (324 St.)
All American Direct Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday).....	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Checks, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Marriages	5
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Miscellaneous	7
Bankers' Cards	13	New Publications	5
Bicycles	6	Proposals	7
Business Notices	6	Public Meetings	7
City Flats To Let	6	Public Notices	7
City Items	5	Real Estate at Auction	15
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Real Estate Conferees' Notices	15
Country Houses To Let	15	Situations Wanted	10
Deaths	7	Spring and Winter Resorts	7
Dividends	14	Summer Resorts	7
Excursions	6	Surrogate Notices	14
Financial	15	To Let For Business Purposes	15
Help Wanted	10	Travelers' Guide	16
Instruction	7		
Legal Notices	14		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black America.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World; Roof Garden Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Orchestra.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby.
HUBERTS MUSEUM, 14th St-4th Av—Day and Evening Curiosities.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway 8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—2:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:15—Sousa's Concert. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks. 5:00—Rice's 1492.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—New-York vs. Cincinnati.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—7:30—Merry Heirs.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Column.
Departures for Europe	14	6
At the Hotels	5	4
Business Troubles	14	4
Commercial	11	1
Courts	14	1
Departures for Eurdope	14	6
Financial	12	1
Fires in This City	2	4
Marine Intelligence	14	5
New State Corporations	14	4
Obituary Record	5	4
Post Office Notice	16	4
Railroad News	15	1
Real Estate	15	3
Social World	8	2
Telegraphic Brevities	8	3
Theatrical Gossip	16	2
United Service	16	3
Washington Weather Forecast	10	2

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1

Thought Dr. Depew Their Guest.
Ready for the Kiel Fêtes.
The President Starts for Gray Gables.
The Louisburg Celebration.
Opening of the Harlem Ship Canal.
Mayor Strong's Veto Expected.
Settlers Wanted for Wisconsin.
Night Attack on a Distillery.
Killed by Electric Wires.
Assemblyman Vacheron's Demurrer.
Cyclones in the West.

Page 2

May Split as to Silver.
Surgeon Kershner Convicted.
The National Schuetzenfest.

Page 3

A Book for Safe Breakers.
Harden-Hickey's Trinidad Invaded.

Page 5

Grand Council of Women.
Henry Murder Still a Mystery.
The Crathie's Mate Condemned.
Newcomb Succeeds Helmholtz.
Oliver Cromwell Defeated.
Turkey and Bulgaria at Odds.
Cardinal Gibbons and the Papacy.

Page 6

Profits of the Big Bicycle Meet.

Page 7

Oxford and Cambridge Challenge.

Page 8

Tammany and Democratic Union.
Mrs. Walter Matthews's Death.

Page 9

McLaughlin Not Yet Sentenced.
Connecticut Legislative Corruption.
Republicans Want a Long Campaign.
Sudden Death of William Peet.
The Park Board Indictments.
City Magistrates to Meet.
To Contest John Masury's Will.
The New East River Bridge.

Page 10

Cornell Rows Fast on the Hudson.
De La Salle Commencement.

Page 12

Paper Manufacturers May Unite.

Page 13

Views on the Conkling Registry Law.
Against Law Enforcement Society.
Congress Election Contests.

Page 14

May Connect Street Railroads.

Page 15

The Seaside Athletic Club License.
A Complaint by Judge Lacombe.

Page 16

Needs of the Public Schools.
Special Probing of the Police.
Money for Public Investigation.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	69	69	6 P. M.	68	88
6 A. M.	69	71	9 P. M.	64	82
9 A. M.	64	74	11 P. M.	64	79
12 M.	68	81	12 P. M.	64	78
4 P. M.	72	88			

Average temperature yesterday.....65.0
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....78.2
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....69.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Warmer, Cloudy in the afternoon.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

PASSING LAWS TO BE REPEALED.

There is something almost appalling in the fact that the Legislature at its "annual session" added more than a thousand new laws to the already overloaded statute books of the State. Its record would have been far better if the session had been devoted to the careful preparation of one-tenth of that number of acts, each required or justified by some general interest of the public.

A multitude of the acts passed relate to the local affairs of towns, villages, and cities, but all these ought to be left to the regulation of local authorities under general statutes. This could easily be done if the principle of local self-government were conceded, and the Legislature would abandon the practice of meddling with local affairs for partisan objects and without regard to the interests or wishes of the communities concerned. Our cities have been classified for the purpose of admitting of local self-government under general laws, and yet there was hardly a general act passed relating to cities, and hardly a city escaped some tinkering of its charter by special act.

But the Legislature at the session of this year showed a pernicious activity in all sorts of directions. It seemed to be seeking for opportunities to interfere with the liberties and rights of citizens, instead of protecting them—to restrict, regulate, and compel, where there was no excuse for multiplying vexatious requirements. Samples of this sort of thing are to be found in the laws taking from railroads, hotels, and theatres all discretion in the choice of patrons, compelling schools to devote an inordinate amount of attention to the effects of stimulants and narcotics, forbidding barbers to accommodate their customers on Sunday, requiring election officers to make note of deformities and peculiarities in registering voters, &c. All this sort of meddling legislation is sure to be repealed the moment a party gets control which has a reasonable regard for individual rights, and it will get control all the sooner for having these silly enactments to get rid of.

More than half the thousand acts of the Legislature were either partisan, pernicious, or unnecessary, and some of them were extremely foolish. Gov. Morton failed in his duty in permitting the statute books to be cumbered with so much of this stuff. His record in dealing with legislation shows a curious lack of clearness of head and firmness of conviction. He failed to exert his legitimate influence in behalf of reform legislation, except in an occasional spasm; he helped a partisan legislation in many instances, and checked it in very few, and he gave his approval to all the silly, meddling measures which we have mentioned.

THE HARLEM SHIP CANAL.

The enlargement of Spuyten Duyvil Creek into a navigable water, connecting the Hudson River with Long Island Sound, has been a matter of discourse upon Manhattan Island ever since the Dutch began to settle it. For the past generation and more the desirableness of a ship canal emphasizing the insularity of Manhattan has been a steady topic, and after much tribulation the work was undertaken and has been carried to such a stage of completion that it could decently be celebrated.

In the time of the Dutch who began to talk about the desirableness of the canal this would have been a municipal achievement of the first order. What has now been done would have been an opening of the neck of land at the north end of the island to what they regarded as navigation. But this is scarcely a ship canal in the modern sense. The lineal descendants of the Dutch sloops, on their way from the Sound to the Hudson, can avoid the circumnavigation of the island, but the new waterway will not pass modern shipping, nor is it intended when it is quite completed to be available for either steamers or sailing vessels of the first class. It is true that there is no urgent demand for a ship canal that shall accommodate such shipping.

The celebration of the opening of the canal would, even half a century ago, have been very general and cordial, whereas now it is partial and perfunctory. The reason is that in this interval of time the traffic that goes up and down the Harlem has become an infinitesimal fraction of that which goes across it by the railroads which it obstructs. This obstruction has made the waterway a kind of public nuisance. There is even a widespread suspicion that the best thing to do with the Harlem, instead of enlarging it and insisting upon it as a navigable water, would have been to fill it up and to build upon the reclaimed land, or at any rate to reduce it to its lowest terms and not to allow the small vessels which navigate it, and which alone can henceforth navigate it, to obstruct the immensely more important commerce that crosses it on bridges. Certainly, if there were no natural waterway at this point, nobody in his senses would have thought of constructing an artificial waterway. The most valuable result of the canal is that it adds a mile or more to the available water front of the city. That will become in the future a more important municipal possession than it is now when the resources of the natural water front have by no means as yet been exhausted.

A MISDIRECTED EFFORT.

Charles W. Anderson, a negro who is said to be a clerk of the State Treasurer, and who is plainly ignorant of the condition and needs of his race, is engaged in an attempt to place colored people upon a footing of equality with whites in restaurants and other places of public resort. Mr. Anderson declares himself to be the framer of a bill which was introduced by Assemblyman Malby during the recent session of the Legislature and which became a law through Gov. Morton's signature. We quote the first section of this bill:

All persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, restaurants, hotels, eating houses, bath houses, barbers' shops, theatres, music halls, public conveyances on land and water, and all other places of public accommodation and amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all citizens.

The penalty clause provides that any person who shall violate the provisions of this section "by denying to any citizen, except for reasons applicable alike to all citizens of every race, creed, or color, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges in said section enumerated," shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding $500 and by imprisonment not exceeding ninety days.

This is very feather-headed legislation. By promoting its enactment and attempting to assert his supposed rights under it Mr. Anderson has entered upon an undertaking that is impossible of accomplishment. He succeeded in getting meals served to himself and his two colored companions at various restaurants, fashionable and otherwise, on Sunday last. The proprietors of the restaurants were aware of the passage of the law and did not propose to lay themselves liable to fine or imprisonment, but it is perfectly certain that this new law will not enable men and women of color to frequent Delmonico's or to obtain in theatres, hotels, parlor cars, and other public places the accommodations procurable by white persons. That question was settled long ago in the contests growing out of so-called civil rights laws, and Mr. Anderson, we imagine, will presently retire in fatigue from his experiment. No legislation can establish a social relation which a law higher than all civil statutes declares to be forever impossible. Probably the restaurant keepers were not quite prepared for Mr. Anderson on Sunday. We presume that they will have little trouble in finding a way to receive him more to their satisfaction at his next visit.

But the question raised anew by this law is of minor importance. The serious fact about the colored race is that here in New-York, and we think in most other cities of the North, it is not only not improving but is visibly going the other way. It is a matter of common observation that the negroes of New-York City are growing lazier and more untrustworthy from year to year. Some of them, perhaps not an undue proportion, are distinctly vicious, but the whole race, here and hereabout, is not making a hopeful use of its opportunities.

Access to the privileges of fashionable restaurants and theatres on the footing of the most favored would be of no benefit to the colored people. If Mr. Anderson wishes to improve their condition let him seek out some way of defending them against their besetting vices of idleness, vanity, and immorality. Let him point out to them that the example of colored men and women who are leading hard-working and honest lives is a better one for them to follow than that of the little jockeys from the race tracks, flush of money and flashy of clothes. Mr. Anderson does the colored race a direct injury by his foolish escapade. It harms them to put these notions into their heads. Indeed, a little abatement of their present tendency to forwardness, especially in public conveyances, would be wholesome and commendable. It is manifestly unwise for negroes and mulattoes to be self-assertive and swaggering in places where Italians, Scandinavians, English, Irish, and Americans bear themselves with habitual quietness and humility.

THE CASE OF KERSHNER.

Secretary Herbert has very wisely consented to hear argument on behalf of Medical Inspector Kershner of the navy before acting upon the findings of the court-martial that has condemned him on the charges preferred by Admiral Meade. Otherwise he might run the risk of permitting serious injustice to be done to an officer who has had an unblemished reputation in the service for thirty years.

The case is obviously one calling for care in this respect. It will be remembered that Dr. Kershner declined to obey a Captain's order to render service outside his sphere of duty, on a merchant vessel in the West Indies, on the ground that he would run the risk of bringing yellow fever among the men under his official care, and that he was peremptorily ordered by Admiral Meade to render that service. When the Medical Inspector reported the case to the head of the department his own action was sustained and the order of the Admiral was in effect declared to be unjustifiable.

This was the real offense of Dr. Kershner which angered Admiral Meade and led to the charges, and which made a trial conducted by line officers of the navy liable to be unfair. That Dr. Kershner detested Meade was shown on his trial, and it seemed likely that his feeling was not only natural, but inevitable. That he complained of his treatment in private lettters to his friends, including the Surgeon General, was not denied, but it did not seem to be proved that he made public or was intentionally the means of making public matters relating to the service, in violation of its rules.

We do not undertake to criticise the ways of navy courts-martial, but his trial seemed to be conducted on the theory that he must be found guilty unless he proved himself innocent beyond doubt, and that the real purpose of trying him was to sustain the charges, if possible. Considering the feeling that had been excited and the liability of the officers constituting the court to sympathize rather with the Captain and Admiral, however arbitrary or unjust they might have been, than with the medical officer, it is clearly a case that should be reviewed with care.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

The joint challenge of Oxford and Cambridge to Harvard and Yale is a very gratifying outcome of the visit of the team of Yale athletes to England. It was said at the time, by persons qualified to judge, that if Yale had undertaken a general representation of American college athletics, instead of challenging on her individual account, almost every event would have been won by the Americans, whereas Yale, although she made a most creditable showing, failed to win a majority. Yale is doubtless the leading college at present, but she is at a disadvantage, numerically and otherwise, in contending single handed against the English universities. Indeed, Yale and Harvard together are at a disadvantage. The most interesting contest would be one in which American college athletics could be fairly pitted against English college athletics.

Nevertheless, the challenge is confined to Yale and Harvard, and it must be accepted or rejected according to its terms. It may be inferred from it that the English universities feel themselves especially strong this year in the curriculum of exercises in which they propose competition, and which seems fairly enough to comprise the modern pentathlon. It is to be hoped that Yale and Harvard will be able to sink their controversy over the alleged ferocity of Hinkey long enough to agree to a joint acceptance, and this without inquiring too curiously whether or not they are likely to win a majority of the events. They are not likely to be ignominiously or ridiculously beaten, and such a contest on our side of the ocean would give a great stimulus to college athletics. This we believe to be a good thing. Football may have been much overdone, and may have degenerated into something too much resembling a free fight. But the sternest moralist will hardly hold that to attain proficiency in flat and hurdle racing, jumping, and hammer throwing, a student must make sacrifices of more important things. In fact, the training required for proficiency in these things, given "the strong propensity of nature," amounts to no more time than any student should devote to keeping himself in good physical condition, while it is incompatible with any indulgences injurious to health. It is only a little more than a generation since Dr. Holmes, in the "Autocrat," denounced the then rising generation as physically the most incapable weaklings ever sprung of Anglo-Saxon stock. Nobody would think of applying to the American youth of 1895 the strictures thus passed upon the American youth of 1860. That it is no longer applicable is due, more than to any other thing, to the spread of athletic training in American colleges. This benefit far more than offsets any defects or excesses that the athletic training has entailed. As nothing could stimulate the interest of American students in unobjectionable athletics like the proposed visit of a British team, it is by all means to be hoped that the contest may be brought about.

FOR SEWAGE AND SHIPS.

Some weeks ago the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and similar organizations representing other cities on the lower lakes asked the National Government to inquire as to the probable effect of the Chicago drainage canal upon lake navigation. It had been estimated by some authorities that the outward flow of lake water through the canal at the rate of 600,000 cubic feet per minute would lower the normal level of Lake Erie from five to nine inches. The capacity of the canal is to be 300,000 cubic feet per minute at first, and provision is made for doubling this capacity some years hence. In the course of some remarks about this matter a few days ago we referred to the expectation of the people of Chicago that this drainage canal would eventually become a ship canal from the upper lakes to the Mississippi, and to an estimate that by the additional expenditure of $20,000,000 a depth of fourteen feet could be provided from the western end of the drainage canal to that river.

This ship-canal project is one that deserves some consideration, and recent events in Chicago direct attention to it. The Trustees in charge of the construction of the drainage canal are now attacked sharply by several Chicago newspapers because they have instructed their President and Secretary to sign a contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by the terms of which the Trustees are permitted to extend the canal under the company's tracks at Campbell Avenue, in Chicago, in consideration of the construction, by the Trustees, of a permanent bridge over the canal at that point, without draw or opening of any kind, for the use of the company. The contract says that the tracks are to be supported by a temporary structure, and that "the said permanent bridge to be erected within two years by the Trustees, shall be a fixed structure, without draw or other movable parts, supported by substantial masonry, the design and the details of construction to be acceptable to the chief engineer of the railway company."

Those who assert that the Trustees are about "to commit an egregious and unpardonable breach of trust" assume that such a contract, providing for a permanent low bridge, will prevent the use of the canal for transportation purposes. It appears that the people of the valley through which the canal passes were induced to consent to the construction of the great sewer by an understanding that the drainage channel should eventually be utilized as a channel for ships. Now, it is asserted, Chicago is about to "break faith with them." Says The Inter Ocean:

"When once this great channel has been constructed, Congress will not allow it to go unutilized except for drainage. That would be a monstrous folly. Congress may lose some valuable time in getting about it, but when once the magnitude of the work now being done by Chicago between this city and Joliet comes to be generally understood by the American people, the ship-canal feature will inevitably come to the front, and no attempt to prevent it can succeed."

It appears, however, that if the Trustees had insisted upon the construction of a swing or draw bridge for the Pennsylvania Company's tracks, there would have been long and costly litigation and the completion of the drainage canal would have been delayed, and that it will probably be necessary to make similar contracts for low and permanent bridges at other points. The railroad companies are not disposed, of course, to hasten the construction of a ship canal by which a part of their eastward freight would be diverted to the Mississippi route. Those who support the Trustees say that when the people of Illinois shall have induced the National Government to make a ship channel from the western terminus of the canal to the Mississippi, and to dredge out the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois River to St. Louis, Chicago will clear away the fixed bridges which may have been constructed across the canal in or near the city. "The Trustees," says The Chicago Tribune, "sensibly prefer fixed bridges which will answer all purposes till the General Government has improved the Desplaines or Illinois and the Mississippi so that large steamers can go from St. Louis to Chicago. Then those fixed bridges will disappear."

The completion of the sewage channel, which will be navigable for canalboats, will be followed by a demand for a very perceptible enlargement of the River and Harbor bill in order that a ship channel may be made along the same route at national expense.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE.

The prevalence of typhoid fever in the City of Evansville, Ind., has attracted the attention of the National health authorities, who publish the following record of cases and deaths there during the last five months:

	Cases.	Deaths.
January	15	2
February	8	3
March	14	4
April	176	23
May	258	26

The epidemic, beginning in March, appears to have reached its highest point two or three weeks ago, when 108 new cases were reported in seven successive days. It could have been assumed safely that the cause was infected water or infected milk. We learn from The Indianapolis Journal that water was the agent of infection. "The water supply is drawn from an intake in the river, several hundred feet below the output of a sewer and a slough." The drainage from these has now been diverted to a point below the intake, and no new cases have been reported since that action was taken. This thriving city of 60,000 people should take measures for the permanent purification and protection of its water supply.

It will take a vast deal more of evidence than has yet been revealed to convince the public that the old Brooklyn miser was killed by his son William. Somehow the case against him is too plain and simple, too easily made out; his conviction would be a too convenient settlement of the mystery—and especially of the inheritance. In another family than this, a shiftless son who drank and loafed might excite natural suspicion, but the Henrys seem to have been a set of such repulsive folk that for one of them to develop traits like these really excites sympathy in his favor.

English reporters and editors are puzzling their heads over the fact—at least they say it is a fact—that Nasrulla and the members of his suite prostrate themselves toward the northwest while engaged in prayer. One London commentator says: "That is perfectly correct for the inhabitants of Afghanistan, but they apparently forget that as sojourners in England they are nowhere near the right point of the compass." This is a fine illustration of the truth that for average Englishman, the science of geography does not extend beyond the confines of his own island. Of course, Mecca, to which the Prophet's followers turn their faces while praying, is not northwest of Cabul or of any other part of the Ameer's dominion, the direction being about west-southwest. The Afghan capital is in latitude 34½, while that of the Holy City is 21½, while the difference in longitude is something like 29 degrees. If the Shahzada and his men really do direct their prayers toward the northwest, some other explanation than that given above must be found. A humorist might suggest that, if one started from London in that direction on a "great circle," it would bring him somewhere near Mecca if he went far enough. It is doubtful, however, if the barbarian Prince ever heard of a "great circle," and still more doubtful that he would do his devotional navigating in any such roundabout way if he had. The most probable theory is that the surly young ruffian knows as little about geography as do some of his hosts, and that he has simply made a ludicrous blunder, exactly like those in which the Britishers so often indulge.

In commenting on the appointment of Secretary Olney, a writer in one of the London weeklies expresses some apprehension lest the presence of a New-England man at the head of the State Department may result in making less friendly the existing relations between Great Britain and the United States. The basis of this fear, it seems, is that "Mr. Olney belongs to the strictest Massachusetts sect," and the following interesting question is raised: "Why are these same New-Englanders, of unmixed British and Puritan descent, always the readiest, of American public men, to suspect British intentions and to watch for opportunities to twist the tail of the British lion?" According to the writer who propounds this query, the phenomenon results from the survival in the Eastern States, where the original population is least affected by modern immigration, of Revolutionary and 1812 memories and traditions to an extent much greater than in other parts of the Union. Whether this theory really accounts for Senator Lodge and other rabid persons of the same kind is more than doubtful, but there seems to be at least a subject for conversation in it.

AGAINST SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN

An Association Formed That Will Extend Through the State.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

An association opposed to the extension of the suffrage to women having been formed, it is desired to form branches in all cities and towns throughout the State.

This association has been called into active being by the fact that the Legislature of 1895 has passed in both its houses what is known as the "Nixon resolution." This is a resolution to let the question of woman suffrage go before the people for their decision. It has to be also passed by both houses next year and then to be voted upon at the next ensuing election.

The passage of such a resolution is mischievous legislation, and it would never have taken place had the members of the two houses been convinced that a large majority of the women of this State earnestly opposed the extension of the suffrage to their own sex. The fact that the many women who are opposed to the suffrage never realized the danger of this imposition is the reason why they have not long since been heard. The one way to show our interest is to form these branch associations and by reading and talking to interest others who are now indifferent or ignorant.

Through your valuable paper we address those women in your city who are opposed to the active participation of women in political life, or who are still undecided, but desire to instruct themselves in the matter. We beg some of them, or any one of them, to send their names to the Secretary of the Central Association, Mrs. George Phillips, 169 East Sixtieth Street, New-York City, who will at once forward them a letter suggesting a method of forming a branch. This work is of imperative necessity, for, unless the women of this State rise in their might and refuse to be coerced into a kind of life from which they have a "natural right" to be exempted, the obnoxious legislation will go on. Our legislators have only to be shown that the women opposed to the suffrage are a force in the community to be convinced that the burdening them with political responsibilities would be to do them a grave wrong. Let education, with all its acquired wisdom, advance more rapidly, that women may all learn that a division of the world's work between men and women is necessary for its perfect accomplishment.

MRS. FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Chairman;
MRS. GEORGE WHITE FIELD, Treasurer;
MRS. DAVID H. GREER,
MISS ELEANOR G. HEWITT,
MISS FLORENCE LOCKWOOD,
MRS. ELIHU ROOT,
MRS. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER,
MRS. EVERETT P. WHEELER,
MRS. GEORGE WADDINGTON.

GLADSTONE'S PUBLIC SPEAKING

King of Denmark Will Receive the Grand Old Man at Bernstorff.

LONDON, June 17.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a special dispatch from its correspondent on the Tantallon Castle. It says that Mr. Gladstone did not intend to speak at the dinner given on board the steamer at Hamburg, but was constrained to do so by the courtesy of the Hamburg residents present, and by the fact that he was obliged to be absent from the previous banquet given by the Hamburg Senate.

The dispatch adds that, according to Mr. Gladstone's present intention, he will never speak again in the House of Commons or from a public platform.

The Daily News will also publish another dispatch from Copenhagen, saying it is reported that the King of Denmark will receive Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday at Bernstorff Castle.

ART NOTES.

—The Magazine of Art is the first of the art publications to issue its July number. A new-comer is F. M. Bredt, whose picture of "Arabian Lady Boating" has been reproduced in photogravure as a frontispiece. The attractive costumes and easy poses of the figures against the background of water are very effective, if somewhat impossible. The "Head of a Girl," by Laureano Barraw, is altogether lovely, and it has been ably engraved by Prof. Berthold. An article on the late Mrs. Mary Thornycroft, by F. G. Stephens, is fully illustrated by half tones of some of her works in sculpture, with a portrait by her daughter Mary, herself a sculptor. The son, Hamo, is, of course, widely known as one of the leading English sculptors of the day. The editor contributes a second paper on the Royal Academy, with reproductions after Foster, Watts, John Lavery, and George Clausen, the new "A. R. A." An article on the new gallery shows us George Hitchcock's "Flight into Egypt," Marianne Stokes's "St. Elizabeth of Hungary," and George Wetherbee's "Summer." Art in the theatre treats of William Capon, scene painter, and M. H. Spielmann writes of Francesca Alexander. The magazine this month is unusually interesting. (The Cassell Publishing Company, 31 East Seventeenth Street, New-York.)

—A bronze tablet is to be sent to Scrooby, England, by the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Mass., to commemorate the memory of William Brewster, who originated the Pilgrim Church. It will bear the following inscription: "This tablet is erected by the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Massachusetts, United States of America, to mark the site of the ancient manor house where lived William Brewster from 1588 to 1608, and where he organized the Pilgrim Church, of which he became ruling Elder, and with which, in 1608, he moved to Amsterdam; in 1609, to Leyden, and in 1620, to Plymouth, where he died April 16, 1644."

—The forthcoming Paris Exhibition will have, among other interesting features, an art history of all nations. Each country will be invited to send a series of pictures which perfectly illustrate the career of art of that nation during the last two or three centuries, bringing the whole up to date by one picture, which will be an example of the present time.

—The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is to erect an appropriate monument upon the grave of John Hancock, in the Granary burying ground. The work has been awarded to Julius A. Schweinfurth, an architect of Boston, whose design was submitted in competition, the committee upon which included Mr. McKim of McKim, Mead & White.

—Exhibition of pupils' work in the Boston free evening drawing schools, Mechanic Arts Department, was held June 12 at the Belvedere Street High Art School, when 600 drawings were shown.

—Janesville, Wis., has its Art League, which dedicated its new quarters on June 12, with an exhibition of paintings, pen-and-ink and crayon sketches, needlework, and china painting.

SUMMER NIGHT SHOWS

"Thrilby," "The Merry World," and the Entertainments in the Roof Gardens.

A few changes for the better have been made in "Thrilby" at the Garrick Theatre, though the published statement that Mr. Mansfield had been rehearsing the performers was doubted by people who saw the show last night. It is a Summer show of the rough-and-tumble order, with no hint of Mansfield's fastidicusness about it. It is full of fun, however, and it pleases the public, especially that portion of it which has seen Mr. Potter's play at the Garden Theatre. Alexander Clark's caricature of Wilton Lackaye's excellent portrayal of Svengali is good fun, as far as the performer sticks to his business. He has a trifle too much liberty, however, and when he gets away from his part he is not particularly amusing. Joseph Herbert, the author of the burlesque, now takes the place of Mr. Andrews as Faggot, and this change is for the better; for, though Herbert is not to be compared with Andrews as an actor, he has a large share of personal humor and a singing voice. Mr. Bunny is an acceptable substitute for Mr. Lyons as the Scotchman.

The comic songs of Miss Irwin, Miss Macdonald, and Mr. Herbert went with a vim last night, while the singing of Miss Ritchie was received with the accustomed applause. Miss Perkins's rendering of her French song in the alleged Metropolitan Opera House fashion was highly appreciated. But the new "opera" introduced at the close of Act II. was inane beyond description. This must be cut out ruthlessly. There is enough without it.

Two Showsat the Casino.

The men who govern "The Merry World" decided that, commencing last night, it should revolve in a smaller orbit. In order that it might do so within the limits of popular endurance, they cut off several sections of it, and let them drop off, just as meteors do, nobody knows where.

But "The Merry World" refused to revolve fast enough and it did not make the circuit until 11:35, fully half an hour more than the usual allotment of popular patience.

The first act of the piece has been cut almost in halves, and with improvement. The "Dramatist's Den" is missing, and the newsboys are no more. Nor does young Mr. Dickson have anything to say "à la Mr. Mansfield," as his talk, after the curtain, was called.

The "Peach Dinner," at the Country Club, which was known as Act III., has been cut entire, and "Trilby," with half a dozen specialties, ends the performance. Most of the work was done with snap and vim, but the comic opera exhibit dragged its length and was responsible for the lateness of the final curtain.

The Casino was crowded and most of those who sat through "The Merry World" went to the roof garden, where they found it difficult or impossible to secure seats. The roof garden bill, in which were many specialists, who made fun in "The Merry World," included among new features Alice Raymond, the cornetist; the Leigh sisters, in novel dances, named for Du Maurier's heroine; Guyer and Goodwin, mirth-provoking in a schoolboy act; Smith and Cook, remarkably agile as tumblers and high kickers; Lizzie and Vinnie Daly, nimble and eccentric dancers; Guilbert and Page, and Harry Fox.

Operetta at Terrace Garden.

At Terrace Garden last night "Lachende Erben" was the operetta, and its performance interested and amused an audience which, considering the coolness of the night, was of good size. Terrace Garden is a warm-weather resort, and such temperature as that of last night does not assist its prosperity. The operetta, however, was enjoyable. "Laughing Heirs," as it is called in English, is a typical Viennese work, with a pleasant, if not striking, comedy by Horst and Stein as its book. That it has not found its way into the American operetta field is easily accounted for by the fact that it does not give any scope for spectacular display, massed finales, or the exhibition of young women in tights, while its comedy is of the conversational rather than the acrobatic order. The music by Karl Weinberger is, of course, built on the Strauss model, but some of it is extremely bright and pleasing.

The performance last evening was characterized by that happy and hearty unanimity which is always found in the work of the Conried-Ferenczy Company. Emil Sondermann, as the Commandant von der Beernboom, provided the one representation whose individual merit was uncommon. His performance was full of humor, and his stage business, while always appropriate, was peculiarly effective. The rest of the company worked together with excellent results. Max Monti deserves especial praise for his careful and sympathetic singing of a very pretty song at the beginning of the second act. Ida Wilhelma was not equal to the demands of Margit in either acting or singing. Carla Englander was satisfactory as Elly, and Moritz Steinau was equally so as the Adjutant. "Lachende Erben" will be continued during the week.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Koster & Bial's Roof Garden.—At Koster & Bial's Roof Garden last night a large audience applauded the entertainment. Marion, Hayes, and Marion appeared in new dance creations, and Ward and Curran in a comedy sketch. Estelle Wellington, a serio-comic artist, created a good impression, and Harriet Vernon, who began her last week in this country, sung some new songs. Among others in the programme were Dr. Leo Sompter's Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra, J. W. Ransone, "The Mayor of New-York"; Fielding, a comic juggler; Conroy and Fox, Daisy Mayer and pickaninnies, Ganivet, and the Egger-Rieser troupe of Tyrolean singers and dancers.

—Union Square Theatre.—Lydia Yeamans-Titus and Lewis Dockstader are the two leading stars at the Union Square this week. Mrs. Titus gave a stump speech last night, and Mr. Dockstader appeared in a new "Trilby" burlesque. Both were rewarded with applause, as were the other artists of the continuous performance, including McAvoy and May, the Patterson brothers, Helena Collier and John Hyams, Hafford and Mantell, the Lenton brothers in acrobatic head balancing and hat throwing, and Cooke and Clinton, the female rifle experts.

—Proctor's Theatre.—Comedy predominates in this week's bill at Proctor's. The mirthful resources of Huber and Allyn are very entertaining, and the Ammons-Clerise trio embraces a bright young comedian and two pretty girls, who sing and dance. Other artists in the continuous vaudeville bill are Stelling and Revell, comic bar performers; Swan and Bambard, in "Barnum in a Cyclone"; Minnie Harris, the Burns, the Royal Marionettes, Charlotte Ray, balladist, and Jessie Dalman, serio-comic artist.

—The Casino Roof.—A large audience listened to the performance on the Casino Roof Garden last night, and bestowed liberal applause on nearly all the specialists. The artists included, among others, Lottie Gilson, Matthews and Bulger, O'Neill and Sutherland, Ethel Irene Stewart, Katie Rooney, McBride and Goodrich, Alice Raymond, cornetist; Harry Fox, the Leigh sisters in their new "Trilby" dance; Guyer and Goodwin, Lizzie and Vinie Daly, Smith and Cook, and Gilbert and Page.

—Madison Square Roof Garden.—A very large audience attended the performance on the Madison Square roof last night, and vigorously applauded the specialty artists. The list included Estelle Wellington, "the queen of song and dance"; Press Eldridge, the St. Felix sisters, Wood and Shepard, Fritz Young and Miss Sells, premier acrobats; Le Clair and Leslie, in a new "Trilby" burlesque; the Forest City Quartet, and the St. John sisters in songs and acrobatic dancing.

—Eden Mus

GRAND COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Temperance Association.

CROWDS MEET IN THE CITY TEMPLE

Lady Henry Somerset Praises Highly the Americans as the Most Thoroughly Equipped Reformers in the World.

LONDON, June 17.—The nineteenth annual council of the National British Women's Temperance Association began in the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, E. C., today.

The morning session began at 10 o'clock and adjourned at 1:30. The proceedings were opened with devotional exercises, after which the roll of officers and delegates was called.

Following this was the report of nominations made by the Executive Committee of returning officers and tellers for the ballot voting. Then came the reading of the report of the National Executive Committee.

At the conclusion of this, the Presidential address was delivered by Lady Henry Somerset, President of the association, who said in part:

"To-day we welcome a shipload of American women, who are among the most thoroughly equipped and best-known women reform workers of the world, and the British mind is so enlarged that more than 200 pulpits and mission halls were open to them yesterday in conservative old London. And they will speak to thronging audiences in the largest auditoriums that the world's capital can furnish.

"They come from Chicago, a city deservedly famous among intelligent people for its Christian philanthropy and reform, if one seeks to see its virtues, as it is for its riots, strikes, and slums, if one seeks only its defects.

"They come from New-York, where women have been foremost factors in helping to overthrow the political brigands, better known as the Tammany ring.

"They come from Boston, where, but three years ago, as their guest on the occasion of my first visit, I saw the streets blocked at 10 o'clock in the morning so that the cars could not proceed, as women from every one of the fifty States and Territories that make up the American Union gathered to witness the opening ceremonies, and listen to the annual address of the President of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union."

Lady Somerset went on to characterize other American and Canadian cities and the far-off lands from which delegates come. She said:

Closely related to the movements which occupy our thought is the one which, in the United States, has been worked out to an assured success, and that is coeducation. It is my deliberate conviction that, but for the hysteria into which so many men and women novelists have fallen, and for the keyed-up public mind that is willing to exploit their product, there is no remedy so sane and sound as the education of our young people together, from the kindergarten until they complete their course in the technical or professional schools.

If anybody dared to speak the truth about boys' public schools in England, there would be a social convulsion, compared with which not even that of 1886 (?) or the lamentable disclosures of the past Winter are to be mentioned.

I have studied very carefully the methods employed in Sherburne Prison, Massachusetts, and I have seen the marvelous effect that it produced on the moral nature of women by giving employment that involves the looking after of children, the rearing of young birds, and other occupations which bring them into contact with nature and with the natural life. Their interest and eagerness to succeed is extraordinary, and the inmates of this prison are mainly composed of exactly the class that would come to us, for they are the most drunken of the population of Boston and its vicinity.

The recent action of the Faculty of Harvard University forbidding intercollegiate games of football because of the barbarous excesses to which experts in America have carried them in recent years, is a foregloom of what we may expect when the older and wiser heads shall promote the younger from themselves on the broad lines laid down by a department of the Government appointed to deal with the whole question of amusements and athletic exercises. Under the present system, the publican, or saloon keeper, is the chief master of ceremonies during the people's hour of recreation.

The office was crowded with delegates and auditors, chiefly women, who manifested the greatest interest in Lady Somerset's remarks, especially her allusions to the growth of the women's temperance movement.

Brief speeches were also made by Miss Frances E. Willard, Miss Eva McLaren, and Mrs. Auckland, Mrs. Pearsall, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Pool, and Mrs. Chant.

After the noon recess the reports of the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer were read and the morning session closed with the introduction of fraternal delegates and visitors.

In an interview with a representative of the United Press, the Rev. W. T. Hogg of Greenfield College, Illinois, said that names were still being added rapidly to the monster petition, 90,000 having been secured by British women within the last six weeks.

ACHIEVEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS

President Cramp Is Satisfied with the New Liner's Record.

HAMBURG, June 17.—A representative of the United Press obtained an interview at Cuxhaven this morning with Mr. Charles Cramp of Philadelphia, President of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, on board the steamer Augusta Victoria.

Mr. Cramp expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the performance of the new American liner St. Louis. He had not expected that she would arrive at Southampton on her initial trip until Thursday, her engineer having been especially instructed not to push her.

Mr. Cramp said he desired to correct an impression that the vessel was built as a record breaker. There had been no intention to compete with such ships as the Lucania and Campania, and any engineer examining her would soon see that her boilers and machinery were not made for speed.

The crack Cunard ships were of double the horse power of the St. Louis, but they had nothing like her cargo space. When the company had relinquished the plan of building five vessels and decided upon the construction of two steady-going liners available for cargo, as well as for passengers, it was merely intended to equal the Paris and the New-York. He said he did not expect that the St. Louis would exceed twenty knots at her best, but he believed she would prove as good in Winter as in Summer.

Mr. Cramp was standing on the bridge of the Augusta Victoria when she met the St. Louis, bound for New-York. The passengers of the Augusta Victoria crowded upon the rail and cheered the St. Louis, whose passengers replied with three cheers for the St. Louis and Mr. Cramp. Mr. Cramp doffed his hat, and another cheer was given.

LONDON, June 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the new American liner St. Louis, says:

"She is a noble ship and a record breaker. If not in speed, in respect of comfort, representing whatever advance has been made in the art of shipbuilding. She is, indeed, a triumph of ocean luxuriance."

TAYLOR CONVICTED IN LONDON.

A Leader of Lawless Men Imprisoned at Last for Three Years.

LONDON, June 17.—Frank Taylor, alias Frank Tarbo, leader of the notorious "Johnny" Irving gang in New-York some years ago, was sentenced to-day to three years' imprisonment.

The charge against Taylor was that he was concerned with William Carroll Woodward, alias "The Hon. Willard Musgrave," in a cutlass fight near Regents Park last year, and was convicted of assault.

Taylor was arrested at the time and released on bail, which he forfeited. He was traced to Cape Colony and arrested there last January, but escaped, and was later found keeping a gambling house in Johannesburg, South Africa.

He was sent to Cape Town under a strong guard, but again made his escape en route. He was captured two days later and brought to London.

A number of charges have been made against him for fraud, upon which he will doubtless be tried at the expiration of his term of imprisonment.

OLIVER CROMWELL DEFEATED.

Government Ministers Consent to Withdraw, and McCarthy Conquers.

LONDON, June 17.—The report of the Committee of Supply was taken up to-day in the House of Commons. Mr. Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellites, moved to reduce the estimates £500, as a protest against the expenditure of public money for a statue of Cromwell within the precincts of Parliament. The motion was identical with that offered by Mr. Hayden on Friday last.

Mr. McCarthy said that Cromwell's place in Irish tradition was similar to that of the Duke of Alva in the traditions of the Netherlands. Cromwell, he added, was Ireland's most ruthless enemy. He could not understand how a Liberal Government, especially a home rule government, (loud Irish cheers,) found it in its minds and intelligence to insult the Irish people by proposing that they contribute out of the national resources money for the erection of such a statue.

The Right Hon. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, avowed the fullest sympathy with the emotions and yearnings of the Irish people. He admitted that he was surprised to learn that the ire that existed 250 years ago still burned with such intensity.

Cromwell's Irish policy was stained with crime, and was a great political blunder. It was the greatest blot on his illustrious name, but he was one of the greatest rulers who ever swayed the realm. He was the founder of England's naval greatness, and kept her head higher than ever before, or since, among the powers of Europe. (Liberal cheers.)

But, in view of the attitude of the Irish and of some English members, it was clear that the statue could not be the testimony of a truly national sentiment. Mr. Morley added that he would not object to the withdrawal of the vote. (Irish cheers and loud Opposition laughter).

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke in a similar strain.

Mr. Edward Saunderson, (Conservative,) member for North Armagh, said he would support the original intention of the Government. He admired Cromwell. Some of his severities in Ireland might be excused in view of the massacres of Protestants that had preceded his going to that country.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Conservative leader, opposed the motion.

Mr. McCarthy's motion was then carried by a vote of 220 to 83.

CRATHIE'S MATE CONDEMNED.

Elbe's Officer on Duty Should Have Stopped His Vessel at Once.

LONDON, June 17.—The Board of Trade, the court of final judgment, has rendered a decision upon the reports of the Lowestoft inquiry into the circumstances of the sinking of the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe which throws the responsibility for the disaster upon Mate Craig of the Crathie, who was in charge of the ship at the time. The findings of the Board of Trade include the following details:

It has been made clear that the telegraphic communication with the engine room was not in working order at the time of the collision, and it has also been made plain that the watch on deck was inadequate to the requirements of safe navigation. It was further found that there was not a sufficient number of men on deck.

The vessels were what are designated as "crossing ships," within the meaning of Article 16 of the regulations for preventing collisions at sea; but the Elbe failed to comply with Article 18 of these regulations, inasmuch as she did not slacken her speed when the danger of collision became apparent.

Nevertheless, a proper lookout was not kept on board the Crathie. The Elbe kept a proper lookout, and the officer in charge of the Elbe acted properly in keeping his course at full speed until there was danger of collision, but as soon as that was apparent he should have blown his whistle and stopped his engines.

The Crathie, the board finds, was primarily to blame in not keeping a proper lookout, but the catastrophe might have been averted if the officer on duty on the Elbe had stopped his vessel as soon as the danger of collision became imminent.

The Crathie was not navigated with seamanlike care, but the board finds that her Captain was not to blame, as he was justified under the circumstances shown in being in the cabin instead of on deck.

The board finds that Craig, the mate of the Crathie, was alone at fault, and his commission is, accordingly, canceled.

CZAR'S HOMAGE TO PRESIDENT

Cross of the Order of St. Andrew's Presented to Felix Faure.

PARIS, June 17.—Baron Mohrenheim, Russian Ambassador to France, accompanied by the chief officials of the embassy and an escort of cuirassiers, went to the Palace of the Elysée to-day to hand to President Faure the insignia of the Russian Order of St. Andrew's.

Baron Mohrenheim was received with appropriate ceremony and addressed the President in a speech at some length, in which he said: "Consider this a new pledge of the sentiments with which the Emperor has invariably been animated toward France and her venerated chief, who personifies the generous character and pacific spirit of the great nation which invested him with his powers. I am happy to testify upon this memorable occasion to the continuity of the relations so happily established between the two countries."

President Faure replied: "Please to interpret to the Emperor an expression of the sentiments which are inspired in me by this new and precious pledge of the sympathies with which, following the example of his glorious father, he is animated toward my country. I desire on my part to renew the expression of the good wishes which I and all France feel for the happiness and long reign of the Emperor and the prosperity of the empire whose destinies are confided to his eminent wisdom."

The crowd assembled outside cheered for Russia as the Ambassador entered and departed from the Elysée, and the palace band in the courtyard played the Russian anthem.

PROGRESS IN WALLER'S CASE.

The Present Consul at Tamatave Is in an Anomalous Situation.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The case of John L. Waller, ex-United States Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, now in prison at Marseilles, still hangs fire, but it is likely that something definite will be done in a short time. John L. Langston, Waller's attorney, and Paul Bray, Waller's stepson, saw Assistant Secretary Uhl of the State Department this morning about the case. It is presumed that they were sent for.

It now appears that the official status of Mr. Wetter, the present consular representative of the United States at Tamatave, is in an anomalous condition.

He has not recognized the Hovas, the native Government of Madagascar, as the reigning authority, and they have accordingly refused to grant him his exequator or formal recognition.

The French authorities have likewise been backward to recognize Mr. Wetter, and, altogether, his position is a most unsatisfactory one.

CUBAN INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

Camps and Provisions of Pedro Perez and Jose Maceo Captured.

HAVANA, June 17.—Col. Copello reports from Guantanamo that the force under his command has had eight fights with rebel bands under Pedro Perez and José Maceo.

The Spanish troops captured the rebels' camp, together with a quantity of provisions. Several rebels were killed, including Crescencio Castillo. The Government loss was one killed and three wounded.

Capt. Hernandez had an encounter yesterday with José Maceo's band at Jamaica. The rebels were being pursued by other Spanish columns.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 17.—There was an encounter yesterday in Jamaica, near Guantanamo, between a force of rebels and a detachment of Government troops. A rebel Captain named Castillo was killed, and a Spanish Lieutenant was badly wounded.

The American barkentine R. A. C. Smith, which arrived from Manzanilla, Cuba, yesterday, had on board a passenger who was picked up in a small boat at sea. The bark sailed from Manzanilla twenty-three days ago. When thirty miles out from port, a small boat, which had been sighted, ran alongside and put on board a Cuban refugee from the insurgent army.

All that could be learned of this passenger was that his name was Manuel Della Torrienta. It is understood that he is a physician, and that he was compelled to run away from the Spanish troops, who tried to capture him. He has letters to persons in New-York. One of these is addressed to Thomas Owen & Co., who are the owners of the cargo of the R. A. C. Smith. The barkentine proceeded to Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, where she will discharge her cargo. She is consigned to Swan & Son, 66 South Street.

NORWAY'S CABINET DIFFICULTY

Swedes Are Determined to Preserve the Union at Any Cost.

CHRISTIANIA, June 17.—King Oscar has asked ex-Minister Jacob Bonnevie, a Conservative, to form a compromise Ministry, and he has consented to undertake the task.

STOCKHOLM, June 17.—The representative in this city of The United Press had an interview with Count Ludwig Douglas, the newly appointed Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the eve of his departure for Christiania, whither he had been summoned by King Oscar.

Count Douglas said he hoped the Swedes and Norwegians in the United States would dwell together in peace, unmindful of the bitter fight some of their countrymen in Norway are keeping up. Sweden, he added, wanted peace and would do anything to maintain it.

Now that a majority in the Storthing had resolved to negotiate, the position was more hopeful, though how the dispute would be settled he did not yet know. The Swedish Ministry are opposed to the Norwegians having a separate Foreign Minister, but the Scandinavian Foreign Minister might be either a Swede or a Norwegian. Further than that they would not go.

The union must be preserved at any cost. As union would be impossible with two Foreign Ministers, Sweden, he said, would never consent to that. Sweden, he said in conclusion, does not threaten war. The motion before the Norwegian Storthing granting an extra credit for the purchase of arms more resembles a menace.

NICARAGUA ENGINEERS AT COLON

Work of the French Company to be Used as a Guide in Estimates.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The cruiser Montgomery arrived at Colon to-day with the United States Engineer Commission, which has been inspecting the Nicaragua Canal route.

The visit of the commission to Panama is for the purpose of examining the amount of canal work already accomplished there and the present condition of the machinery plant. Orders to Commander Davis of the Montgomery to take the commission to Panama were forwarded from the Navy Department two weeks ago in response to a request of the commission to that effect.

It is understood that the commission has practically completed its labors in Nicaragua and desired to take advantage of the actual excavation of the French company at Panama as a guide to them in checking off the estimates as to the cost of the Nicaraguan project.

They also wished to learn whether the dredges and other tools and buildings at Panama were worth buying for use in Nicaragua. It is not known at the Navy Department whether the commission will sail directly for the United States from Panama or return to Greytown for further investigation.

All the members of the party are reported well in the cablegram received by Secretary Herbert this morning from Commander Davis.

GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA

Arbitration Will Be Accepted Only Within Certain Limits.

LONDON, June 17.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, said that in January last United States Ambassador Bayard informed Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the United States Government would gladly lend its good offices to arbitrate the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela.

The position was explained to Mr. Bayard, and the British Government was ready to submit to arbitration within certain limits, but they could not agree in regard to the extensive reference upon which Venezuela insisted.

MANUEL RUIZ ZORILLA'S BIER.

Funeral Procession Attended by Six Thousand Persons.

MADRID, June 17.—The funeral of the Republican agitator, Manuel Ruiz Zorilla, took place at Burgos with imposing ceremonies yesterday. The houses were draped in mourning and the streets were lined with people bearing mourning emblems. The funeral procession contained six thousand persons.

A large number of prominent Republicans were present. There was considerable disputing among the leaders of the Republican movement as to their relative importance and right of precedence in the procession.

CARDINAL GIBBONS AND PAPACY.

An Exalted Prelate in Rome Is Sure that He Will Not Be Elected.

LONDON, June 17.—A dispatch from Rome to the Central News contains an interview with an exalted prelate at the Vatican about Cardinal Gibbons and the Papacy.

The prelate said that unless Cardinal Gibbons happened to be in Europe at the moment of Pope Leo's death, it would be impossible for him to share in the election by the conclave.

An absent Cardinal had never been elected Pope. It was virtually certain that no foreigner will be elected.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS MADE BUSY.

Insurgents Are Destroying Plantations and Other Property.

HAVANA, June 17.—Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos is at Puerto Principe, working actively to check the spread of the rebellion there.

Reports are daily received showing that the insurgents are destroying sugar plantations and other property near Santiago de Cuba.

The first part of the Spanish cavalry reinforcements has arrived.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S BANKRUPTCY.

His Indebtedness Incurred for the Irish National Party Solely.

LONDON, June 17.—Mr. William O'Brien has lodged a statement in the Bankruptcy Court in answer to the receiving order issued against him.

His liabilities are £8,075, and his assets £70. He asserts that his liabilities were incurred in behalf of the Irish National movement, and that the funds of the Irish National party are solely attachable for the indebtedness mentioned.

PORTUGUESE ARCHIVES BURNED.

Chamber of Deputies Destroyed Through a Plumber's Carelessness.

LISBON, June 17.—A plumber who was repairing the glass dome of the Chamber of Deputies left a brazier burning on the roof while he went to his dinner to-day.

The woodwork of the roof caught fire, and despite the efforts of the firemen and others, the chamber was destroyed. All the archives were burned. The Chamber of Peers and the adjoining buildings were saved. Four persons were injured during the fire.

NEWCOMB SUCCEEDS HELMHOLTZ

Berthelot Reads Gibler on Sero-Therapic Cancer Treatment.

PARIS, June 17.—The Académie des Sciences to-day elected the astronomer and scientist, Prof. Simon Newcomb of the Washington Observatory, an associate Academician to succeed the late Prof. Helmholtz.

M. Berthelot, Permanent Secretary of the Academy, presided. He read a communication from Dr. Paul Gibler of New-York, announcing favorable results from sero-therapic treatment of cancer.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA AT ODDS

Macedonian Religious Complications May Entail a War.

BERLIN, June 17.—The usually well-informed Kolnische Zeitung, says that the relations between Turkey and Bulgaria are seriously threatened. Turkish troops are being moved toward the Bulgarian frontier.

A few days ago the Kolnische Zeitung stated that Bulgaria had notified the diplomats that, in consequence of events in Armenia, Bulgaria might be compelled by a popular movement to interfere in the Macedonian religious complications.

LONDON, June 17.—A dispatch from Vienna to The Times which will be published to-morrow says it is rumored that Turkish troops have crossed the Bulgarian frontier in three places.

Ambassadors Confer on Porte's Reply.

LONDON, June 17.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the Porte on Monday presented its reply to the demands of Great Britain, France, and Russia, anent Armenia. The tenor of the reply is understood to be satisfactory. The Ambassadors met to consider it, but the result of their conference is unknown.

Americans Expected in London.

LONDON, June 17.—The Daily News will say to-morrow that among the guests at the dinner to be given on the Fourth of July by the new American Society in London will be Chauncey M. Depew, Seth Low, President of Columbia College, and Wayne MacVeagh, American Ambassador to Italy.

Francis De Winton's Narrow Escape.

ZANZIBAR, June 17.—Sir Francis De Winton, the British agent at Uganda, recently had a narrow escape from death by poisoning at the hands of a native, who resented the official pasting of a number of desertions from his caravan. De Winton's recovery is thought probable.

Fatal Fall of an Eccentric Dancer.

PARIS, June 17.—Mme. Nephson, described as an eccentric American dancer, while leaning over a balcony at her residence, in the Champs Elysées quarter, today, lost her balance, and fell to the street. She was killed almost instantly.

Oscar Wilde's Conviction Sustained.

LONDON, June 17.—The Attorney General has refused to grant the application of Sir Edward Clarke for the release of Oscar Wilde on the ground that the indictment under which he was tried and convicted was defective.

A Guadalupian's Idea About Slavery.

PARIS, June 17.—In the Senate to-day M. Isaac, representing Guadalupe, speaking to an interpellation, said that the French Colonial Governments were in favor of unrestricted trade in slaves in African Senegal.

France and Russia Are Allied.

BRUSSELS, June 17.—The Paris correspondent of the Indépendance Belge telegraphs that, despite the denials, a Franco-Russian alliance has been concluded.

Six Earthquake Shocks at Mombasa.

ZANZIBAR, June 17.—Six shocks of earthquake were felt at Mombasa on Saturday. Several mosques were among the structures injured. There were no fatalities.

Prof. Huxley Has a Serious Relapse.

LONDON, June 17.—The Times will to-morrow announce that Prof. Huxley has suffered a serious relapse and that his conditon excites grave anxiety.

Consul at Zanzibar Now in London.

LONDON, June 17.—Mr. Mohun, United States Consul at Zanzibar, has arrived in London.

Austrian Cabinet Decides to Resign

VIENNA, June 17.—The Austrian Cabinet has decided to resign in consequence of their internal dissensions.

Hugh J. Grant Calls on Bayard.

LONDON, June 17.—Mr. Hugh J. Grant, ex-Mayor of New-York, visited Ambassador Bayard to-day.

Hampden, New South Wales's Governor.

LONDON, June 17.—Viscount Hampden has been appointed Governor of New South Wales.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Felix Poche.

Judge Felix Poche, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana from 1880 to 1892, died at New-Orleans Sunday morning, aged fifty-nine years. He had been sick for several months. He was a native of St. James Parish, La., and served with distinction in the Confederate Army. After the war he was for a term a State Senator. He was strongly devoted to the cause of education, and was one of the founders of the American Bar Association, and Vice President of that body for eight years. He was the originator of the idea of a National Bar Association, formed after the plan of the French Association. Judge Poche was an eloquent speaker and a lawyer of great ability, and by his death Louisiana loses one of her most distinguished sons.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Hugh Brooks Robertson, General Western Agent of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad, died suddenly at his residence, 3,213 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. He was in apparently good health when he arose at that hour, but after taking a drink of ice water fell to the floor and expired in a few minutes.

—Dr. Gilbert Saltonstahl, a physician of Jersey City, died at his home, 130 Broom Street, yesterday morning from acute cholera morbus. He was born in this city in 1829, and was graduated from the University Medical College of New-York City in 1852. He leaves a wife, one son, and two daughters.

—Osceola C. Green, a prominent resident of Washington, D. C., died at his residence there last night, from the effects of an operation. Mr. Green was about fifty-eight years old, and was well-known in business and club circles.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator John Martin of Kansas is at the Albert.

—Ex-Senator John R. McPherson of New-Jersey is at the Brevoort.

—Gen. Austin Lathrop, Superintendent of New-York State Prisons, is at the Gilsey.

—The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith of Washington, D. C., is at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Congressman William C. Maybury of Detroit and Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica are at the Hoffman.

—James Ross of Montreal, Henry Jackson of Atlanta and Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs are at the Waldorf.

—Rear Admiral John H. Upshur, United States Navy, and Count de Buisseret and Raymond Le Ghait of the Belgian Legation at Washington are at the Clarendon.

—Gen. Rafael Quesada of Venezuela, Justice John M. Davy of the New-York Supreme Court, and Congressman Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania are at the Fifth Avenue.

Oregon Strawberries for the East.

From The Portland Oregonian, June 8.

The first straight carload of strawberries ever shipped directly from this city was shipped yesterday by a local commission house to Minneapolis. The berries were all of the Triumph variety, and the car contained 600 cases of twenty-four pounds each. There have been several solid carloads shipped from Hood River, and several cars have been half-loaded here and sent on to Hood River to be filled and sent East. Dealers claim that the strawberries reached perfection yesterday for the first time this season. The amount of berries handled during the day was astonishing, over five tons having been sold by one agency alone.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Oneida, McKee, Georgetown, S. C., June 13 and Wilmington, N. C., June 15, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

HENRY MURDER UNSOLVED

William in Court While His Father's Funeral Was Held.

WALTER WAS AMONG THE MOURNERS

Police Working upon Lines About Which They Are Reticent—Search Now Being Made for the Old Miser's Lawyer.

"The mystery of the South Portland Avenue murder has not been unraveled," said Police Superintendent McKelvey of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. "We have no direct evidence against Charles W. Henry's son William, in fact, he is held solely on circumstantial evidence. Some of it has been made public. Other facts that the police possess and are investigating are at present our secrets. We may make out a case against the prisoner on circumstantial evidence. As to direct evidence, remember that no one could have seen the crime committed.

"We have not adopted a theory, and worked to fortify it. Our efforts are directed to securing and sifting testimony of every kind, having a bearing on those who could have been in old Mr. Henry's house from the time he was last seen alive until his body was found, and also on the man's habits and his relations and dealings with family, friends, and acquaintances.

"William is in custody because it is prudent to hold him. I do not attach much importance to some of the evidence which tends to make him a suspect, but taken with other information, it helps to complete a chain, the last links of which I am frank to say, have not been welded.

"To instance our method of investigation I will say that so far from confining our investigations to the prisoner we are yet actively inquiring into the habits and recent doings not only of his brother Walter but their mother, who is at the Bethany House. Each will have to submit to rigid detective burrowing. I have weighed all possibilities and circumstances and am almost compelled to abandon the idea that a stranger or a marauding thief killed Mr. Henry."

Superintendent McKelvey would not even hint what the new discoveries that were the subject of investigation were, while he admitted that individually each amounted to little. He was cautious in talking about the letter from Charles W. Henry, which passed from the possession of Walter Henry to the custody of Coroner Kene, but said that he considered it to have an important bearing in a certain connection.

The most important point against William, in the opinion of the Superintendent, was the contradictions in his various statements. The prisoner had answered questions unhesitatingly and freely. In all the ordeals of questioning he appeared to have his mental faculties well in grasp, yet there were discrepancies and contradictions when one statement was compared with another. Yet William appeared to be entirely free from alcoholic taint, and had at no time since he was in custody exhibited any trace of mental infirmity, or any result from his debauch while a lodger at Smith & McNell's.

Coming to William's career, Mr. McKelvey said he was in no sense a man of police record. Although he had been shiftless and a sot since 1893, there was no record that he had been in custody for inebriety, and no one has claimed that he ever rendered himself amenable to arrest or restraint for violence, dishonesty, or mental infirmity. He was simply a no-do-well, and the primary cause of his father's attitude toward him was his squandering of $1,300 which the murdered man gave to him to start a business.

As to the near future of the case, the aim of the Superintendent, Inspector McLaughlin, Capt. W. H. Kitzer of the Fourth Precinct, Detective Sergt. L. H. Delahanty, and others, who have prompted or made the inquiries in the case, is to present all evidence that is obtainable in the best possible form before Coroner Kene when he holds the inquest to-morrow.

District Attorney Ridgway has been busy to this end, and while he virtually admits that at present the people will have to rely on circumstantial evidence, he declares that such evidence will be strong enough to put William on trial for murder. As to the letter Walter says he received from his father in an envelope which he lost, no correct synopsis of its contents or any part of them has been made public. The officials prefer to wait for the inquest, and test the effect of this letter when the other testimony shall have been submitted. None predict that it will clinch suspicion against the prisoner, but all are of the opinion that it will have an important bearing when the jury considers it with other evidence. Yesterday in the District Attorney's office, and in the presence of Commissioner Welles and other officials, many witnesses who had already made statements of direct importance and otherwise, repeated them, and they were drawn formally for presentation at the inquest.

While it is impossible, owing to the secrecy observed in regard to the letter turned over to Coroner Kene by Walter, after he had denounced his brother William, while keeping him in ignorance of their father's fate, to make it a factor in any analysis of the case, or to gauge the importance of investigations that were being made last evening, there appear to be several points which a lawyer for the defense might find useful.

For instance, the police say that William, when shown the letter produced by Walter, said that the handwriting was that of their father. Now, up to last night, this letter had not been passed upon by an expert in chirography, who should have decided by comparison with writing undoubtedly that of Charles W. Henry that it was not a forgery. The fact that the murdered man might, under influence or false representations, have been induced to write a letter expressing fear of some one or denouncing some person, has not been considered. Again, when William was shown this letter, he was not warned of the consequences of his identification of it, told of the circumstances which made it an official document, or cautioned to be careful before deciding. He was simply asked if the letter was in his father's handwriting, and had no reason to be suspicious enough to scan closely for a forgery.

Another subject for doubt is the hatchet with which it is claimed Mr. Henry was killed. It has not yet been properly and fully established that the article in the possession of the police figured in the murder; in fact, the claim has not been made with any confidence that the wounds on the victim's head were made with such an instrument.

Doubt attaches to the first idea that Mr. Henry was killed Thursday night. Walter has stated that he saw his father alive Wednesday night. But a neighbor, whose evidence is in the possession of Mr. Ridgway, says that it was his custom to watch the miserly old man while he ate in the morning, at the basement window of 95 South Portland Avenue. This he did not do Thursday morning, and the basement shutters were closed, and remained so until the crime was discovered. Another point for the defense is the key of the father's house, which was found in the possession of William. It is claimed that at the inquest it will be shown that it would open only the basement door, and that this door was not opened from the time Walter left on Wednesday until he showed a policeman how to enter the house from a neighbor's.

There has been much talk of the conduct and appearance of the brothers, Walter and William. Walter loses much in comparison with the prisoner. He is gaunt, sickly looking, and has sharp features, with a furtive cast. While he was tolerated by his father and began and ended letters to him in stereotyped affectionate style, he exhibited neither grief nor horror, either when the body was found or when, yesterday, it was taken to a grave. His first utterance was to denounce William. Then he was solicitous about a will, and his next emotion was in handling the hoard that was found in the closet. William was equally callous in regard to his father's fate, but had the excuses of treatment that was rigorous and the sufferings of his mother.

A reporter for The New-York Times saw William in the Classon Avenue Station House last evening, but was not permitted to talk to him. While not at all what is called good looking, William's appearance is far more pleasant than that of Walter. The prisoner is a little gaunt and awkward, and in standing the pose of his arms and hands recalls a lay figure. The only decided feature of his face is a strong, well-cut nose. His complexion is what is generally termed "washed out," and he has large, watery eyes, and his hair and mustache are a pale rufous color. The expression of his features suggests vacillation and irresolution, but they are redeemed by a steady gaze, in which appears neither effort nor surprise. In point of attire and personal regard, the prisoner is neat and cleanly.

One event of the day was a demand made by a man who claimed to be J. Power Donellan of the firm of Donellan & Andrews, lawyers, of this city, to see "his client, Henry," at the Fourth Precinct Station House. He had nothing to prove that his claim to having been retained by the prisoner was true, and, besides, no authorization from the District Attorney, and was told to call again, better authenticated. He blustered, and threatened to prefer charges against William's custodians, and went away, but he did not go to Mr. Ridgway or Police Headquarters or return.

It was admitted by Inspector McLaughlin last night that the lawyer employed by Charles W. Henry had been discovered, and that an effort would be made to learn positively it a will had been drawn up. From what was known of the murdered man's business ability, he could have drawn up his own testament. The Inspector would not name the lawyer, but detectives were in Jersey City during the day, and their inquiries suggested that the lawyer was the late Leon Abbett. His son was away from his home in Hoboken last night, and his father's former partner, L. A. Fuller, could not be found.

The murdered man was buried yesterday in Washington Cemetery, Parkville, from his late home, where the ritual was read by the Rev. G. C. Carter of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer. Those at the bier were the widow, her son Walter, and the wife and daughter of her insane son, Charles, a nurse, and half a dozen friends. It was not a tearful gathering, and Dr. Carter refrained from making an address. When the time came to close the coffin, only the widow appeared to care to take a last look. Members of the Society of Old Brooklynites carried the coffin to an undertaker's wagon, two small floral pieces were laid on it, and three coaches completed the cortége to the cemetery.

William, had he cared, could have attended the funeral under the surveillance of detectives, but he said that he did not care to go. While the services were being held he was taken before Justice Haggerty, in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, and formally recommitted to the custody of the police until Friday. He had nothing to say, and bore himself well.

The property clerk at Police Headquarters received Charles W. Henry's hoard yesterday. All told, and including a life insurance policy for $5,000, it amounted to $41,021.67, the securities being 60 shares Gold and Stock Telegraph Company at $100, 40 Continental Insurance scrip at $1.40, 5 Brooklyn Insurance Company shares at $100, 52 Equitable Trust Company shares at $100, 25 German-American Benevolent Company's bonds at $75, 50 German-American Insurance bonds at $100, 10 Real Estate Exchange bonds at $100, 25 Empire Spring Bed Company's bonds at $50, 25 Consumers' Coal Company bonds at $10, 1 share Port Royal Insurance Company at $25, 1 Gold and Stock bond at $500 and 5 4 per cent. United States bonds.

Capt. Kitzer, after looking into some local details of the case, went to Flatbush yesterday afternoon, and on Walter's return from the funeral had a long talk with him, and afterward left instructions at the Twenty-first Precent Station House. As it is admitted that Walter is under surveillance they probably related to keeping him in view.

WAS CRUEL TO HIS WIFE.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaw Tell of Miser Henry's Home Life.

An interesting chapter concerning the connubial infelicity of Mr. and Mrs. Henry was last night unfolded to a reporter for The New-York Times by Mr. and Mrs. William C. Shaw, at their residence, 26 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn. Mrs. Shaw is a niece of Mrs. Henry, her mother and Mrs. Henry being sisters. The wife of the murdered man was a frequent visitor at the Shaw residence, and in that manner Mr. and Mrs. Shaw became intimately acquainted with all that was done in the Henry family.

"We always thought there would be murder in that house," said Mrs. Shaw last night, "but we always thought the victim would be Aunt Maria, and not her husband."

Mr. Shaw said: "We have known the Henry family for upward of twenty years by reason of the relationship existing between my wife and Mrs. Henry. Maria has been a frequent visitor here and wherever we lived during the last twenty years, and whenever she has been here the conversation has been almost exclusively devoted to the manner in which her husband abused her.

"The last time she was here was June 8. On that day she said her husband threw her out of the house, and she said he attempted to strangle her. We saw the abrasion on her neck. She had a continuous red mark, as though a cord had been drawn around her neck.

"She came here to see us frequently and always came hungry. She used to borrow matches with which to light her way up stairs when she got home, because her husband would not even give her a light. Both the boys were generous, as far as possible, with their mother, but stood in very great awe of their father; anybody would who ever had to live with him.

"Mrs. Henry suffered from hunger and cold in the Winter, and had no open window in her chamber in the Summer, and made such a wretched appearance on the street when she came here that the children hooted her. Mr. Henry had been maltreating his wife for many years; that was his chief enjoyment. He treated all his sons with great severity and turned every one of them out of the house. He always said he wanted to live alone, and did not want any one there. That is one reason why we never went there. During the last few years, when Mrs. Henry called here, she continually begged for something to eat. About twenty-five years ago Mr. Henry was put under bonds to keep the peace toward his wife, but as soon as the six months had expired he celebrated the event by beating her, a process he afterward continued with much regularity. The sons never resented this treatment of their mother because they never dared. He was of an exceedingly jealous as well as miserly disposition, and was very jealous of his wife.

"I am especially inclined to believe Willie to be innocent. He held a position as cashier in Holz's restaurant, Broadway, near Duane Street, for ten years, and was subsequently with the Keep Manufacturing Company for nearly five years, and a shorter time in several other places. He left Holz of his own accord to go into business for himself, but it was not a success. I notice he is accused of drunkenness, but in all the years I have known him I never saw or heard of him being under the influence of liquor, or giving any evidence of drinking. He was always of a peaceful disposition, and we never knew him to be lazy or a loafer. We believe him to be innocent for two reasons—first, because he was too amiable and non-aggressive; second, because physically he was not able to tackle a tough, wiry, strong man, as his father was. When his father was in anger he was a very strong man.

"Willie was working up to within a year, and, according to Mrs. Henry, he had staid at home solely to protect her. We often asked her why Willie did not get a place, and she said because he had to do the marketing, and, moreover, she wanted him in the house to protect her. She told us he used to wait on the stoop for her to come home, and would then let her in. In the Wintertime he used to take her up to his room to warm herself at a little oilstove before going to bed, for the father only permitted one fire, and that in the basement. She said he was a good son, and always at home at night. His only amusement was bicycle riding.

"Walter, on account of living away from home, was on fairly good terms with his father, and used to look after his father's business and collect his rents. Walter was, like his brother Willie, always an upright fellow and always kind to his mother, and she was always fond of her boys. A third son, Charlie, was placed in an insane asylum some years ago. Friends of the family have not heard of him since. It is quite possible he may have escaped. He was a man of great strength, and quite able to cope with the old

DIVISION MEET PROFITS

The Cyclists Not Expected to Get as Much as Anticipated.

CERTAIN CONTRACTS NOT FULFILLED

Secretary-Treasurer Bull Enthusiastic over the Prospects for the Great Success of the Division.

It has been estimated that under the existing conditions $5,000 at least would be the divisions' profits on the State meet held at the Manhattan Beach track on Saturday. The true figures, however, will probably fall far short of this, for nowhere near the number of people estimated to be present passed the ticket takers. This, the wheelmen say, was not their fault, for had the track management kept its agreement to provide 12,000 seats, every ticket would have been sold. In substantiation of this, Secretary-Treasurer Bull said yesterday that several thousan wheelmen who rode down the cycle path, intending to see the races, turned around and pedaled homeward upon hearing from those who had preceded them that there were no seats vacant.

Some time ago it was decided to give one-half of the net proceeds to a fund to be raised for the purpose of building a return cycle path on the Ocean Boulevard, on the erection of signboards and improvements of portions of roadways on Long Island, as the officials of the division might decide. With such laudable objects in view, the cyclists worked all the harder for the success of the meet, and now they naturally feel that much of their conscientious labor was thrown away through the failure of the track management to keep its contract.

What the outcome of the matter will be is not yet clear. A settlement had not been effected yesterday, and Mr. Bull intimated that the figures might not be ready for the public for a day or two to come. It appears that a large advance sale of tickets was frustrated through inability to get the pasteboards in time, and this is said to be no fault of the wheelmen.

A blunder on somebody's part contributed to the delay in the ticket matter. When they were delivered, it was discovered that no mention whatever had been made on them of the New-York Division meet, and the officials rejected them. This necessitated the printing of a new set of tickets. An enterprising manager of an up-town cycling academy said he could have sold 500 tickets if they had been placed with him even a few days in advance.

Even if it should turn out that the division does not get a substantial amount from its meet, much success will have been accomplished in another direction. Many new members were secured up to Saturday, and many more will probably join the league as an indirect result of the meet.

Mr. Bull became enthusiastic yesterday while talking of the great strides the division has made in membership since Mr. Potter became Chief Consul last December. "Up to last Friday," said he, "our division had 6,004 members, and of this number 3,455 were 'new' ones. We started this year just 2,300 behind Massachusetts, but at the present time we are over 1,500 ahead of her, and lead all divisions. I hope to record a membership of 15,000 for the Empire State Division before the end of the year."

Financially, the division is better off than it has been for a number of years. When Mr. Potter took the helm, in December, there were about 3,000 members, and the assets amounted to $1,680.06. The assets now amount to $4,200, of which sum $1,783 is in actual cash in the treasury, and the remainder is owed to the division by the national organization.

At the meeting of the division delegates on Saturday the Chief Consul was voted an allowance for office expenses not to exceed $1,800, dating from December, 1894. The Secretary-Treasurer was also voted an allowance, under the same conditions, not to exceed $1,200.

A Nominating Committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. George E. Blackham of Dunkirk, M. M. Belding, Jr., of this city, and H. O. Folger of Waterford.

JOHNSON'S NEW RECORD.

A Fast Mile Made on the Waltham Track—Other Events.

BOSTON, June 17. More than 12,000 people attended the National Circuit meeting of the Press Cycling Club at Waltham track to-day. Three records were broken and seven close and exciting races were run. John S. Johnson, paced by a quadruplet which was steered by Peter Berlo, a professional, established a record for the world for professional riders. Johnson was ill prepared for his attempt, and yet did 1:55 3-5 with the greatest ease. The first third was run in 0:38, the half in 0:57, two-thirds in 1:17, and three-quarters in 1:26 3 5. Johnson finished at the side of the "quad," well to the front. Less than a year ago Johnson broke the amateur record on this track, doing 1:56.

Lee Richardson, the sixteen-year-old Chicago boy, rode a wonderful half mile backward, doing 1:54 2-5, wheel and man backing up. Richardson's former record was 2:14, and he is now ready to race any of the crack Class B men a half mile backward to their mile forward, paced. Tom Butler, Boston's clever Class A rider, won the mile handicap from scratch in 2:10 1-5, a world's Class A handicap record. The Class B record handicap is 2:08 2-5, by Sanger, at Springfield, in 1893.

The race of the day was, of course, the mile invitation, for which Sanger, Allen, Sims, Bald, Cabanne, Dirnberger, and E. C. Johnson qualified. Zeigler and Coulter were shut out in the trial heats. The men were from the pole out as named: Mayo and Saunders, the tandem pacemakers, broke their machine at the start, and word was passed down the line that Sims would take the pace for third prize. This was agreed to. Sims cutting a good mile. Bald had his rear wheel, Sanger, Tyler, and Dirnberger following in the order named. At the quarter, Bald, Sanger, and E. C. Johnson were neck and neck. Johnson drew to the front, and Bald came forward strongly, Sanger after him. Cabanne was pushing them, and ten yards from home gained Sanger's side, winning second by six inches. Dirnberger was fourth. The time was 2:16 1-5.

Dr. Brown won his first race for the season, defeating Cabanne, Tyler, and Dirnberger, who finished in the order named in the one-third mile. It was a game fight, the doctor winning by a very narrow margin. The mile, handicap, was an innovation in the starting of this class of race, as the limit men were placed on scratch and the other starters at stated distances back of scratch. In this way the time of the scratch man is taken from the standing start and also from the flying start as he passes the tape. The people see the most interesting portion of a handicap race, that of the start, when the fields are closing up. The final of this contest was a close win for L. C. Johnson of Cleveland, Porter running second and Coburn of St. Louis third. Although the fields bunched in the heats, Sanger and Coulter failed to qualify. Tom Butler proved the best man in Class A, taking several sensational contests. The summaries:

One-Mile, Invitation.—Won by Bald; Sanger second, Cabanne third. Time—2:16 1-5.

One-third of a Mile, Open.—Won by Brown; Cabanne second, Tyler third. Time—0:43.

Mile, Handicap, Class B.—Won by L. C. Johnson, (50 yards;) Porter, (40 yards;) second; Coburn, (95 yards,) third. Time—2:28 2-5.

One-Mile, Tandem, Handicap, Class B.—Won by Thatcher and L. P. Callahan, (50 yards;) Mayo and Saunders, (scratch,) second. Time—2:06 4-5.

Long Island Wheelmen Will Build.

At a special meeting held last night the Long Island Wheelmen voted in favor of building the proposed extension to the clubhouse, and to issue new bonds in order to raise the necessary funds. Members present at the meeting subscribed to more than $1,000 worth of the bonds, and others promised to subscribe to the extent of $2,000 or $3,000 more. The extension will be made in the rear of the building, on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and is designed to cost in the neighborhood of $4,000.

A Cycle Track for Mineola.

The Queens County Agricultural Society was so impressed by the favor with which the bicycle races were received during the Spring Fair at Mineola, held last week, that at a special meeting subsequentntly called it was voted to build a three-lap cycle track on the infield of the present half-mile trotting course of the association. The new track will be scientifically banked and surfaced with crushed gravel. It is planned to have it ready in time for the fair in October.

For the Big Event at Cologne.

Certain correspondence from Europe conveys the information that up to the present time only one rider has been nominated to represent the United States in the international championships to be held at Cologne in August. A. L. Banker, a brother to George, the professional now racing on the other side, is the rider referred to. This entry is not regarded as being representative of the highest class of racing men here, and the hope is expressed that "Johnnie" Johnson may be induced to go over and try his hand with the cracks of the other countries. There is a great and growing desire in Europe to see the "Western Wonder," and should he make the trip he would undoubtedly meet with a flattering reception. The Saltonstall trophy, emblematic of the world's championship, is the prize for which Banker has been nominated. The race is at one mile. Lehr, the German, won it last year at Brussels. According to the conditions prevailing on the other side, the trophy can be raced for by professionals. It is thought quite likely that Johnson may send in his entry.

Times Prizes to be Given.

The New-York Times prizes won in the team race at the recent State Division meet held at Trenton, N. J., will be formally presented this evening at the clubhouse of the Riverside Wheelmen, 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. The Riverside's matchless team, it will be remembered, captured this event in their usually clever style, thus getting another Times banner. "Teddy" Goodman, also of the Riversides, won the individual prize in this contest—a Times gold medal, by getting the largest number of points.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—A small coterie of friends gathered at the Netherlands Line pier on Saturday last to wish bon voyage to J. Perry Worden, who, with a party of wheelmen, sailed from here on that date on the Obdam for a tour through Europe. This is Mr. Worden's fourth trip across the Atlantic, this time in the role of conductor, his previous trips having been made alone as an experiment of economic traveling, and the knowledge and experience gained thereby, together with the success with which he met, have led him to organize a select party of wheelmen to accompany him this season. In his party were Messrs. A. Drury, F. L. Jahn, T. Morris Strong, H. V. D. Waldron, H. M. Waldron, and L. Zabriskie. Mr. Worden's previous experience has enabled him to arrange an itinerary, which will at once be comprehensive and exceedingly attractive, covering points of interest in France, Germany, England, Scotland, and Holland, and will be of about sixty days' duration, being arranged for the purpose of instruction as well as recreation.

—A remarkable case of nerve and clear-headedness was exhibited by young Cobb of the Harlem Wheelmen in one of the trial heats of the races at Manhattan Beach on Saturday afternoon. He was in the centre of a rapidly moving field of riders, entering the homestretch, when the chain of his wheel snapped. He held his pedals and position so well that he injured nobody's chance to go to the front. His speed was so great at the time of the accident that he coasted nearly a quarter of a mile before dismounting.

—The contest among the Liberty Wheelmen members for the century medal is beginning to create great interest. H. J. Rippel, D. M. Adee, and Clemens Weiss each have five centuries to their credit. Six members have four.

—The match race between "Charlie" Murphy and Walter Sanger, it is now said, will be decided at the Kings County Wheelmen's meet on the 29th. The prize will be worth $500. Murphy will train at Manhattan Beach.

—The Syracuse "quad" team is receiving praise from all sides for its magnificent pacemaking on Saturday. This team will probably be kept busy this season, as it is regarded as one of the fastest in the country.

—The Wheeling Section of the Twenty-third Regiment will have its second annual century run on June 30. Entry blanks can be had at any of the bicycle stores or from L. P. Coleman, 216 Carlton Avenue.

—The contract for the Zimmerman-Johnson match will be signed to-morrow.

MINOR SPORTING NOTES.

—A game of baseball was played last Saturday afternoon on William Gregg's grounds, at Passaic, N. J., by the married against the unmarried men employed by James McCutcheon & Co. Weeks and Candish both pitched 6SE married men employed by James McCutcheon & Co. Weeks and Candish both pitched well. Hugh McCutcheon's decisions on some very close plays were excellent. The married men's score by innings was 3, 4, 7, 11, 1, 3, 7—total, 36 runs. The unmarried men's score was 5, 3, 5, 0, 5, 2, 5—total, 25 runs.

—The cricketers from the White Star liner Majestic played against the Summer eleven of the Staten Island Cricket Club at Livingston yesterday afternoon. Dr. O'Loughlin and H. Todd made the best stand against the bowling of A. Gunn and R. E. Bonner, but could not avert defeat, as the Summer eleven rapidly compiled 155 runs, P. S. Youle playing a very steady batting for 40, not out, and Archie Gunn a very brilliant and brisk one for 41. The Majestic team scored 57.

—The Fair amateur baseball club of St. Louis played a game Sunday at Waterloo, Ill. After the game six of the Fairs began skylarking on the balcony of a hotel at Waterloo, when it gave way, and all fell three stories to the ground. "Jack" Woodlock was fatally and "Joe" Murry and "Tom" Lynch seriously injured.

—The entries for the People's Fourth of July athletic sports of the City of Philadelphia will close with J. W. Kelly, Jr., Post Office Box 455, Philadelphia, on June 24. Handsome prizes are offered in twenty events.

—Harry Chester, who is trying to walk around the world in thirty months, has reached here from Chicago. He will sail on the Majestic for Liverpool to-morrow.

ANOATOK BEATEN BY HANDSEL

Massachusetts Yacht Club's Regatta Sailed Off Nahant.

BOSTON, June 17.—The open regatta of the Massachusetts Yacht Club, off Nahant, was the principal one of the races in Boston and vicinity to-day. It was sailed in a light south-southwest air, which provoked some lively sailing among the light-weather boats of the fleet. A notable event of the race was the first appearance of the Anoatok, the thirty-foot fin built by the Herreshoffs for George Owens, Jr., of Marblehead, and her crushing defeat of 4 minutes 30 seconds over a twenty-mile course, by J. R. Harper's Handsel, also a Herreshoff fin, but of the 1892 vintage.

The Anoatok looked the racer all over, and every one was enthusiastic over the fit of her "cross-cut" sails, with the cloth running from luff to leach, but looks did not count, and the old champion had the easiest kind of a time in winning.

If the Defender's suit of "cross-cuts" don't push her faster than those of the Anoatok, in proportion to the older boats, they will soon be replaced by the Boston-made suit. In the other classes there are also some new appearances. The Satine, William Daly, Jr.'s new one, which, by the way, is painted a brilliant red, to match her name, sailed her first race, and beat a big fleet of twenty-one footers over a ten-mile triangular course. The Beatrice, an old-timer in the twenty-five footers, beat several of the new ones, while in the eighteen-footers the Bonita spoiled the hopes of both new and old ones. The Exit, a Dyer twenty-one footer, from Lake Minnetonka, was in the Satine's class, but made a poor showing.

Niki and Spinster had their usual lively race in the knockabout class, beating out half a dozen competitors. The Spinster got a poor start, and could not catch Niki on the windward work, but on the free legs she picked up to within a length of her at the finish.

May Launch the Defender on Saturday.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 17.—A special effort is being made by the Herreshoffs to launch the Defender next Saturday, when the tides are a bit higher than usual. An extra force of metal calkers, as well as of polishers, for the manganese bronze bottom, arrived to-day and went at work at once. It is now said that the boat will not be painted on the top sides, but be left bright all over. It is high water at 7:20 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. next Saturday. A launch in the evening is most probable.

Vigilant Under Sail.

The Vigilant, while out sailing on Sunday, broke the jaws of her gaff, and was towed to City Island to have the damage repaired. This was quickly done, and yesterday morning the famous old cup defender was towed back again to the Bay. In the afternoon her mainsail was hoisted, and she sailed through the Narrows into the lower bay. She had all her working sails set and seemed to be traveling very fast.

Valkyrie to be Tried To-day.

GOUROCK, June 17.—The racing mainsail of the new yacht Valkyrie III. is now on board and bent, and she will probably make a trial trip to-morrow. It is understood that Lord Lonsdale and Lord Wolverton do not belong to the Valkyrie Syndicate. Lord Dunraven and Mr. McCalmont are alone financially interested in the yacht.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, June 17.—Passed East—Steam yachts Theresa, Gustavus Sidenburg; Allegra, Charles M. Pratt; Oneida, E. C. Benedict; Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; Lorna, W. L. Stow, and Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin.

Passed West—Steam yachts Electra, Elbridge T. Gerry; Judge, W. J. Arkell; Sylvia, E. M. Brown; Forget Me Not, W. H. and George P. Butler; Ladoga, James B. Baker; Cosette, Frederick L. Osgood; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Embla, John H. Hanan; Emeline, Stephen W. Roach, and Orienta, E. R. Ladew; schooner yacht Columbia, J. T. Perkins.

Left Here for New-York—Schooner yacht Montauk, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and the Vigilant, George J. Gould.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 17.—Steam yacht Wild Duck, J. Malcolm Forbes, sailed eastward to-day. Schooner yachts Varuna, Sturgis and Rives, and Frolic, and sloops Tomboy and Ilderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., sailed westward.

Yachts in port to-night are steamers Conqueror, F. W. Vanderbilt; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Sultana, John A. Drexel; Preble and Gladys of the Eastern Yacht Club, and sloop Zigeuner, Max Agassiz.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 17.—At Anchor in Deering's Harbor—Sloop yacht Truant, J. N. Kelyn, Shelter Island Yacht Club; cutter Norona, Shelter Island Yacht Club; C. Pliny Brigham.

Sailed from Deering's Harbor—Steam yacht Kanapaha, New-York Yacht Club, W. L. Moore.

At Anchor in Greenport Harbor—Steam yacht Almy, Frederic Gallatin; cutter Iota, Shelter Island Yacht Club, C. Pliny Brigham; steam yacht Empress, New-York Yacht Club, F. A. Scherman-horn.

Arrived in Greenport Harbor—Cutter Mariquita, New-York Yacht Club, Mr. Griswold.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 17.—Arrived—Steamers Narwhal, New-York Yacht Club, C. H. Osgood; Fedalma, New-York Yacht Club, F. L. Osgood; schooner Constellation, Eastern Yacht Club, Bayard Thayer; sloops Ilderim, New-York Yacht Club, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Huron, Larchmont Yacht Club, E. S. Hatch.

Sailed—Schooner Atlantic, New-York Yacht Club; Sloops Mariquita, New-York Yacht Club, A. M. Griswold; Wasp, New-York Yacht Club, Messrs. Lipplit.

In Port—Steamers Unquowa, Thyra, and Blitz; schooners Phantom, Her Royal Highness, and Water Witch; sloops Ventura, Pleiades, and Swirl.

PARKER RETURNS TO TENNIS

He Plays in the West Side Open Tournament—Many Entries.

The large number of entries and the superlative foxiness of Tennis Expert W. Gordon Parker, were the features of yesterday's work on the West Side Tennis Club's courts, at Central Park West and Eighty-ninth Street, where the second annual open tournament of the club was begun. Parker has been vigorously announcing that he is out of tennis, and last week declined an invitation to compete in the Crescent Athletic Club's invitation tournament. When it became sure that no other expert could enter the West Side contest, the wily William put in his entry, and is almost sure of landing first prize, though the field opposed to him includes the pick of the local players. As there were twenty-nine men in the singles, that contest took all afternoon, and even then the first round was not finished.

Though a majority of the matches were one-sided, as usual in opening rounds, the spectators, who were quite numerous, had chances to applaud some good contests. Paret went down before Joseph McMahon, the Long Island interscholastic champion, whose push strokes and dilatory lobbing tactics so exasperated Paret hat he could not play a little bit. Dr. Frazer beat Lieut. Bethel and Gould by clean-cut and accurate placing, never losing the lead for an instant. The two Princetonians, Herrick and Jessup, had a sharp contest for three sets, the New-Jersey champion finally succumbing to Herrick's more accurate and patient work. Herrick then ran against the redoubtable "Billy" Parker, who showed him but little mercy, winning in straight sets, 6—1, 6—2.

The best contest of the day was between Bostwick and Colby. Both men played from the back of the court, Bostwick from necessity, as his volleying of lobs was deplorably weak. The drives of both men were capitally executed and well placed. Bostwick had one set and 3—1 on the next, when Colby, who played much better as he became more used to the courts, gradually drew up, winning the second set and completely outplaying Bostwick in the third. It looks like Parker to win and Frazer for runner up just now. The doubles will begin to-day. The best match in the singles will probably be between Parker and Colby. Contests in women's singles and mixed doubles may also be played this afternoon. Summary:

Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—C. X. Cordier, West Side T. C., beat T. N. Niven, Jr., Palisade Boat Club, 6—0, 6—1; John F. Hobart, New-York T. C., beat E. A. Crowninshield, West Side T. C., 6—0, 6—2; Dr. W. N. Frazer, Kings County T. C., beat C. A. Gould, Orange T. C., 6—1, 6—3; W. A. Bethel, West Point T. C., beat Henry Clews, Jr., 6—1, 6—0; C. E. Fennessey, West Side T. C., beat Charles Galway, 6—0, 6—0; J. T. McMahon, Brooklyn T. C., beat J. P. Paret, Lenox T. C., 6—4, 6—2; J. M. Vincent beat Milton Huggles, by default; Calhoun Colgin, New-York T. C., beat H. W. Merchant, Litchfield T. C., 6—2, 6—1; Gerard P. Herrick, Princeton, beat F. N. Jessup, Princeton, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; Cordenio Pasher, West Side T. C., beat J. S. Walsh, 6—0, 6—0.

First Round—Dr. William N. Frazer, Kings County T. C., beat W. A. Bethel, West Point T. C., 6—0, 6—2; J. T. McMahon, Brooklyn T. C., beat J. M. Vincent, 6—3, 6—4; W. Gordon Parker, West Side T. C., beat Girard P. Herrick, Princeton, 6—1, 6—2; Howard A. Colby, Princeton, beat O. M. Bostwick, West Side T. C., 4—6, 7—5, 6—2.

New-Jersey Tennis Championships.

The tennis tournament for the championship of New-Jersey began yesterday afternoon at Ridgewood, N. J., under the management of the Hohokus Valley Tennis Club. The condition that competitors must be residents of New-Jersey kept down the entry list, the majority of the players belonging to the home club, though the Oranges and Passaic sent representatives. The winner will meet F. N. Jessup of the South Orange Field Club for the Challenge Cup won by the latter last year. Play was pushed as far as the semi-finals, which will be decided to-day. The scores:

Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—R. H. Palmer, Hohokus Valley T. C., beat E. Watlington, Hohokus Valley T. C., 6—1, 6—0; G. Watlington, Hohokus Valley T. C., beat A. Jones, Hohokus Valley T. C., 2—0, 6—3, 7—5; H. Ward, Orange T. C., beat M. P. Slade, Passaic T. C., 10—8, 6—3; McLain Walton, Hohokus Valley T. C., beat H. S. Williams, Hohokus Valley T. C., 7—5, 6—4.

First Round—S. C. Johnson, Hohokus Valley T. C., beat F. A. Marcellus, Passaic T. C., 6—1, 6—4; R. H. Palmer, Hohokus Valley T. C., beat G. Watlington, Hohokus Valley T. C., 6—4, 6—3; H. Ward, Orange T. C., beat McLain Walton, Hohokus Valley T. C., 6—3, 6—3; George H. Miles, Orange T. C., beat M. Allen, Hohokus Valley T. C., 6—4, 6—4.

FAST YOUNG PACERS IN DEMAND

Mrs. Jo and Cute Bring Good Prices at Fleetwood Park.

Speed sales of light-harness stock, which have been in vogue at Cleveland and other Western cities, are a novelty in the metropolis. For this reason the announcement that the consignment of F. P. Olcott, offered by Peter C. Kellogg at Fleetwood Park yesterday, would be shown in harness under the watch, attracted a large crowd to the track at Morrisania.

Mr. Olcott, who is President of the Central Trust Company and a very rich man, has a stock farm at Barnardsville, N. J., on the property formerly owned by the late George I. Seney. His sires are Lord Eldon, by Mansfield, out of Xantippe, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and Athel, a brother to the famous Arion. As Athel, for whom Mr. Olcott paid $24,000 at auction, is still a young horse, none of his get are sufficiently matured to show any speed in harness. He had three representatives in the sale, and, being untried, they were not in demand. Lord Eldon, who is nine years old, is evidently a worthy grandson of Green Mountain Maid, as the youngsters by him shown at Fleetwood have a great natural turn of speed. The fastest one by public test is Cute, but she has been in training for some time and has a race record of 2:21¼. When driven yesterday, Cute first paced a mile in 2:17, stepping a half in 1:06½. Later on she was sent to the half in 1:02½, making the second quarter at the lightning clip of 0:30¼. After this feat the filly started at $500 and finally got up to $1,225, the winning bid being made by V. B. Strong, proprietor of Cliffwood Farm, near Kingston.

In the opinion of many critical turfmen, Mrs. Jo, a filly of two years, is more promising than her older relative, Cute. During the fortnight she has been at Fleetwood, Mrs. Jo has made numerous trips to the half-mile post, the fastest one timed being in 2:04¾. When exhibited yesterday, the wonderful filly reeled off another half in 1:05, pacing the second quarter at a 2:09 gait. This performance, together with the good looks and speedy conformation of the nimble young Miss, caught the fancy of more than one wealthy onlooker, and the bidding was spirited from the first. The starting price was $1,000, and from that figure the competition went along briskly. Even those who usually pin their faith to the trotting gait were induced to bid, Major Samuel T. Dickinson, Nathan Straus, Andrew Miller, and C. McClenahan taking part in the financial battle.

Finally it resolved into a duel between President Miller and A. J. Welch. They went along at raises of $50 till, at $2,600, Mr. Miller was done. There was great applause, and Mr. Olcott came in for congratulations on this compliment to his success as a breeder. Mr. Welch, who is a bookmaker as well as a horseman, stood, will be acted for "Jack" McDonald, the running turfman, who sat beside him, while Mrs. Jo was sold. It is understood that the latter had a telegram from Anthony J. Brady, a wealthy fancier of Albany, and a friend of Mr. Olcott, authorizing him to buy the filly.

Besides these two gems of the sale, three others brought over $500. Alpha, a trotting gelding, stepped a mile in 2:17¾, last half in 1:07¾, and brought $900. The pacing mare Amelia showed an evenly rated half in 1:05, and was added to the Academy Hotel Stables of Baltimore, for $600, B. H. Demarest making the bid.

Soon after, June, another pacer, four years old, did a half in 1:04½, and J. F. Gibson, who purchased Alpha, secured her at the same price he paid for the trotter. Another Mr. Olcott's consignment was disposed of, Fred Bowne, who trains at Fleetwood, sold Highland Lass, a mare that has shown a trial in 2:20. She brought $200, her value being affected by her inability to stand the sort of training necessary to race form.

John A. Goldsmith, the well-known driver, who has been under treatment at the Presbyterian Hospital for some time, occupied a seat on the clubhouse stoop during the sale. This clever reinsman has passed through a severe illness, and is now fast regaining his health. The fast mare Alar, whom he drove for Mr. Olcott last year, is now at Fleetwood, and if Goldsmith can resume his place in the sulky this season he will have her in his stable.

A complete summary of the sale, including two extra consignments, is as follows:

CONSIGNED BY P. C. OLCOTT, ROUND TOP FARM, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.

Alpha, b. g., 1890, by Sorrento-Milford Maid, by Kentucky Prince; J. F. Gibson, New-York City	$900
Amelia, (2:21¾,) ch. m., 1889, by Albert W.-Cecilia, by Pascora; Hayward's Academy Hotel Stables, Baltimore	600
——, b. g., 1893, by Athel-Ida Belle, by Major Miller; John Monaghan, Morrisania, New-York	60
Bonny Scotland, b. g., 1892, by Bonny Wilmore-Ida Belle, by Major Miller; L. J. Baumann, New-York City	80
Ida Belle, (2:23,) b. m., 1880, by Major Miller-Lady Konkle, by Hetzels Hambletonian; J. F. Gibson, New-York City	120
Cute, (2:21¾,) b. f., 1891, by Lord Eldon-Wenona, by Jersey Prince; V. B. Strong, Kingston, N. Y.	1,225
——, ch. f., 1893, by Palatka-Pepita, by Patrician; C. S. Vreeland, Port Richmond, S. I.	130
——, ch. g., by Palatka-Pepita, by Patrician; J. F. Gibson, New-York City	50
June, b. f., 1891, by Lord Eldon-Impression, by Mambrino Rattler; J. F. Gibson, New-York City	900
Baxter, b. g., 1892, by Lord Eldon-Impression, by Mambrino Rattler; M. McDonald, New-York City	200
——, ch. f., 1894, by Palatka-Floretta, by Milwaukee; J. F. Gibson, New-York City.	90
Broadwater, b. g., 1892, by Lord Eldon-Floretta, by Milwaukee; Nathan Straus, New-York City	130
Victorine, b. f., 1894, by Lord Eldon-Ethel, by Cornelius; George H. Huber, New-York City	70
——, br. f., 1893, by Athel-Ethel, by Cornelius; C. H. Chandler, New-York City	150
Mrs. Jo, b. f., 1893, by Lord Eldon-Lulu, by Cornelius; A. J. Welch, New-York City	2,500
——, b. g., 1894, by Lord Eldon-Lulu, by Cornelius; J. F. Gibson, New-York City.	140
Sir Oliver, b. g., 1892, by Antonio-Hanie, by Kentucky Prince; J. A. Doolittle, New-Haven	150
Cornell, ch. g., 1893, by Athel-Minnie O., by Cornelius; C. S. Vreeland, Port Richmond, S. I.	80
Total for 18 head	$7,675
Average per head	$426

CONSIGNED BY FREDERICK BOWNE, FLEETWOOD PARK.

Highland Lass, (2:27¼,) b. m., 1887, by Sidney-dam by Arthurton; John McGuire, New-York City	$200

CONSIGNED BY THOMAS O'CONNELL, NEW-YORK CITY.

Lizzie, b. m., 1889, breeding unknown; Charles Welland, New-York City	$110

PRESIDENT CASSATT'S DENIAL.

Col. Kip's Trotters Were Disqualified According to Rule.

When the crack pair of trotters owned by Col. Lawrence Kip were disqualified at the Philadelphia Horse Show last month, the veterinary experts who caused Mona and My May to be sent out of the ring came in for a lot of criticism. a local turf paper, in discussing the matter, stated that the rule of the association providing for the written opinion of two veterinary inspectors where animals were disqualified for unsoundness had not been complied with. A. J. Cassatt, President of the association at Wissahickon Heights, has sent a letter to the paper in question, and denies its statement, as follows:

"Permit me to say that you have been misinformed. The rule referred to was substantially complied with. There were two veterinary inspectors in the ring when Col. Kip's mares were shown; they were both of the opinion that the mares were unsound, and both stated this to the judge and immediately afterward filed a written opinion to that effect.

"We all know that doctors of veterinary surgery, like other doctors, sometimes disagree, but in justice to the association I think it proper to say that Dr. Leonard Pearson and Dr. W. L. Zuill, who signed the opinion, are veterinarians of large experience and high standing in this city. The former is Professor of the Theory of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, where the latter also occupied the Chair of Professor of Surgery and Obstetrics for a number of years. They are gentlemen whose integrity and impartiality cannot be questioned, and against whom the charge of bias ought not to be lightly made."

The Sulkies in Brooklyn.

Three contests for the harness racers will open the circuit meeting of the Parkway Driving Club at Gravesend this afternoon. The 2:50 class, trotting, comes first, and the twenty-two entries insure a good field. Following this is the 2:25 trot, with twenty-three nominations. The 2:24 pacers ends the day's sport, seven fleet side-wheelers being entered for this event, in addition to the regular card. Mme. Marantette and Miss Peek will exhibit their well-trained saddlers. The clever jumpers Filemaker and Jupiter will also be shown, along with the intelligent horse that runs a race without rider, James Culbertson, the professional starter from Chicago, who was at Mineola last week, has been engaged for the Brooklyn meeting.

NOTES OF TURF AND TANBARK

—The Directors of the Charter Oak Driving Park, Hartford, held a meeting last Saturday, and by unanimous consent decided to abandon the proposed Grand Circuit meeting this year. At a special session of the Directors, to be held on Saturday, the affairs of the association are to be wound up. This action, the Directors say, is on account of the anti-pool law and the failure of efforts to have the law modified by the present General Assembly. The association lost $10,000 last year, it is said, through poolselling being prohibited.

—At the annual meeting of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association, at Long Branch on Saturday, it was decided to have a show at Hollywood Park, Aug. 8, 9, and 10. The prize list will amount to $2,000. Officers for the next term were elected as follows: President—Joseph J. O'Donohue; Vice President and General Manager—Walter E. Hildreth; Secretary and Treasurer—P. J. Casey. Fifteen Governors were chosen, and a Finance Committee, consisting of Messrs. O'Donohue, Hildreth, Rhoades, Rothschild, and Casey.

—The fast pacer, Simmons, owned by R. M. Jobe of Baltimore, has been sent to John E. Turner, the Philadelphia trainer. Simmons carried everything before him in the slow classes of the Eastern Spring Circuit last year, and took a record of 2:14¼ at Detroit in July. He has not been doing well this season, but Turner is noted for his skill in bringing a harness racer back to his old form.

—Frank D. Beard and his trainer, William Donohue, have sent their statement about Lazzarone's surprising form in the Suburban to the stewards of the meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club. As Isaac Murphy has not yet been heard from, the Stewards will not report to the Jockey Club till they get his evidence to-morrow.

—The stable of runners owned by Marcus Daly and Matt Byrnes arrived at Sheepshead Bay yesterday from Chicago. There are twenty gallopers in the lot. J. W. Rogers also came from the same city with eighteen head, including Clifford, Sir Excess, Dorian, Magician, and Glenmoyne.

Foreign Literature in Paris.

From The London Daily News.

Herr Mesthaler, the director of the "Theatre of the Moderns," at Munich, lately contemplated taking his company to Paris, to give there a series of performances in the German language. In order to see whether the undertaking had any chance of success, he made a trip to Paris to take the opinion of literary celebrities on the point. The first he visited was M. Zola. The novelist (our Berlin correspondent learns) decidedly opposed the project. "First," he said, "we have patriotism, which would scarcely judge impartially of such an undertaking. It is true Kiel is just at hand, that French artists are going to Berlin, and that many other signs—witness the performance here of works by great German composers—lead one to conclude that a certain rapprochement is making itself felt. But, notwithstanding that the works of a few foreign authors—Ibsen, Hauptmann, and Sudermann—have been produced here, I can assure you the public has no craving for the study of foreign literature. Even our famous authors know scarcely a word of any foreign language. At the present moment I know only one exception—Bourget—who is acquainted with English. Some years ago an English company tried to give some performances here; the result was most discouraging. I remember Salvini coming here with his company. Although Italian is more closely related to our language, he did not receive much encouragement. As regards foreign languages, we are so ignorant that any attempt like yours cannot interest us. Even M. Antoine of the Théâtre Libre, who for seven long years has fought for new dramatic literature, French and foreign, has to contend with exceptional difficulties."

Siberia's Dignity Advanced.

From The London Daily News.

Siberia has advanced to the dignity of supporting a concert tour. The fact would have been considered astounding by the last generation, to whom Siberia was a snow-covered waste, across which prisoners in chains were driven. In many parts of Siberia, however, there are now prosperous settlements, and even towns and cities anxious to cultivate the arts. The well-known German flautist, Adolph Terschak, who is just finishing a successful journey, is, we believe, the first leading performer who has ever undertaken a Siberian tour, but he has already visited Ormsk, Irkutsk, Tomsk, Krasnogarsk, Kurgan, Tobolsk, and other towns, with results entirely satisfactory to himself. The hint should not be lost upon many foreign artists who have little chance in overcrowded London this year.

A Statuette by Napoleon IV.

From The London Daily News.

The Empress Eugenie visited yesterday morning the Champs Elysées Salon. She has, our Paris correspondent says, accepted an interesting gift which to her has the character of a relic. It is a small, full-length portrait in clay by the late Prince Imperial of a forest ranger at St. Cloud. Carpeaux, the sculptor, touched it up when it was being done. One sees at once the uncertain and inexperienced hand of the boy and the firm and decisive thumb of the master—Carpeaux worked chiefly with his thumb. His widow has still his beautiful bronze statue of the late Prince Imperial, which is a thing for a national museum.

WE DON'T DO BUSINESS FOR FUN

Some of the dealers doubt it—can't comprehend how such little prices on standard goods can be if there isn't money lost. Plenty of other things that we'll soon be teaching those same dealers—perhaps.

SHIRT WAISTS—SUITS

Suited for the sultry Summer time. Suited just as nicely to the vacation pocketbook.

WAISTS

Waists of fine white lawn, 10 plaits back and front, **50c.**
Waists of fine white lawn, trimmed with embroidery down front and 2 pleats, yoke back, crushed collar, **$1.**
Waists of fine white lawn, 10 pleats front and back, collar and cuffs of fine hemstitched embroidery, **$1.25.**
Waists of fine white lawn, 10 pleats back and front, trimmed with embroidery on collar, cuffs, and down front, **$1.25.**
Waists of white lawn, 3 rows of Swiss insertion down front, crushed collar, yoke back and cuffs trimmed with one insertion, **$1.75.**
Waists of fine white lawn, trimmed with 2 rows of insertion across front, reveres of fine wide embroidery over shoulders, crushed collar, yoke back, cuffs trimmed with 2 rows of insertion, **$3.75.**

SUITS

Dresses of pretty lawn and percale, with fitted waist and skirt of full sweep, elaborately embroidered or feather stitched with silk, **$5**; $7.50 kind.
Eton and blazer pique and duck Suits, this season's goods, some white, others figured and striped in pretty colorings, **$1.50**; originally $3.85 and $5.
Blazer Suits, very fine all-wool serge, ripple back and full sweep skirt, blue and black, **$12.50**; from $17.50.
Eton Suits of fine all-wool blue and black serges, full sweep skirt, **$9** and **$12.50**; originally $13.50 and $18.50.
Tan-colored duck Blazer Suits, just the thing to travel in, won't show dirt marks, large full sweep skirt, **$3.75**; the $5 kind.

Second Floor, Broadway.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Take any of it. Take a yard stick. Measure the muslin, measure the stitching. Then figure a bit. Imagine perpetual motion, guided by an automaton, back of all the work—and you'll still marvel how these absurdly little prices can be. So you used to wonder how a one cent newspaper could be or a ten cent magazine. Makes all the difference in the world what the management is, what the business methods are.

Fine cambric Cor

THE ENGLISH CHALLENGE

Oxford and Cambridge to Meet Yale and Harvard.

ELEVEN EVENTS TO BE CONTESTED

Yale Men Pleased with the Challenge —They Think It Fair, and Will Confer with Harvard at Once.

LONDON, June 17.—Following are the challenges sent by the Oxford and Cambridge University athletic clubs to the Yale and Harvard clubs, which are on the way to America by mail, and should reach New-York by the steamer Germanic on June 20. An identical challenge was sent to each of the American universities:

Hertford College, Oxford,
June 10, 1895.

To the Captain of the Yale (Harvard) Athletic Association:

Dear Sir: A join committee of the Oxford University Athletic Club and the Cambridge University Athletic Club, at a conference held at Oxford, resolved to send a challenge to the Universities of Yale and Harvard, inviting them to partake in an athletic competition, to take place in America at some date in the Autumn as may be mutually agreed upon.

The committee considered the possibility of sending a joint team in the middle of July, but, on going into the question, found it would not be practicable, because some of the best athletes would be unable to leave England at that time, being detained by the public examinations, while others who had already engaged themselves to take part in the forthcoming competition of the London Athletic Club versus the New-York Athletic Club were not prepared to go to America in July and also in September. You will see, therefore, that our only course was to suggest to you an Autumn meeting, which may come before or come after the fixture already agreed upon between the London Athletic Club and the New-York Athletic Club, as may hereafter be deemed best, and we send a challenge subject to all the preliminaries being satisfactorily arranged.

We would suggest that the programme contain the following events:

Flat Races—110-yard dash, one-quarter-mile run, one-half-mile run, one-mile run, and three-mile run.

Hurdle Races—120 yards, one according to English rules and one according to American rules.

High jump, long jump, hammer throw, and weight putting.

We shall be glad to be favored with your reply at your earliest convenience, as all arrangements have to be concluded before the end of this term. Yours very truly,

W. J. OAKLEY,
President of the Oxford University Athletic Club.

F. S. HORAN,
President of the Cambridge University Athletic Club.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 17.—Yale track athletic leaders are delighted at the receipt of the challenge, unofficially, although in general they think that the English universities have arranged a list of events which will be slightly unfavorable to the American team.

Capt. Shelden of the Yale team was shown the challenge this afternoon. He said, after reading it: "I cannot tell what action Yale will take. I do not wish to talk officially until I receive the challenge mailed by the English teams. There will be a good deal of preliminary conferring necessary before we can announce any definite decision."

Sherman Day, manager of the track team for next year, said: "As soon as the official challenge arrives we shall confer with Harvard and with leading graduate alumni. The list of events as submitted will be discussed and our answer then announced. I think that the list of events is quite favorable to the visitors."

Prof. Richards, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Yale Faculty, said: "I like the tone of the challenge. It is frank, fair and conservative. The Englishmen are gentlemen. I hope that the meet will be arranged."

William O. Hickok, Captain of the track team which visited England last year, said relative to the dispatch: "The list of events submitted is eleven—two more than last year. Of these the new ones are the three-mile run, and the hurdle race according to English rules. Last year we ran a hurdle race according to English rules. There is little doubt that the Englishmen will win the three-mile run, and they are very strong in hurdling. Still, I think the list of events is perfectly square."

It is expected that McLane Van Ingen and Charles H. Sherrill of New-York, the graduate athletic coachers, who accompanied the team to England last year, will arrive here to-morrow and confer with the Yale management concerning the terms of the challenge. The Yale management will confer with Harvard as soon as practicable.

HARVARD MAY DECLINE.

The English Challenge Thought to be a Slight to Pennsylvania.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 17.—The long-expected challenge from Oxford and Cambridge to Harvard and Yale reached Cambridge this morning. The text is perfectly simple, but there arises a question of policy, which will probably make it impossible for Harvard to accept. It is known to everybody that Pennsylvania made the first proposition, which was that there be an international affair, that the American colleges contest against those of Great Britain. This proposition was declined in England, and instead a challenge was sent to Harvard and Yale. If Harvard should accept, it would be only to acquiesce in the slight on Pennsylvania. This would be detrimental to the friendly relations existing between Harvard and Pennsylvania, and, it is said, Harvard will refuse to take the unsportsmanlike step.

Harvard, then, must be considered out of the question. What Oxford and Cambridge will do is now a question. Possibly they will challenge Yale alone, or possibly both Yale and Pennsylvania. Harvard could be in it only if Oxford and Cambridge would consent to meet Harvard, Yale, and Pennsylvania altogether. This decision by Harvard is made doubly necessary by the fact that Pennsylvania beat out Harvard in the recent intercollegiate games.

This answer will be returned by the Harvard Athletic Committee in a few days.

THE SHEEPSHEAD BAY ENTRIES.

Daisy and Swift the Stake Events to be Decided.

A good day's sport is promised to all visitors to the Sheepshead Bay Track to-day. The six races on the programme have each filled well, and the horses are of so good quality that the finishes should be close and exciting. The opening race, a five and one-half furlong dash, has Domino, The Butterflies, Jack of Spades, Wernberg, and other well-known sprinters named to start.

There are two stake events on the card, the Daisy Stakes, for two-year-olds, and the Swift Stakes, for three-year-olds. Each of these events has a very representative lot of horses entered. Following are the entries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third; winning penalties; non-winning allowances. Five and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Domino	122	Wernberg 122
The Butterflies	116	Factotum 112
Jack of Spades	112	Ridicule 106
Rey Del Carreres	106	Clovis 101
Iola	97	

SECOND RACE.—Daisy Stakes; for two-year-olds, foals of 1893; $30 each for starters; guaranteed cash value, $1,500; to the winner, $1,200; to the second, $200, and to the third, $100. Five furlongs, on turf.

Sir Peter	118	Fred Train	118
Diakka	118	Applegate	118
Premier	118	Brisk	118
Ramiro	118	Floretta	115
Lorrie Kip	115	La Vienta	115

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; a handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth.

Sister Mary	115	Our Jack	114
Declare	112	Lountaka	110
Red Skin	110	Beldemere	100
Aurelian	100	Cromwell	88

FOURTH RACE.—The Swift Stakes; for three-year-olds and upward; $50 each for starters; guaranteed cash value $2,000; to the winner $1,500, to the second $350, to the third $150; winning penalties and non-winning allowances. Seven furlongs.

Gotham	122	Kennel	112
Applause	114	Hallstone	112
Belmar	112	Doggett	112
Liza	110	Owlet	112

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Five furlongs.

Lorrania	110	Intermission	110
One I Love	110	Heresy	110
Argentina	110	Perfidy	110
Belle Amie	110	Jessie Ryan	110
Dulcie	110	Larondie	110
Annalyte	110	Muriel	110

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile, on turf.

Long Beach	112	Adelbert	112
Sandowne	108	Nanki Pooh	107
Ajax	106	Captain T	106
Integrity	106	Paladin	102
Arab	103	Arapahoe	97
Hermanita	92	Corn Cob	90
Cockade	84		

WILLIAM PENN'S GREAT FORM.

Repeats His Fleetwood Performance at Mystic Park.

BOSTON, June 17.—The June race meeting of five days began at Mystic Park this afternoon with a good attendance and good racing. The summaries:

2:13 Class.—Trotting; purse $600.

William Penn, by Santa Claus	1	1	1
Edith H	2	2	2
Amboy	3	4	3
Judge Austin	4	3	6
Jesse Hudson	6	6	4
Wistful	5	5	5

Time—2:12¾; 2:11¾; 2:12¾.

2:38 Class—Trotting; purse $600.

Wyoming, by Candidate	1	1	1
Georgiana	3	4	2
Maple Valley	5	2	3
Mona	2	5	6
Jack the Ripper	4	3	5
Lynn Bourbon	8	7	4
Clayton	7	6	7
Lady Wolcott	6	8	8
Kelly	9	dis	
Silverware	dis		

Time—2:20; 2:19½; 2:22.

2:10 Class. Pacing; purse $600.

Gil Curry, by Almont Boy	2	4	1	1
Paul, by Bald Hornet	1	1	4	2
Susie G	4	2	2	3
Whirligig	3	3	3	5
Clayhontes	5	5	5	4

Time—2:13¾; 2:11; 2:11¼; 2:12½; 2:12¾.

Winners at Latonia.

FIRST RACE.—Selling. One mile. Tippecanoe, 104 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 25 to 1, won; Alonzo, 96, (J. Perkins,) 20 to 1, second; Melody, 109, (Penny,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:44. Strathrol, Vida, Tariff Reform, Bessie B., and Contest also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Tools, 100 pounds, (Newcomb,) 11 to 5, won; Joe Mack, 112, (Perkins,) 8 to 5, second; Mary Keene, 107, (Graham,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Ondague, Doctor, Islin, and Gooding also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. The Merchant, 111 pounds, (Perkins,) 6 to 5, won; Maggie S., 108, (Chorn,) 5 to 2, second; Ida, 97, (A. Clayton,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:03¾. Helen Mar, Captain Kidd, Frances, Lela Dell, Adonis, Princess Yama, and Leo Meddle also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Mile and seventy yards. Orinda, 108 pounds, (Perkins,) 4 to 1, won; All Over, 101, (Cassin,) 5 to 1, second; Queen Bird, 103, (Chorn,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:47¾. Prattsburg and Clementine also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Sir Dilke, 106 pounds, (Chorn,) 2 to 1, won; Hallie Gay, 103, (Perkins,) 7 to 5, second; Loki, 109, (Newcom,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:02¾. War Song, Carl Holland, Royal Choice, Decision, Cochina, Castana, and Monteith also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. The Princess, 102 pounds, (Perkins,) 8 to 5, won; St. Ilario, 101, (Clayton,) 10 to 1, second; Peabody, 102, (Chorn,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:42¾. Porthos, Miss Florist, Lay On, Sir Rathbone, Blanche Kenny, and Elisbert also ran.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.,
ROUND TRIP 40 CENTS.

Daily, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, *11:10 A. M.; 12:10, *1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, *3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:10-P. M.

Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 12:40, (1:00 P. M. parlor car train.)

Bicycles will be carried on trains marked * only, and from Manhattan Beach on trains leaving at 12:10, 2:10, 4:10, 6:10, 8:10 P. M.

SUNDAYS, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M. and half hourly from 1:40 P. M.; 9:10 P. M. Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 11:40, 12:40 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

SUNDAYS, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M.; 12:40, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route,
VIA BAY RIDGE.

Leave foot Whitehall St., hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:10 A. M. and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.
ROUND TRIP 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
AND JAMAICA BAY.

From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:00, 7:50, 9:10, 10:40, 12:50 A. M.; 1:40, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00 P. M. (12:00 P. M. Wednesday night only.)

Sundays, 7:00, 9:00, 10:10, 11:20 A. M., and hourly from 12:50 P. M. to 6:50 P. M., 8:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP 50 CENTS.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.45 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brklyn, 8.05, 9.35, 10.05, 11.05 A. M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.50, 5.30 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.15, 2.45 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A. M. for 23d St. and Pier 18, N. R.; 11.45 A. M. and 12.45 P. M. for Pier 18 only; 3.15, 5, 5.30, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Iron Steamboat Company.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY.
TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change:
FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R.: 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. a half hour later.
RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, (from New Iron Pier,) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.
East side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning east side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the east side.

ERIE LINES.
—EVERY SUNDAY—
SHOHOLA GLEN,
107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
First express train leaves Chambers St. 9 A. M.
Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Five hours at the Glens. Home by 8:30 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE.
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M. West 23d St. 9:40 A. M. Six to eight hours at Glens. Choice of two express trains returning. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.
Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave foot Whitehall St., week days, hourly from 7:10 to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter; Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40 and every 40 minutes; last boat train from Coney Island, 10:20; extra trains via Brooklyn Elevated Road and Bridge, 11:10 and 12 midnight.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
OLD IRON PIER ROUTE.
NEW ALL-WATER LINE TO
CONEY ISLAND,
Landing at Old Iron Pier Exclusively.
Boats leave 23d St., North River, at 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 5, 6, 8 P. M. Public landing at Battery (foot of Whitehall St.) half hour later.
EXCURSION.....40 CENTS
Children under 7, baby carriages, and bicycles free.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

50th ST., 26 WEST.—New management; newly renovated and furnished; rooms with board; references.

Furnished Rooms.

245 WEST 11th ST.—Private family will let large room; all improvements; reference; gentlemen only.

A.—FINE ROOM; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; cool and delightful bath adjacent; private house. 74 West 82d St.

Unfurnished Rooms

47th ST., 126 WEST.—Parlor floor, unfurnished; together or separately; physician or dentist; rent moderate; references exchanged.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?
Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?
If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with
BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK
and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts, 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

CONNECTICUT.

THE GEORGE AND COTTAGES,
BLACK ROCK BEACH, CONN.,
NEAR BRIDGEPORT.
Directly on and commanding a beautiful view of the Sound; send for circular containing views.
A SELECT AND HEALTHFUL RESORT.
90 minutes from New-York City.
GEO. S. HARRAL, Prop.
Guests can now be accommodated.
COTTAGES CHARMINGLY LOCATED FOR RENT.

FENWICK HALL,
SAYBROOK POINT, CONN.
Delightfully situated on Long Island Sound at the mouth of the Connecticut River—two hours and forty minutes from the city by the N. Y., N. H. & H. R'y.
OPEN JUNE 27TH.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now open. ROMER GILLIS, Manager.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
THE GREYLOCK,
NOW OPEN.
For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager.
F. K. McLAUGHLIN,
Williamstown, Mass.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE WENTWORTH
NEWCASTLE, N. H.
Railroad Station, Portsmouth, N. H.
OPEN FOR SEASON JUNE 29.
Anticipating the demands of first-class hotel patrons, the management have since last season provided twenty-four bathrooms, scientifically constructed on sanitary principles, which can be had either en suite or with single rooms.
Elegant toilet rooms for men and women have been built on each floor, centrally located and convenient to all, together with a complete electric light plant.
We can now offer conveniences superior to any other Northern shore resort, which, combined with our great natural advantages, make this the most desirable house on the coast.
FRANK JONES, Proprietor.
W. K. HILL, Manager.

White Mountains.

The leading resort of the White Mountains, N. H., for the relief of hay fever.
TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
For years the Summer home of the late Henry Ward Beecher. Quiet and homelike. Season, June 15—Oct. 1. Reasonable rates and special inducement to families. W. A. BARRON, Mgr.
Circulars at "The Outlook," 3 Park Place, and Raymond & Whitcomb's.

BARRON'S WHITE MT. HOTELS.
FABYAN'S, CRAWFORD HOUSE, SUMMIT HOUSE.
For reservation of rooms and rates apply to OSCAR G. BARRON, Mgr., Fabyan's, N. H.

NEW-JERSEY.

Monmouth House,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
7 MILES FROM LONG BRANCH.
OPENS JUNE 27, 1895.
FOR TERMS AND INFORMATION ADDRESS
L. U. MALTBY,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

THE OCTAGON,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.
OPEN JUNE 22.
The leading, the largest, and best appointed at Sea Bright. Send for terms and pamphlet.
GEORGE B. SANDT, Prop.

EAST VIEW HOUSE.
HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY.
OPENS JUNE 1. SEASON OF '95.
Good fishing, surf and still-water bathing. Special rates for families.
J. MORT. JOHNSON, Prop.

SEAGIRT, N. J.
PARKHURST HOUSE.
NOW OPEN.
On ocean front; sixteenth season; all modern improvements. Mrs. THOS. DEVLIN.

BELMAR, N. J.
THE CARLETON.
Eighteenth season under the present popular management; all modern improvements; opens June 1. W. H. STOYLE.

Long Branch.

LELAND'S HOTEL BRIGHTON,
LONG BRANCH.
New management. SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. NEWLY FURNISHED. Low rates. Fine bathing. Opens June 29. MOLLENHAUER'S ORCHESTRA.
HOTEL AVENEL, Long Branch,
(PLEASURE BAY.) EUROPEAN PLAN.
The above hotels under the management of WARREN LELAND, Jr., Long Branch, N. J.

Cape May.

CAPE MAY.
One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front; forty hotels; 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.
THE WINDSOR,
CAPE MAY. Directly on the Beach.
Steam heat; sun parlors. R. HALPIN.
THE BREXTON, OCEAN AV., CAPE MAY.
Large piazzas; near the beach; modern improvements. Mrs. J. A. MYERS.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly opposite the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Address
MORGAN & PARSONS.
ASBURY PARK, N. J. THE FRANKLIN.
One block from ocean; all improvements; tenth season. E. STROUD.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

MUNNATAWKET HOTEL,
MANSION HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1.
Charmingly located; six miles seaward, between New-London and Watch Hill, on line of N. Y. and N. H. R. R. and Norwich Line of steamers; frequent communications daily; excellent boating, bathing, and fishing; island seven miles long; hotels have all modern improvements; furnished cottages to rent, with hotel service or for housekeeping; descriptive circular.
W. C. WHITE.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.
Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15.
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Ferncliff Hotel and Cottages,
Greenwood Lake, N. Y.
Select family hotel; superior accommodations; baths, gas, all improvements; stabling; large boathouse; boating, fishing, billiards, pool; 2,000 square feet of verandas. Plans, photographs, and terms at the hotel, or 31 West 26th St., New-York. E. J. DICKSON, Proprietor.

Grand Rockland Lake Hotel,
Congers, Rockland County, N. Y. Nearest mountain resort to New-York; mountain, lake, and river scenery; boating and fishing; 38 minutes by West Shore Railroad from West 42d St.; music; opens June 14. OTTMAN & RAPPLEYEA, Proprietors.
Call for particulars at 258 Broadway, Room 24.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT.
A high altitude mountain resort. Elevation, 1,960 feet. No malaria, no mosquitoes. Good air, good food, pure water. New hotel, modern sanitary appliances. Boating, fishing, livery, orchestra, &c.
CHAS. ST. JOHN, Port Jervis, N. Y.

THE HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Only 1¼ hours from New-York City. Pure mountain air, purest spring water, and sanitary plumbing. Now open. Write for circulars and prices. At Buckingham Hotel Thursdays, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Cornwall-on-Hudson,
One and one-half hours from New-York. Fine scenery, beautiful walks and drives; no malaria or mosquitoes; moderate rates; cottages to let. J. W. MEAGHER.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations. 90 MINUTES from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R. 8 fast trains daily, each way. Send for circular.
C. V. LANSING, Manager.

CHURCHILL HALL,
STAMFORD, NEW-YORK.
Reduced Rates June and July.
Five hours from New-York. Improved for '95
Send for illustrated circular.
S. E. CHURCHILL, M. D.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
Now open; a select family hotel; at popular rates; new and liberal management; cuisine de famille. Léon Despland, Pr.

THE ELMER.
Select Family Hotel. Under one management 20 years. Delightfully situated.
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N.Y. W. E. ELMER.

ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, HOTEL WINDSOR, Rouse's Point, N. Y.—Excellent roads for cycling; coolest, most delightful family resort; black bass fishing unsurpassed. Send for art circular. G. C. HOWE, Proprietor.

MONONOTTO INN, FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
7 miles seaward. Now open. Address
G. L. HOPPES.

Staten Island.

PAVILION HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.
NOW OPEN for the season; the most accessible suburban seaside resort; 25 minutes' delightful sail from South Ferry; popular prices.
D. J. SPRAGUE.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH
On the Atlantic. Forty-five minutes from New-York. HOTEL OPENS JUNE 20.
New-York Office Now Open.
For terms and circulars, call or address
THOMAS H. BRUSH,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Trains leave Long Island City for Long Beach week days at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3, 5, and 6:05 P. M.; 34th St. Ferry 15 minutes earlier. For Sunday trains see Time Table.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
MANHATTAN HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
CHAS. H. SHELLEY, Manager.

ORIENTAL HOTEL
OPENS JUNE 22.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Manager,
192 Broadway, N. Y.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND, NOW OPEN.
Beautiful location, overlooking Great South Bay; one hour from New-York; opposite Fire Island Inlet; sailing, bathing, fishing, boating, and good roads.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.
Select family hotel; receives 450 guests; highest class appointments; music by the Imperial Russian Court Orchestra.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT. 30 MINUTES FROM LONG ISLAND CITY.
HOTEL ARVERNE,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, LONG ISLAND.
WILL OPEN THURSDAY, JUNE 27.
B. H. YARD, Proprietor.
Send for descriptive pamphlet.
Applications for Rooms can be made to W. Johnson Quinn, Hotel Empire, N. Y., or Arverne direct.

"THE EDGEMERE,"
between Arverne and Wave Crest, Edgemere, L. I.; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel; magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; electric lights, electric elevators, ice plant; surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing; send for circular. Three completely furnished cottages. House will be open June 22.
A. E. DICK, 253 Broadway, N. Y.

HOTEL NEW POINT,
AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.,
Handsomest and coolest hotel on Great South Bay. 150 feet from water. Rooms with private baths. Boating, bathing, fishing, stabling for horses. Terms reasonable; 30 miles from New-York. Opens June 22. E. HATHAWAY, (47,) Times Building, N. Y., (Wednesdays.)

Summer Homes on Long Island.
Pamphlet describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 4 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

Raulah House, Patchogue, L. I.
WALLACE McCUTCHEON, MANAGER.
Now open. A perfect family resort.
Surf and still water bathing. Good fishing.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—KIRBY HOUSE,
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Terms, $3 per day and upward; $15 to $28 per week.

Dutchess County.

THE HALCYON
(FORMERLY HALCYON HALL)

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Built, furnished, and conducted more as a magnificent English country house than hotel. Has no equal anywhere in quiet elegance or natural location. Elevation 1,000 ft. Unique in design, ideal in management (new this season), perfect cuisine, beautiful drives, charming country. Rates greatly reduced. 2½ hrs. from Grand Central Station, N. Y. Particulars of H. R. ROBERTSON, Jr., Proprietor.
Special Parlor Car, N. Y. to Hotel, 3:45 P. M. Fridays and Saturdays.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,
Will Open for the Season June 20.
N. S. HOWE, PROPRIETOR.
POST OFFICE ADDRESS, PAWLING, N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

Catskills.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Hotel St. Charles.
Complete with every modern convenience. For illustrated booklets and special terms for June address
J. H. BURTIS, Jr., Prop.,
Hunter, N. Y.

KAATERSKILL MOUNTAIN.
HOTEL KAATERSKILL.
SEASON OF 1895 OPENS JUNE 20.
For circulars, terms, &c., address Post Office Box No. 1,055, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., or W. H. PARKE, Agent, HOTEL WALDORF, NEW-YORK CITY.

GRANT HOUSE,
JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Rates reduced for June.
For rates, circulars, &c., address
GRANT & CORNELL,
Catskill, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
LAUREL HOUSE,
KAATERSKILL FALLS, N. Y., opens June 15.
J. R. PALMER, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
RIP VAN WINKLE HOUSE,
PINE HILL, N. Y.
For circulars address S. P. VAN LOAN.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Open June 20. 3½ hours from New-York.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO.,
Catskill, N. Y.

CATSKILLS.—Location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. Coe's Mountain Home, Windham, N. Y.

Saratoga.

GRAND UNION HOTEL
Saratoga Springs,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

EXCELSIOR SPRING HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Just outside the city, surrounded by a large shady lawn, in the midst of pretty rural scenery. Good roads for cycling. Tennis courts. Croquet grounds. Bowling alleys. Perfect sanitary arrangements. House newly decorated and furnished. Combines all the advantages of Saratoga with the greater quiet and purer air of the country. Rates moderate. Send for illustrated circular.
C. W. LAWRENCE, Proprietor.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
Broadway, corner Division Street, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Open year round; elevator, steam heat; rates, $3 per day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel,
Saratoga Lake, N. Y. Boating, driving, fishing, $10 to $12 per week. Illustrated pamphlet free.
HARLOW H. CHANDLER, Manager,
Wawbeek, N. Y.

HOTEL DEL MONTE
opens May 15.
This new hotel is situated on a pleasant drive from Saranac Lake Village and to Saranac Lake, just inside of the lake's elevation of 2,000 feet, near Hotel Ampersand.
For rates, &c., address
J. E. & W. H. MEAGHER.

ROCKY POINT INN.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

5 1-LB. BROOK TROUT IN 1½ HOURS is the record thus far this Spring at KUSHAQUA, (BEAUTIFUL RESTING PLACE,) in the Adirondacks. $12 to $15 a week.

Lake George.

THE HILLSIDE HOUSE,
Hague, N. Y. Opens June 10. Rates, $8 to $10. Superb location on high ground. JOHN McCLANATHAN.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE,
Lake George. Under new management. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

Carpenter House,
Half-way between D. & H. Depot and cable road up Prospect Mountain; $2 per day; special rates by week. Free bus. J. H. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
TROUT HOUSE, HAGUE, N. Y.—Location unsurpassed; boating, bathing, fishing, lawn tennis, and livery. Send for circular. C. H. WHEELER.

MOHICAN HOUSE,
BOULTON-ON-LAKE-GEORGE.
Rates, $3 per day. FRANK CLARK, Proprietor.
PHOENIX HOTEL, HAGUE, N. Y.—Opens June 1; terms, $8 to $10 per week; write for circular. G. F. MARSHALL, Proprietor.
SABBATH DAY POINT HOUSE.—Finest location on Lake George; good boating and fishing. F. E. CARNEY.
TROUT PAVILION, KAATSKILL BAY, UNder new management; excellent trout fishing in June. CRONKHITE BROTHERS.
THE ANTLERS, West Shore, Lake George, 3 1-3 miles from Caldwell. Send for circular. JEROME BURTON, Proprietor.
PEARL POINT HOUSE.—Opens June 1; closes Oct. 1. P. O. address, Shelving Rock, Washington Co., N. Y. JENNIE BRAD

TAMMANY TALKS OF UNION

Mr. Croker Expected in Time to Help in the Fall Campaign.

SUCCESS CONFIDENTLY LOOKED FOR

Activity at the Wigwam Last Night—New Members Installed by Ex-Recorder Smyth as Grand Sachem.

The latest advices regarding Richard Croker received at Tammany Hall are to the effect that he will return to this country from England early in September, and that he will take a hand in the Fall campaign and do all he can, without reassuming the leadership of Tammany Hall, to elect the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Croker's friends declare, however, that he will not participate so actively in local political affairs as to warrant the belief that he will remain in actual control of the organization.

There was considerable activity about Tammany Hall last night. The Tammany Society met to initiate new members. There were thirty-five on the list, and about twenty put in an appearance and were initiated. Among them were ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner James S. Coleman, Judge Newburger of the City Court, Assemblyman Benjamin Hoffman of the Sixth Assembly District, Assistant District Attorneys Battle, Hennessy, and Osborne; William B. Williams, of whom it was said that he had been opposed to Tammany for twenty-five years, and even up to the last election; ex-Inspector of Police McAvoy, William J. Farrell, Benjamin B. Blumenthal, Dr. Edward Donlin, Deputy Coroner, and Edward H. Hayes, formerly Deputy Supervisor of The City Record under W. J. K. Kenny.

Ex-Recorder Smyth, Grand Sachem, presided, and Sachems Sulzer, Sickles, Welde, Patrick, and Peters were present. Many of the prominent members of the Tammany political organization were in the Wigwam.

It is significant that there was a great deal of talk about a Democratic union this Fall. It is certain the leaders have already decided to make the offer to outside Democrats. In answer to the questions of a reporter for The New-York Times, Lawrence Delmour, who is regarded as the representative of Mr. Croker during his absence, said:

"I am decidedly in favor of a union of all Democrats in this city this year. If we can do anything that will increase the chances of electing a Democratic State Senate, it should be done and all Democrats should be willing to do their part. The Senators elected this year will serve three years, and they will have a vote for United States Senator to succeed Senator Hill. If there is no division of Democrats in this city the Democrats throughout the State will be encouraged. A Democrat of prominence in State politics, who has recently made a trip through the State, informed me that Democrats everywhere were anxious to know if the Democrats of this city would be together this year. He said that was the one thing they are in doubt about. I am in favor of a union. I suppose the State Convention will settle matters."

"It will be necessary for Tammany to give up some seats in the convention to outside Democrats then?" the reporter suggested.

"Well, I can see no reason why that cannot be aranged properly," said Mr. Delmour.

Robert A. Van Wyck, City Court Judge, who is certainly one of the best-informed men in Tammany, said:

"Assuming that Tammany will win this next local election without a union of Democrats in this city, it is still the duty of Tammany to do all in its power to bring about such a union. It is Tammany's duty to the Democrats of the country and to the Democrats of the State. If the Democrats in this great stronghold of Democracy are at peace and are working together in the common interest of the party, then Democrats everywhere will be encouraged. The conditions favor such a union. The methods by which it can be brought about are simply matters of detail. The politicians in a year like this know they must put good men forward. The ticket, you can depend on it will be one that will command the confidence of the community. In the State splendid results will accrue to the Democratic Party as a result of a union in this city. It will encourage them everywhere. It discourages Democrats throughout the State if they hear that we are not united here in the city, but if they know that we are all together, they take heart and work with greater vim and zest, and the result is that some close Senate and Assembly districts are carried for us which would otherwise be lost."

"A union of forces this year is the politics of common sense. As I say, the methods of bringing it about are matters of detail, but the way to bring it about is by the great masses of the Democratic voters demanding that it be done, and now is the time for the voters to demand it. If they demand it, the politicians will very readily accede to it. It is, in fact, a Democratic duty. Next year is Presidential year, and this is the year to prepare for it. I am not one of those who are dubious about the future of the Democratic Party. I have full faith in it, and those who think its chances poor for 1896 are, to my mind, very much mistaken. The silver question is but a craze, like the greenback craze of years ago. It will die out much sooner than generally expected. The tariff question is now settled on Democratic lines and is out of the way. The party in its platform for 1896 will be flatly and squarely in favor of sound money, and then the people will be divided on the question that divides all parties and all peoples, not only in this country, but in all other countries—whether they shall have the maximum amount of government, or the minimum amount of government, and the Democracy is for the minimum amount of government consistent with the safety of our country and its people, and that is the sort of government that is demanded by the majority of the Nation's voters."

Great preparations are being made for the annual Fourth of July celebration of the Tammany Society. The idea is to make a good showing after last Fall's defeat. The call for the meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee, or the Committee of Sixty, to arrange for the calling of the primaries will be issued within the next few days.

REST FOR WORKING WOMEN

The Summer Society's House at Woodcliff, N. J., Is Ready for Occupants.

The Summer Rest Society announces that the house at Woodcliff, (formerly Pascack,) N. J., is open and ready for guests from June 1 to Oct. 1. The object of the Summer Rest Society is to provide rest and country air to self-supporting gentlewomen who cannot afford the prices demanded at comfortable health resorts, and are in need, during the Summer months, of complete change and relaxation after the Winter of toil and fatigue in the city.

The society aims to provide generous board and home privileges at the rate of $3.50 a week. It owns the cottage, surrounded by twenty acres of woodland, near Woodcliff, an extremely attractive, healthful, and accessible part of New-Jersey.

Improvements have been made, and a generous water supply has been insured, and the Board of Management hopes that the success which has heretofore attended the Summer Rest Society will be continued and extended during the coming season.

The officers of the society are Eleanor Blodgett, President; Louise Griswold, Vice President; Ettie Shippen, Treasurer; Alice Milnor, Recording Secretary, and Elizabeth Fisher King, Corresponding Secretary.

A Boy Arrested for Another's Death.

Samuel Grudberg, an eleven-year-old boy, was arrested last evening on suspicion of having caused the death of ten-year-old Daniel Kaplan.

Young Kaplan fell down the airshaft, between the houses, 99 and 101 Orchard Street, Sunday evening, and died within ten minutes of his admission to Bellevue Hospital. Young Grudberg is suspected of having pushed Kaplan into the airshaft.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

REWARDS FOR BOY SOLDIERS

Veterans Present Grammar School Companies with Flags for Their Fine Marching Decoration Day.

The Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, was hardly large enough to contain all who wished to be present last evening at the presentation of a National standard, and a guidon flag to the school boys who had marched so well last Decoration Day.

Some days prior to the parade, May 30, it was announced that the Veteran Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment would present a silk standard to the company of school boys who presented the best appearance during the parade. A committee of five was appointed, including Col. D. W. C. Ward, to decide the competition. The third company of the boys of Grammar School No. 3, Capt. William L. Briggs commanding, won the prize.

So well did the boys of Grammar School No. 69 acquit themselves, however, that the committee awarded to Capt. Fred White's company of that school a blue silk guidon.

The National Standard was put up as a competitive award, and on each Decoration Day henceforth it will be competed for by the various battalions forming the American Guard, by which name the school boy soldiers are known

At the exercises last night the boys gave an exhibition drill. The veteran corps of the Seventy-first Regiment was in attendance, together with Judson Kilpatrick Post, G. A. R., and its drum corps. Gen. E. A. McAlpin of Gov. Morton's staff presented the flags in behalf of the veterans. Gen. McAlpin made an address to the boys, explaining the object of the National emblem, the love and patriotism it should inspire, and exhorting them to bear witness to its worthiness by being ever ready to defend it.

The boys saluted as the flag was presented and their comrade, Walter H. Ebbitts, on behalf of the company, thanked the veterans and accepted the flag.

Gen. McAlpin said that in presenting the guidon to the boys of School No. 69, he did so because there was only such a slight difference between their performance and that of the boys of School No. 3, that it was felt only fit recognition of their splendid showing should be made.

The guidon, unlike the standard, is now the absolute property of School No. 69.

After the presentation of the flags "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys" were sung by the audience, led by Capt. Amos L. See, and the boys passed in review, saluting the flags.

An exhibition drill by the drum corps of Judson Kilpatrick Post, G. A. R., followed, and the exercises were closed by the singing of "America" by the entire audience.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Washington Lawn Party.—The Washington lawn party given yesterday afternoon and evening at the old Jumel Mansion, the home of Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, in West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, for the benefit of St. Luke's Church, was a delightful affair, and a large sum of money was raised for the church. The party was given in honor of a visit to the celebrated spot on Washington Heights made by President Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Washington, Vice President and Mrs. John Adams, their son, John Quincy Adams; Secretary of State and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of War and Mrs. Knox, and Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton. There was a concert in the afternoon. A loan exhibition of Revolutionary relics was one of the features of the occasion. The crowds of visitors had an excellent opportunity of viewing the river parade in honor of the opening of the Harlem Ship Canal.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Wardwell going to Otsego Lake.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Wardwell, for several years residents of Brooklyn, will hereafter make their home at Pinehurst, near Cooperstown, N. Y., on Otsego Lake. Mr. Wardwell is special partner in the firm of McIntyre and Wardwell, commission merchants on the Produce Exchange, but has abandoned commerce for agriculture and the breeding of fast horses. Brooklyn is indebted to the efforts of Mrs. Wardwell for the introduction of practical sewing as a part of the curriculum in the public schools.

—The Collins-Gawtry Wedding.—The marriage of Miss Helen Gawtry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harris E. Gawtry, to Dr. Howard D. Collins, will take place at the Church of the Ascension on Thursday. The best man will be Dr. C. F. Collins, and the ushers will be Harry E. Calhoun, L. B. Gawtry, Rene Moen, F. C. Thomas, and Robert Tait. Misses Mary S. Bird, Miss Edith Slade, Miss Katherine Collins, Miss L. M. Brown, Miss Helen Fahnestock, and Miss Lillian Coles will act as bridesmaids.

—Mrs. Downing Going to Seabright.—Mrs. George T. Downing and Miss Downing will not go abroad this Summer, as has been their custom for several seasons, but will spend the Summer at Seabright, N. J., where they have taken a cottage. In the Fall they will go to Stockbridge, in the Berkshires.

—Watson-Downs Wedding.—The marriage of Miss Harriette Downs, the youngest daughter of the late James Vreeland Downs of St. Paul, Minn., to Charles Le Roy Watson of New-York will take place in October at Overdell, the country place of the bride's mother, in the suburbs of St. Paul.

—To Visit Her Sisters at Newport.—Miss Whiting, daughter of Mrs. August Whiting of 382 Fifth Avenue, will spend the Summer at Newport with her sisters, Mrs. George Lockhart Rivers of Rosedale, Narragansett Avenue, and Mrs. John H. Davis of Rhua House, Bellevue Avenue.

—The Van Ness-Reynolds Wedding.—Dr. Samuel M. Reynolds has sent out invitations for the marriage of his daughter, Miss Katherine Reynolds, to Russell Van Ness. The wedding will take place on Friday evening in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.

—A Brooklyn Wedding.—The marriage of Miss Caroline Sutherland Purdy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. H. Purdy, and James Warren Hanna, will take place tomorrow evening, in Sands Street Memorial Church, Henry and Clark Streets, Brooklyn, at 8:30 o'clock.

—Miss Etta Lathrop Married.—News comes from Florence, Italy, of the marriage on June 4, at the American Church, of Miss Etta Lathrop, daughter of James H. Lathrop of this city, to the Marquis Antonio de Viti de Marco of Rome.

—At Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Miller, Mrs. William McKim, and Henry Barclay are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor at their Summer place at Southampton, L. I.

—To Visit Irvington.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish of 1 West Nineteenth Street will soon go to Irvington-on-the-Hudson, where they will spend the early Summer.

—The Scrymsers at Seabright.—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Scrymser have closed their town house, in Gramercy Park, and have gone to their cottage at Seabright, N. J.

—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lawrence at Bay Shore.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lawrence of 15 East Ninetieth Street have left town and are at Bay Shore, L. I.

A Brooklyn Man Commits Suicide.

William Nash, twenty-five years old, of 354 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide last night by drinking carbolic acid. He lived with his sister and was single. He had been out of work and despondent.

ANNOYED THE SALVATIONISTS

Homes Robbed While Their Owners Were at Meetings — Francis Woods Charged with Assault.

For the past six weeks members of the Salvation Army have been complaining that their apartments have been robbed while they were away at meetings. Yesterday morning Francis Woods of 105 Bowery was taken before Justice Simms, in the Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of assault. It is thought that he is the man who has been robbing the Salvation Army people.

A young man went to the flat at 260 West Sixteenth Street, in which Staff Captain Annie Anderson and four members of the army live, last Saturday night a week ago, and told Capt. Anderson that she was wanted at once at the bedside of a dying man around in West Seventeenth Street. Capt. Anderson and two of the other young women went to the address, which they found to be a vacant house. On their return they were told by Caroline Telfer, who had remained at the flat, that during their absence some one had tried to get into the flat. She had kept the chain bolt upon the door, however, and the person had finally gone away.

While Miss Telfer was alone in the flat last Saturday, the same young man who had asked them to go to see the dying man returned to the flat. He had a bundle, he said, which he wanted to leave. Miss Telfer, recognizing the man, opened the door only a little way. The fellow slipped his foot in between the door and the jamb, and when the young woman had exhausted herself in trying to close the door, he pushed it open. Miss Telfer still opposed his entrance, and he grabbed her by the throat and knocked her down. She screamed, and the fellow ran away.

The matter was not reported to the police, but Miss Telfer and Capt. Anderson made inquiries. They found that the man in question had been seen running out of the flat building in company with another man, larger than he, and much heavier. The men ran toward Seventh Avenue. Sunday night, while at the Salvation Army meeting in the new army building in West Fourteenth Street, Miss Telfer sat near Capt. Anderson on the platform. Suddenly she grabbed her companion by the arm. "There's that man now," she said, in a whisper.

Some one went out for a policeman, and Woods was arrested. In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday Justice Simms held him for examination.

STREET-CLEANING FINANCES

Board of Estimate to Provide for the $500,000 Deficiency.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will probably meet this week to receive the report of its sub-committee on the condition of the finances of the Street-Cleaning Department, and take action to relieve the anticipated deficiency of about $500,000. As already stated in The New-York Times, the money for the purpose will doubtless be procured under the law which permits the issue of bonds in cases of public emergency certified to by the Board of Health. This will relieve Col. Waring, Commissioner of the Street-Cleaning Department.

The Fire Commissioners have adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, It is reported to this board that, under existing rules, drivers of ash carts are forbidden to receive waste paper, cuttings, packing materials, and other combustible refuse, and that merchants, manufacturers, janitors, and others experience great difficulty in disposing of such refuse; and,

Whereas, Police regulations also prevent the placing of such refuse on the public highways;

Whereas, The department is also informed that, under existing laws, the Department of Street Cleaning is not required to gather and dispose of such refuse; and

Whereas, The accumulation of such combustible refuse is a menace to the safety of the people and their property, and the origin and cause of many recent fires in apartment, flat, and tenement houses are directly traceable to such dangerous accumulations; therefore

Resolved, That the attention of his Honor the Mayor be invited to the conditions above recited, with the suggestion that, if practicable, some method be devised to remedy the evil.

Mayor Strong sent the resolutions to Col. Waring, and there will be a conference in the Mayor's office to-day on the subject between Col. Waring, the Fire Commissioners, and the Mayor.

The Olympia Said to be Unseaworthy.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—An evening paper says that the cruiser Olympia behaved in an alarming manner on her cruise to Santa Cruz, from which she returned yesterday. The fact is, says the paper, that even in that comparatively smooth Summer sea, the Olympia rolled in a most alarming manner, showing lack of stability and top-heaviness that was ominous of disaster in case of a heavy sea. What is to be done, and in how great a degree a radical and dangerous defect can be remedied, is the question that will certainly be laid before the department authorities before long, and until something is done it is safe to say that the Olympia will not be allowed to take chances in a storm at sea. Her men are all thoroughly afraid of her.

Iron Works Resume Operations.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., June 17.—The Carbon Iron and Steel Company's plant at Parryville has resumed operations, after a shut-down of over a year. Improvements amounting to $100,000 have been made at the plant.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Newburg, N. J., June 17.—The sheets on his bed furnished Thomas West the rope with which to hang himself at Matteawan Hospital for Insane Convicts this morning. He was committed from Auburn Prison eleven years ago. He had been sent to Auburn for shooting with intent to kill.

Cape May, N. J., June 17.—As the Rev. H. S. Gilbert of the Rio Grande Baptist Church finished preaching last night he fell to the floor, unconscious. He remained in that condition all night, and regained consciousness this morning. Overwork was the cause of his illness.

Sandusky, Ohio, June 17.—Burt L. Hastings to-day shot and killed Lizzie Stoldt, and then fatally shot himself. He wanted her to marry him, but she would not consent, and was to have been married this evening to James C. McGary.

Made a bad guess this year. Bought negligee shirts—enough, we thought, to last through the season; and now we're buying more. Don't know whether we underrated the shirts or your buying capacity or what.

$1.50, $2, $2.50—sizes to fit long, very long, and very short armed men.
Cool suits $11 to $28.
Straw hats $1.50, $1.90, $2.50, $3.
Tan shoes $4 and $2.50.
Belts 75 cents, $1, $1.25, $1.50.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

Daniell & Sons.

Tuesday Morning we shall repeat one of our periodical Displays of HIGH-COST RIBBONS on a scale MORE EXTENSIVE than anything of the kind ever seen in this city——

200 cartons of 6-in. goods, cost to manufacture from 75c. to $1.00 per yd.,
All at 25 cents.

350 cartons of 4-in. goods, cost of manufacture from 50c. to 70c. per yd.,
All at 19 cents.

The above is the most attractive sale ever offered in New-York.

IN OUR

SILK DEPT.,
DRESS GOODS,
LACES & MILLINERY

We are as usual in the lead.

BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH STS.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—A pleasant way to reach Montreal from this city is via Lake George and Lake Champlain. A portion of the journey is made by the New-York Central and Hudson River and the Delaware and Hudson Railroads, while the trip on the lakes is made on the boats of the Lake George Steamboat Company and the Champlain Transportation Company. The route passes through a picturesque portion of New-York State.

—Among the arrivals at the Halycon, Millbrook, N. Y., last week were Controller Ashbel P. Fitch and family, Commodore and Mrs. John S. Dickinson, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Milliken, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Seaman, Mr. Harry Bence and Miss Bence, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bago Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCue, and Mr. Eugene Gleaman of Paris.

—There will be music at Mount Morris Park to-night at 8 o'clock by Eben's Seventy-first Regiment Band. Berlinghoff's Military Concert Band will play at Tompkins Square Park to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

—Mrs. Anna Hoffman, seventy-one years old, of 436 East Sixth Street, while walking with her daughter in front of 1,659 Second Avenue last night, dropped dead from heart disease.

Yonkers.

—Mayor Peene has appointed Ethelbert Belknap, John F. Brennan, and John Kendrick Bangs School Trustees for the full term of five years, from July 10. The first two are appointed to succeed themselves and Mr. Bangs takes the place of Frederic Shonnard, the President of the Board, whose term expires.

—The Board of Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House will pay its Summer visit to the institution to-morrow. The exercises will begin at 2 o'clock and be followed by a band concert. George R. Brown is the Superintendent.

—The Archdeaconry of Westchester, which includes the Counties of Rockland, Putnam, and Westchester, will hold its June meeting in St. John's Episcopal Church in this city to-day.

—Mr. and Mrs. Partenheimer of Chestnut Street celebrated their wooden wedding last Friday evening, when they were serenaded by the singing corps of the Yonkers' Teutonia.

—Invitations are out for the wedding of Sterling Lambert and Miss Emma Williams at the Messiah Baptist Church, Wednesday, June 26, at 3:30 o'clock.

—Mrs. D. M. Dodd and two children of 142 Hawthorne Avenue have gone to England, where they will spend the Summer season.

—Assemblyman J. Irving Burns of this city announces himself as a candidate for a State Senatorship.

—D. M. Williams has gone to Europe on a business and pleasure trip.

—C. Henry Mead is summering among the Catskills.

Westchester County.

—The Rev. J. A. McWilliams of the Presbyterian church at Sing Sing preached the baccalaureate sermon to the young ladies of Ossining Seminary in his church Sunday evening. Last evening the seminary gave a concert and art reception and to-day there will be a reunion of the alumnae at 10 A. M., commencement exercises at 11, and alumnae luncheon at 1 P. M.

—The annual Methodist Episcopal camp meeting will begin on the old Sing Sing campground this year on Thursday, Aug. 8.

Brooklyn.

—The St. John's Priests' Relief Society of the Diocese of Brooklyn has been incorporated, and its certificate was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The incorporators are the Rev. Fathers Joseph Hanfer, Bernard King, Michael U. Wagner, Aloysius Staffer, Peter Schwarz, Laurence Fuchs, Wendelin Guhl, August Maria Niemen, Henry A. Zimmer, Thomas Taaffe, John Koeherle, John W. Hauptmann, Joseph Fraenkle, Ambrose Schumack, Joseph J. Ernst, George M. Schaaf, T. W. Datzaur, Martin Lanz, Thomas J. W. Hauselmann, Peter J. Henn, John M. Hauselmann, John B. Zentgraf, Theodore Wuntch, Francis X. Pauletigl, Frederick M. Schneider, James J. Hauselmann, and Ignatius Zeller. The Trustees are the Rev. P. J. McNamara, V. G.; the Rev. Father Anthony Arnold, Peter Duffenbach, John P. Hoffman, and George D. Sander.

—The opening Sunday at Manhattan Beach this season broke all previous records, the receipts for the hotel and amusements amounting to $38,000. Sousa's Band gives two concerts daily, Rice's burlesque company a performance every evening, and there are bicycle races, a circus carnival, a museum and wax works show, and a beautiful display of fireworks every evening.

—Edward Feeney, Supreme President-elect of the Catholic Knights of America, received a handsome gold badge from the Knights at St. John's College, Lewis and Willoughby Avenues, last night.

—J. B. Quillan of the Eighth Ward Republican Association has brought suit against John J. McGinniss for slander. McGinniss is the ward leader.

—During the past week 15,867 persons used the public baths in Brooklyn.

Long Island.

—The Bay Shore Congregational Church has elected the following officers: E. A. Prit, D. S. Hubbard, F. K. Pike, Trustees; E. L. Smith, F. W. Burns, Deacons; D. S. Hubbard, Treasurer; E. A. Prit, Clerk of Church; Mrs. George F. Thorne, Benjamin B. Doxsee, and Miss Fannie B. Prit, Musical Committee.

—Having failed to get an additional appropriation of $50,000, the Jamaica Normal School Commission, it is said, has decided to spend the $100,000 available, on the building, and then let the State make an extra appropriation for the furnishings.

—A number of papers belonging to the Smithtown Presbyterian Church were found a few days ago floating in the Nissequogue River near that place. The papers were stolen from the safe in Conklin & Jayne's store several weeks ago.

—The Greenport Village Trustees have appointed, as a Board of Health, John A. Bassarear, William W. Griffin, and George H. Cleaves. Dr. T. L. Ireland has been made Health Officer.

—John A. Scott of Flushing has purchased a controlling interest in The Enterprise, a weekly newspaper published at Clinton, Mass.

—The Huntington Yacht Club opened its house for the season on Saturday with a series of swimming and tub races.

—The annual tournament of the Islip Town Firemen's Association will be held in Bay Shore on Wednesday.

CARPETS.

Great Reductions in Every Department.

Broken lots, single pieces and patterns of every description, comprising Wiltons, Axminsters, Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels, all this season's styles, to close out quickly.

No Lower Prices in the City.

NEW WEAVE INGRAINS,

Equal in effect to a Brussels, at 49c. the yard.

MATTINGS.

"WE BEAT THE WORLD!"

Hundreds of patterns to select from! Some as low as $3.00 PER ROLL of forty yards.

Fine fancy Chinese and Japanese Seamless from $5. Cotton and trout line warps from $8.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

New-Jersey.

—In order to expedite the work on the Union Hill section of the new boulevard, the contractors at New-Durham ran their stone-crushing machine on Sunday. It was placed directly in front of the Grove Reformed Church, and Deacons Gallagher and Smythe asked that the work be stopped. The foreman refused and a policeman was called, who had the work stopped.

—Eugene Doyle, a deckhand on the tug Fuller, was found drowned at the foot of Fifteenth Street, Hoboken, yesterday morning. It is supposed that he attempted to jump from the boat to the dock last night. He leaves a wife and two children, who reside in Weehawken.

—Robert McDermott, a brother of Allan L. McDermott, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, yesterday resigned his position as Clerk of the Second District Court, in Jersey City. He expects to become a physician in a few days.

MRS. WALTER MATTHEWS'S DEATH

Startling Developments Which Suggest that She May Have Been Murdered by an Unknown Man.

RAHWAY, N. J., June 17.—Startling developments have arisen in connection with the death of Mrs. Walter Matthews, who was killed on Saturday night on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Her basket of groceries was found in a clump of bushes by the side of the track. The contents were undisturbed. She was probably killed by Engine No. 1,106 of Train No. 919, as the front of the engine was covered with blood. Mrs. Remta, at whose house the dead woman stopped before starting for her home, tells a story implicating an unknown man. She says that she accompanied Mrs. Matthews as far as Hazelwood Avenue, where they were met by the man in question, who offered to accompany Mrs. Matthews home. An hour later the man stopped at Mrs. Remta's house and said that Mrs. Matthews had reached home safely. They thought nothing more of the matter until they heard of her death.

Mrs. Remta is thought to be concealing something in regard to the identity of the stranger. It is said that she has acknowledged that he wore the cap of a Pennsylvania Railroad employe. The funeral of Mrs. Matthews took place to-day. The spot where the body was found is in a lonely place. The entire affair is shrouded in mystery.

Hoboken's Population, 54,083.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 17.—The completed census returns show the population of the city to be 54,083. There are 11,508 families, and the number of dwellings is 4,178.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

WHISPERS
To the June Bride.

The intuition of women—brides of other Junes—have discovered it.

THE FURNITURE is made lovingly, strongly—no part, however hidden, slighted; each piece a masterpiece.

There is no crowding. Artistic groups—giving freshest furnishing ideas—are constantly evolving in every by-way and corner of our eight floors.

All at manufacturing prices—lower than you imagine.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

O'NEILL'S

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th TO 21st ST.

OUR SUBURBAN CUSTOMERS will secure real Bargains to-day and to-morrow in our offering of the following seasonable goods. Free Delivery to any point within 100 miles of New-York City.

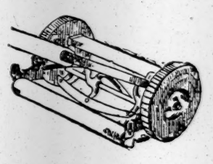
HAMMOCKS, No Country Home or Seashore Cottage complete without one.

Mexican Grass Hammocks—white—14 feet long, extra heavy braided edge, strongly made; same quality sold elsewhere at 75c. to 95c.; on sale at

59c. Each.

Large assortment Finer Grades up to $40.00. Stretchers, Ropes, and Hooks at Low Prices.

Lawn Mowers.



250 Lawn Mowers arrived yesterday. They had gone astray. You have the benefit of the delay in these prices:

10 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
1.98	2.14	2.39	2.49

Mail orders should be sent at once.

Screen Doors

98c. Each.

These doors are well made, and should not be confounded with inferior goods sold elsewhere at this price.

Sizes are as follows:

2 ft.	6 in.	x 6 ft.	6 in.
2 "	8 "	x 6 "	8 "
2 "	10 "	x 6 "	10 "
3 "		x 7 "	

Window Screens.

25c. upward.

We carry a large assortment, over 20 sizes, and can fit almost any window.

Mason's Fruit Jars.

Now is the time to buy, before prices advance. These prices today and to-morow:

Pints	70c.	doz.
Quarts	80c.	"
Half Gallons	95c.	"

Garden Hose.

Three-ply and three-quarter inch.

Every Hose sold guaranteed; 50 feet good Standard Garden Hose for - - - 2.75

50 feet High Pressure Garden Hose for - - - - 4.95

50 feet "O'Neill" Special Hose for - - - - - - 6.98

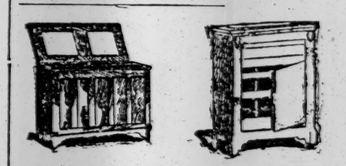
All the above are complete, with couplings and a combination spray or straight stream nozzle.

Ice Cream Freezers.

"Gem" or "White Mountain" Freezers, full assortment of sizes, from

1.29 Upward.

Refrigerators and Ice Chests.



Largest assortment in the city. Can fit any desired space in city flat or country home. We are the New-York selling agents for the celebrated Leonard Cleanable Refrigerators and Ice Chests.

Leonard Chests . - 4.98 up
Leonard Refrigerators 7.29 "

Jelly Glasses.

Tin Covered Jelly Glasses,

Small	25c. doz.
Medium	27c. "
Large	30c. "

A BOY SERIOUSLY BURNED

He Was Playing with Other Three-Year-Old Children About a Bonfire.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., June 17.—A party of small boys, including Daniel Duggan, three years old; Georgie Bell, and Richard Furlong of about the same age, built a bonfire with waste paper and straw in a vacant lot on Seventh Street, near Vernon Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Little Duggan's clothes caught fire.

John Gallagher, sixteen years old, of 137 Vernon Avenue, while passing the lot, heard the children crying and saw the child in flames. Gallagher was without coat or vest, and, seeing a man passing along the street, he shouted to him to come with his coat, as a child was burning. According to Gallagher, the man looked at the child and continued on.

Mrs. John McCarthy of 74 Seventh Street heard Gallagher's shouts of "Baby afire!" and when he asked her to throw him a blanket out of the window she did so. The boy wrapped the blanket about the burning child, and, throwing him on the ground, rolled him over and over until the flames were extinguished.

A crowd had collected, among it being Mr. and Mrs. Duggan. A doctor was summoned, who said the child's injuries were very serious, and advised his removal to St. John's Hospital. Mrs. Duggan wrapped the boy up and carried him to the hospital in her arms.

The child was badly burned about the stomach and limbs, and the hospital physicians feared that his injuries would prove fatal.

COMING EVENTS.

—Picnic of National Association of Post Office Clerks, Lion Park, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, this evening.

—Children's Aid Society outing, Bath Beach, to-day, 10:30 o'clock A. M., via Thirty-ninth Street Ferry from the Battery.

—New Vegetarian Club strawberry festival, 240 West Twenty-third Street, this evening, 8 o'clock.

—Farmers' Club exhibition of strawberries and roses, American Institute, to-day, 2 to 10 o'clock P. M.

—Annual reception Trinity Church School, 90 Trinity Place, to-day, 10 o'clock A. M.

THE BEST COUNTRY FOR HEALTH

Reports of Fatal Diseases Sent Here from Many Foreign Lands.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Reports received to-day at the Marine Hospital Service from all over the world emphasize the advantages of the United States as a Summer resort. R. Cleary, Medical Inspector at Rio Janeiro, reported sixty-two deaths from yellow fever at that place from May 4 to May 18. From other infected ports the reports were as follows:

Havana, five cases from May 31 to June 6.

Santiago de Cuba, sixteen cases and eight deaths from June 1 to June 8.

Santos, 105 cases and 96 deaths from April 26 to May 3.

Vera Cruz, five deaths from May 31 to June 6.

Frank W. Roberts, Consul at Nogales, Mexico, reported rumors, which, he said, he feared were well founded, of the existence of the disease at Mazatlan and Guaymas.

Reports regarding cholera were: Constantinople, thirty deaths in April. Calcutta, eleven deaths from April 27 to May 4; Rio Janeiro, one death in the week ending May 18.

J. Courtney Hixson, Consul at Foo-Choo, China, reported the existence there, in epidemic form, of the Hong Kong plague. It was this disease, he writes, which almost depopulated certain Chinese provinces last year, and, owing to the total inability to interpose effective measures against its progress, the 1,500,000 souls in Foo-Choo would be practically at its mercy until the plague had run its course.

Coney Island Drawbridge Smashed.

The tugboat Coney Island, in charge of Capt. Perry, while towing the ice barge Thomas Winfield out of the creek at Coney Island last night, crashed into the West End Railroad bridge, which was being turned, and smashed the north end of it. The West End trolley cars were blocked for more than an hour while the bridge was being repaired. The passengers on the cars who were going to Coney Island were carried across the creek in rowboats.

CARPETS AND RUGS.

The Best Values in Town

AT COWPERTHWAIT'S,

104 West 14th St., near 6th Av.

Tuesday
June 18-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

M'LAUGHLIN IN COURT

Sentence Not Yet Passed upon the ex-Police Inspector.

DISMISSAL FROM FORCE IN QUESTION

Justice Barrett Not Quite Sure that It Was Legal—Might Make a Difference in the Prison Term —Mrs. Thorow's Story.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was crowded yesterday morning, as it was expected that ex-Inspector McLaughlin, who was convicted of extortion on June 8, would be sentenced by Justice Barrett. The ex-Inspector was brought from the Tombs by Deputy Sheriff Kelly. The prisoner looked pale from the effects of the confinement in prison, but said that he felt well. Col. James, the principal counsel for the defense, was in court and denied the rumor that had been circulated that he was going to withdraw from the case.

Col. James moved that the verdict found against his client be set aside and a new trial ordered. The motion was based on the exceptions taken during the trial to the testimony and to the Judge's charge, and also on the ground that the verdict was against the evidence and contrary to law.

Justice Barrett denied the motion and counsel for the defense took an exception. Then Col. James moved for an arrest of judgment, on the ground that the defendant was forced to trial while a motion for a change of venue was pending before a Justice of the Supreme Court in another district; that the facts alleged in the indictment did not constitute a crime, and that, pending the argument on the motion for a change of venue, the Court had no jurisdiction in the case.

This motion was also denied, and then ensued a whispered conference between Justice Barrett, Col. James, and District Attorney Fellows. At its conclusion Justice Barrett postponed the pronouncing of the sentence and remanded McLaughlin until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

This action of Justice Barrett occasioned some surprise. The delay in sentencing the defendant was due to the precipitate action of the Police Commissioners in dismissing him from the force immediately upon the conviction. There is a question whether this action was legal; at any rate, it was held that it should have been deferred until sentence had been passed. It was said that if Justice Barrett felt certain that the dismissal from the force would stand in law he was willing to regard that as a part of the punishment, and make the sentence shorter.

District Attorney Fellows said that Justice Barrett desired to learn, before passing sentence, whether he was dealing with a public officer or a private citizen.

After the adjournment of the court, Justice Barrett said that he had been appealed to by friends of the prisoner for mercy on the ground that, as McLaughlin had already lost his position in the Police Department, this should be taken into consideration in passing sentence.

"I am quite willing to take this matter into consideration," said Justice Barrett, "if I am quite sure that his dismissal by the Police Commissioners was legal. I want to ascertain whether he was dismissed because of the verdict found against him or whether the board had proceeded against him on some other grounds. A verdict by the jury does not mean a man's conviction. A man is convicted when the Court sentences him and not before, because between the verdict and the sentence the Judge may grant a new trial or suspend sentence. It is one thing if the defendant stands before me legally removed from his office and another thing if he has not been legally removed. If the defendant is sentenced to the State prison, that sentence removes him from office, but if sentenced to the penitentiary it does not.

"The question that I have to consider is whether I will send him to State prison or the penitentiary. I have received many applications asking that he be sent to the penitentiary. Some of the grounds urged are that the defendant has himself sent many persons to State prison, and that he would have to associate with these men if he were sent there.

"I can sentence McLaughlin to five years in either penitentiary or prison, or I can give him a day."

After the McLaughlin matter had been disposed of, District Attorney Fellows moved to dismiss the indictments against Capt. John J. Donohue and ex-Capt. Michael Doherty. The former was indicted on the testimony of Jared Flagg, a real estate agent, who charged him with having endeavored to extort money by accusing him of letting houses or flats for immoral purposes. There are indictments pending against Flagg, and he has been arrested since Capt. Donohue's indictment for letting flats to disorderly persons.

In the case of ex-Capt. Doherty the jury in the first trial had disagreed, standing nine to three for acquittal, and the three jurors who had voted for conviction had told the District Attorney after the jury had been discharged that at least two of them would have changed their votes to acquittal if they had had an opportunity to vote again. Under these circumstances Col. Fellows thought that it would be a waste of time and money to try Doherty again. Justice Barrett said that he would examine the papers and render a decision later.

Mrs. Augusta Thurow, the woman who was the chief witness against Capt. Doherty before the Lexow committee, and also before the Police Commissioners and the Court of Oyer and Terminer, caused the publication in a morning newspaper of a story to the effect that she was paid $1,400 in November last for going to Europe so as to avoid appearing further against the Captain. In this statement the woman says that she was approached by a strange man, who endeavored to induce her to get out of the way, but she did not repose any confidence in him. Subsequently, Mrs. Thurow says, she was hired by a young woman, who gave her name as Annie Miller, to accompany her to Europe as a companion. She received from this woman a draft for $1,400, payable in Hamburg, and she sailed for Europe with this woman and a male companion on the Friesland. In Antwerp, she says, her employer endeavored by coaxing first, and subsequently by threats, to induce her to sign a statement retracting her sworn testimony against Doherty, and setting forth that her statements before the Lexow committee were untrue. She refused to sign, and then her companions abandoned her. She went to Hamburg, had the draft cashed, and returned to this city. She was immediately committed to the House of Detention. The woman also said that she had furnished a statement of these facts to the District Attorney.

At the District Attorney's office yesterday the officials were not inclined to place much reliance on the statements of this woman. Ex-Surrogate Rollins, who has been engaged in the prosecution of Inspector McLaughlin, said he had heard that Mrs. Thurow had made such a statement as outlined, but he did not know whether her allegations were true.

One of the assistants to Col. Fellows said yesterday that the woman was of no further use to the people, because they could not afford to go to trial on her uncorroborated testimony. The jury in the Doherty case had stood nine to three for acquittal, which showed the value the jurymen placed on the woman's testimony. He did not consider the woman as trustworthy, and he thought that she was endeavoring to extort money from some one.

When a reporter for The New-York Times called at Mrs. Thurow's residence yesterday she refused to see him.

FIVE YEARS TO BUILD IT

Brooklyn Supervisors of the Proposed East River Bridge Tell How It Will Boom the Eastern District.

"The new East River Bridge will be completed in five years."

Such was the remark made by Col. Andrew D. Baird, one of the Commissioners appointed by Mayor Schieren to supervise its construction.

The bridge is to cross the East River from the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, to Delancey Street, this city. The Brooklyn Supervisors of its construction are Mayor Schieren, Col. Andrew D. Baird, James A. Sperry and Henry Batterman. Mayor Strong, Francis B. Thurber, Richard Deeves, and another Commissioner, not yet appointed by Mayor Strong, will be the Supervisors from New-York.

In speaking of the proposed bridge, which the residents of the Eastern District have been clamoring for for ten years, Col. Baird yesterday said:

"I want all the citizens of Brooklyn, and especially my neighbors in the Eastern District, to understand that the bridge will be completed in five years. Nothing, of course, can be determined definitely until Mayor Strong appoints another Commissioner. At our first meeting we shall do no more than elect our officers and perfect our organization. After that we shall go ahead."

Commissioner James A. Sperry said:

"The Bridge Commission should establish an office on Broadway, in the Eastern District, Brooklyn. Of course, the New-York folks may not like that, but I believe it is the place just the same. There has been some talk of holding the meetings at the Brooklyn City Hall, and of holding them in New-York, but Broadway, in my opinion, is the place to establish an office and transact all our business."

The business men of the Eastern District are anxious to get the bridge under way at once. Charles Fox, a real estate dealer of 45 Broadway, said:

"We must have the bridge right away. The three Commissioners named by Mayor Schieren have the confidence of the people in this section of the city, and we know that they will push things as fast as possible. The bridge will be the biggest thing that has ever affected the Eastern District. It will help the outlying wards, and at the same time will boom business along the vicinity of Lower Broadway. I think that business on Lower Broadway, below the bridge entrance, will not drop off as it has done on Lower Fulton Street. We have three ferries at the foot of Broadway, and there is only one at the foot of Fulton Street. People who want to go up town to Twenty-third Street and down town will be more apt to take either the Twenty-third Street or Roosevelt Street Ferry, for the New-York entrance of this bridge will not be so conveniently situated as that of the old bridge. The chief purpose of the new bridge, I think, is to get people over here who are now moving out to Westchester."

Frank Jenkins of the First National Bank said that the bridge would have a tendency to boom things in the Eastern District.

"Trolley cars, as well as elevated railroad trains, I believe, should be accommodated on the new bridge," Mr. Jenkins said, "not because I favor any of the companies, but because the public will be better served thereby. Elevated railway trains should be run from the upper part of the city through to New-York, and trolley cars should be run the same way. Some people prefer the surface, and they should be given the same privileges as patrons of the elevated. People riding in the trolley cars are the best customers of the down-town stores. They read the signs in the shop windows and get out and buy."

BEQUESTS BY PERCY R. PYNE

His Will Gives $60,000 to Local Institutions.

Percy R. Pyne, the well-known banker and capitalist of this city, who died last February in Rome, left $60,000 to local institutions.

Mr. Pyne's will was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. By its terms, $20,000 is left to St. Luke's Hospital, $20,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association, and $20,000 to the American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Pyne executed the will on July 2, 1886. It appoints as executors his wife, Albertina Shelton Pyne; his sons, Moses Taylor Pyne and Percy R. Pyne, Jr., and his daughter, Albertina Taylor Russell.

Mr. Pyne leaves to his wife all his personal effects, paintings, books, works of art, and horses, carriages, and harness, and the lease of the lot of land in East Twentieth Street, on which a stable is erected. His wife is also to receive during life the use of the family residence and land at Riverdale.

The will makes provision for the establishment of a trust fund in order to create an annual income of $7,000 for the benefit of Mr. Pyne's sister, Harriet M. Edey. All the residue of his estate is left in the hands of the executors in trust, the income of one-half of which is to be paid to his wife for life, and upon her death it is to go to the children, and the other half of the residue is to go to the children absolutely.

No statement has been filed to show the value of Mr. Pyne's estate, but it is estimated to be worth about $10,000,000.

BOAT CAPSIZES OFF FORT LEE

Harry Roberts, Sixteen Years Old, Was Thrown Out and Drowned.

Harry Roberts, sixteen years old, of 321 Spring Street, was drowned Sunday evening in the Hudson River, near Fort Lee. He was employed in the offices of the Savannah Line, and was almost the sole support of his widowed mother and her five other children.

He was invited to go rowing Sunday with William Berg, who is a longshoreman on the Savannah Line dock. Berg lives in Washington Street, Hoboken. Berg called at the boy's home Sunday night, and told his mother that the rowboat had capsized and that Harry had been drowned.

Arthur Murphy of 739 Tenth Avenue, while yachting in the North River, near Spuyten Duyvil, Sunday night, found an upturned rowboat, which he towed to the Hudson River Yacht Clubhouse, at the foot of Ninety-second Street. It is supposed to be the boat from which the Roberts boy was drowned.

Fire Was of Incendiary Origin.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 17.—The authorities are trying to discover who it was that attempted to burn Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church in Collingswood, near here, early yesterday morning. It was thought at first that the church had been struck by lightning, but it has since became known that burglars had paid the church a visit and after robbing the missionary box set the building on fire. The fire was discovered by a resident who lives near the church, and the flames were put out before much damage had been done. The leaves of a Bible had been lighted and left open so that the flames could spread to the other books that were with the Bible. The authorities made a thorough search and arrested John J. Maguire, who says he lives in Baltimore, on suspicion of having been implicated in the plot, but he denies the charge against him. He was arrested on the charge of setting fire to two icehouses. He is held without bail, and the authorities are trying to get evidence to connect him with the attempted burning of the church.

NO PROOFS OF HIS CHARGE

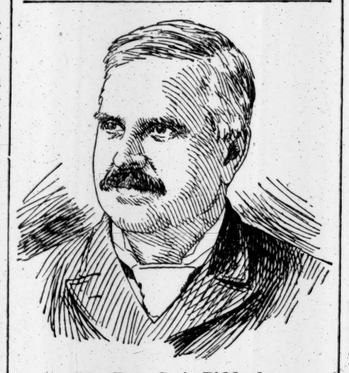
The Rev. Mr. Mason Cannot Substantiate His Accusation.

INQUIRY BY THE CONNECTICUT SENATE

Charges of Bribery Made in a Sermon Which the Minister Fails to Establish on the Stand.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 17.—The Rev. John H. Mason of New-Haven and the Rev. C. A. Piddock of this city, editor of The Christian Secretary, were on hand this morning in the Senate Chamber when the special committee of the Senate, Senators Webster, Lounsbury, and Piddock, began the investigation into the alleged charges affecting the integrity of the Senate. The object of the inquiry was to ascertain what truth there was in the statement made by the Rev. J. H. Mason in his address on Sunday, June 2, at New-Haven, that members of the Legislature had been "bought like cattle in the shambles." The Senate Chamber was filled with Senators, Representatives, ministers, and a large crowd of spectators.

In opening the hearing Senator Webster,



The Rev. C. A. Piddock.

Chairman of the committee, said that the inquiry would be confined to ascertaining what personal knowledge the two witnesses had as to official corruption of any member of the Senate of 1895, or what information they had as to any other person's knowledge on the subject.

The Rev. J. H. Mason admitted the correctness of his remarks in the pulpit, as published in the press, and the Rev. C. A. Piddock admitted having written the approval of Mr. Mason's remarks which appeared in The Christian Secretary. Their attention was called to the following extract from Mr. Mason's address: "It means the passage of the anti-pool law amendment, that members of the Connecticut Legislature are bought like cattle in the shambles." Mr. Mason said that he was prepared to substantiate his address, which, he said, has been misrepresented, misquoted, and misunderstood. He said: "I am prepared to substantiate the statement made by me, but I am not here to make charges of corruption or bribery against any person."

Senator Webster—Have you any facts within your knowledge of any bribery or corruption on the part of any member of this Senate?

Mr. Mason admitted that he had not.

Senator Webster—Have you any facts or information received from any other person to substantiate any charges of bribery or corruption against the members of the Senate.

Mr. Mason—I have not.

The same questions were put to Mr. Piddock, who made similar replies. Mr. Mason said that he was not willing to disclose the source of the information upon which he based his remarks. He had not heard of a specific charge against any member of the Senate of 1895. He had received no specific information tending to show any specific act of bribery on the part of any member of the Senate.

Mr. Mason declined to make any explanation as to the tenor of his address and the motive underlying his public utterances as a minister in deducing certain facts, but the committee confined the inquiry to any facts within his knowledge.

Mr. Mason mentioned the names of ex-Govs. Waller and Bulkeley, A. H. Walker of Hartford, H. E. Benton of New-Haven, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee; the Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth of New-Haven, Representatives Hall of Willington and Gardiner Greene, Jr., of Norwich as among those who he thought could give information as to legislative corruption, if the scope of the inquiry were made general. When he mentioned ex-Gov. Bulkeley's name that gentleman took the stand, saying that the committee need not wait for him.

He was sworn, and declared that he knew of no bribery or corruption on the part of any member of the Senate of 1895. He thought it as honorable a body as any which ever met in the Senate Chamber. He advised the committee to ask each member of the Chamber personally if he was corrupt, and thought that each would answer truthfully.

Mr. Mason asked leave to present a written statement, which, he said, would substantiate his address, but the committee decided to confine the inquiry to facts within his knowledge, and did not receive the statement.

At 1 o'clock the committee declared the hearing closed. Both the Rev. J. H. Mason and the Rev. C. A. Piddock declared that they were disappointed that the inquiry was not to be made general, and Mr. Mason said that if the committee would only enlarge the scope he would in a few days present the names of several other persons who, he thought, would be able to testify as to legislative corruption.

At an executive session of the committee this afternoon it was decided to hold another meeting next Monday at 11 o'clock, to give opportunity to the persons who were mentioned by the Rev. J. H. Mason to appear and testify.

The Rev. C. A. Piddock, editor of The Christian Secretary, who was heard before the Senate committee to-day under charges involving contempt of the General Assembly, is a New-Yorker by birth and education. He was born in Lorraine, and was graduated from Colgate University in 1872, receiving his academic and theological education at that institution. His first pastorate was at Claremont, N. H. From that field he was called to the Baptist church in West Springfield, Mass. Since 1881 he has been a resident of Connecticut.

He was pastor of the Baptist church in Middletown several years. He resigned there to become Superintendent of Baptist Missions in this State. He has been the President of the State Baptist Educational Society, and is prominently identified with the denomination in Connecticut. Six years ago he became the editor of The Christian Secretary, which is published in this city.

Mr. Piddock has been in Europe a dozen times, and is a man of extensive cultivation. At the present time, in addition to his editorial work, he is the acting pastor of the Baptist church in Wethersfield. His son, John E. Piddock, is a junior in Brown University.

CITY MAGISTRATES TO MEET

Will Make Plans for Appointment of Clerks and Other Assistants — Some of the Names Mentioned.

The nine new city magistrates will hold what is described as an informal meeting at the residence of Joseph M. Deuel, who has been selected as a city magistrate, tomorrow night.

While the permanent organization of the Board of City Magistrates may not be perfected at this meeting, plans for organization for the appointment of clerks, assistant clerks, stenographers, and interpreters will be made.

The six police court clerks will each get a salary of $2,500 a year, and they will be appointed by the board. One of their number will be selected as Secretary of the board, and he will get additional compensation.

The Republican politicians were saying yesterday that Eugene H. Healey, who, with his brother, Martin Healey, manages the affairs of the Brookfield Republicans in the First Assembly District, would get the Secretaryship. Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield has been anxious to secure a good place for Mr. Healey for some time. Another man who is very likely to secure appointment to one of the twenty-five-hundred-dollar clerkships is Major William H. Corsa, who now holds a place in the Mayor's office. Major Corsa was the Republican candidate for Sheriff in 1890, and was defeated by John J. Gorman, Tammany's candidate. The Major has a very wide circle of friends, and his appointment would be a popular one among Republicans.

When City Magistrate Charles A. Flammer was a Police Justice some years ago Major Corsa was his clerk.

If all the police court clerks and deputies are not classified in the civil service list, each of the new city magistrates will doubtless select his quota of men who will be approved by the whole board. How many Democrats or how many Republicans will be appointed is not yet known. One proposition is that the division of the places should be made in proportion to the number of Republicans and Democrats who voted for Mayor Strong. If this arrangement should be decided upon the Republicans would easily have very much the best of it.

When the Board of City Magistrates meets for the purposes of permanent organization, one of their number will be chosen Chairman. All the appointments and the assignments of the magistrates to the various courts will be arranged for before July 1, on which date the magistrates will take office and the Police Justices will go out.

TO CONTEST JOHN MASURY'S WILL

The Wealthy Paint Manufacturer's Grandson Charges Fraud in the $5,000,000 Bequests.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., June 17.—The will of John Masury of New-York City was offered for probate before Surrogate Petty here to-day.

It bears date of May 14, 1892, and gives the entire estate, valued at more than $5,000,000, to his wife, Grace Masury, and two children, John W. Masury and Edith Masury, both under age. It entirely ignores two grandchildren, Frederick L. M. Masury and John M. Masury, children of a deceased daughter, and legally adopted children of their grandfather.

The will is to be contested, and objections have been filed by John M. Masury on the ground that John Masury never signed it, and that he never acknowledged the same before the attesting witnesses, two of whom, Patrick Dunn and Annie Dunn, were servants at the Masury residence, in Moriches. The contestants also say that the paper was procured by fraud, and that undue influence was practiced by Grace Masury, the wife, and her sister, Margaret Gallagher.

John Masury died in New-York City May 14. He made his money in the manufacture of paints, his business being carried on in New-York and Brooklyn. He took great interest in Moriches, where he built Summer hotels and made public improvements. He married for his second wife his housekeeper, Miss Grace Gallagher, a Catholic, whom he educated. He met her abroad and brought her to this country. Mr. Masury was a Protestant. He erected a Catholic Church at Moriches.

AT THE MINISTERS' CONFERENCES

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson Makes a Plea for United Church Work.

At the meeting of the New-York Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at 150 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, the Rev. J. A. B. Wilson of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church read a paper on "Down-Town Methodism, from the Standpoint of a Down-Town Pastor."

Dr. Wilson made a plea for new methods in the use of money expended in the interests of Methodism. He held that the rich churches should help the poorer ones, and that all should work unitedly for the common good.

"Why waste money," he said, "when so little of it is available, and multitudes are perishing for light? Let us plan great things for God and expect great things for God."

Dr. Wilson spoke earnestly of the needs of the down-town districts. He concluded as follows:

"Methodism ought to begin with $500,000 a year for the evangelization of this Lower New-York, and, increasing to $1,000,000 a year, plan a campaign for the next fifty years on that basis, even should this mean the temporary curtailment of the work abroad. That curtailment would be but temporary. We can make the greatest city of America the greatest city of its love and power."

The paper was discussed approvingly by the Rev. C. H. McAnney, Mount Kisco, N. Y., and the Rev. John D. Devens, a Presbyterian clergyman of this city, who gave his personal experiences in working among the poor. On invitation, Bishop Taylor of Africa addressed the meeting concerning missionary work in that continent.

The meeting adjourned to the third Monday in September.

The Rev. Dr. Hartly of Hope Church presided at the Baptist Ministerial Conference held yesterday at 157 Fifth Avenue. The Rev. C. A. Cook of Bloomfield, N. J., read a paper on "The Relation of the Holy Spirit to Church Finance."

He suggested that churches should rely on spiritual ardor rather than on worldly methods or purely business schemes, in securing financial support.

The Rev. Dr. Morse said that people needed instruction in regard to their duties in supporting the Church on spiritual grounds.

The Rev. Dr. Samson, President of Rutgers Female College, commended the paper, and spoke of the gratifying results attained at his former church, in Washington, by relying upon the religious fervor of the people in securing means to carry on a church.

The Rev. George Tompkin of London, England, and the Rev. Harvey Wood spoke approvingly of the paper, which was ordered published, and the meeting adjourned.

Two More Foolhardy Men.

Two sturdy young Danish sailors visited the Ship News office yesterday and said they were looking for that sort of fame which an ocean voyage in an open boat is likely to confer. They had read of young McCallum's venture in putting to sea in a little sailboat, which had been decked over, and announced their willingness to brave the Atlantic in a boat of their own design, which is not to be protected by a deck.

Their names are Charles Lawrence and Christian Christiansen. Lawrence is twenty-two years old, and his companion is one year his senior. Both are practical seamen. They had with them the drawing of the boat which they would like some one to construct for them. A suggestive feature of the proposed craft is two iron rods to be fastened to the outside of the hull on either side of the keel. When asked what the strange arrangement was intended for, Lawrence cheerfully explained that the rods would enable himself and companion to cling to the boat, should it be capsized.

DESIRE A LONG CAMPAIGN

Republican Committeemen in Favor of a May Convention.

A REAPPORTIONMENT IS CONSIDERED

Larger Representation May Be Given Reliable Republican States in the Next National Convention.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Republican National Committee will probably meet in November this year instead of December. While this conclusion has not been definitely reached, it is one which meets the views of the influential members of the committee, and little doubt is entertained that it will be adopted. The Republican leaders believe that the next National Convention should be held in May, and, as it is customary for the National Committee to give six months' notice of the holding of the convention, it will be necessary that the committee shall hold its meeting in November.

It is purposed by the Republican leaders to institute "campaign education." In order to make such a campaign effective it is necessary that sufficient time should elapse between the holding of the convention and election day in which to acquaint the voters with all the facts connected with the Presidential contest. It is argued that little, if any, work is done during the heated term, from, say, the middle of July until the 1st of September, and that, therefore, if the convention does not make its choice before the latter part of June, the effective work of the campaign will be limited to a period not exceeding three months. If the convention should meet early in May, there will be two months in which much useful work can be performed before the dog days arrive and as many more after the heated period. It has been suggested by some of the members of the National Committee who are opposed to holding the convention in May that the campaign shall begin before the delegates meet. To this the objection is made that it would be farcical to commence a vigorous political crusade before the party has selected its standard bearer. So far as can be learned, the members of the National Committee generally favor the May convention, which will necessitate the meeting of the committee in November. Washington, as usual, will be the place of meeting of the committee, and Chicago is the favored place for the meeting of the convention.

The forthcoming meeting of the Republican National Committee will consider one question of far-reaching importance to the party. At the committee's last meeting, which was held in this city in December, 1891, a resolution was introduced by Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin to base the apportionment of delegates to the National Convention on the number of votes cast by the Republican Party at the preceding Presidential session. The better part of one day's session was devoted to a consideration of the resolution, which provoked strong opposition from the Southern members particularly, and the committee adjourned leaving it unsettled. It will be the most important business which will come before the committee when it reassembles. The sentiment in favor of the proposition seems to have grown rather than diminished during the interim. It was contended by Mr. Payne, as well as by others who supported the resolution, that the conventions as at present constituted give to delegates from strong Democratic States an influence and power which are unfair to the representatives from other States whose Electoral vote is always cast for the Republican nominee. His contention was that the convention should be composed of delegates who represent the actual strength of the Republican Party in the several States, and that this was the only fair basis of apportionment. The Southern members argued that the Republican vote in their States was suppressed, and for that reason they could not, on the face of the returns, be given a representation in the convention that would correctly express their real strength.

One effect of such a rule would be to decrease to some extent at the next convention the representation from States like New-York and Illinois, inasmuch as both Commonwealths in 1892 cast their Electoral votes for Mr. Cleveland. Such strong Republican States as Ohio, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania would retain their present representation, if they did not, in some cases, increase it. The proposition is, therefore, an interesting one, and it is predicted that the committee will expend more time in its consideration than will be given even to the question as to which city shall secure the honor of holding the convention.

A MINISTER FIGHTS MOSQUITOES

Believes That He Has Rid University Extension Grounds of the Pests.

OAK ISLAND BEACH, L. I., June 17.—The Rev. John D. Long, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, at Babylon, and Secretary and General Manager of the Oak Beach branch of the University Extension movement, fearing that the future success of the resort might be threatened by the swarms of mosquitoes, began the study of the pests.

He corresponded with L. A. Howard of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and came to the conclusion that the insects, which, he says, are hatched every three weeks in fresh-water ponds and marshes, could be exterminated by the mixing of kerosene oil with the waters of the ponds. A few days ago he tried the experiment in the waters of the lowlands of the grounds, and says that it worked perfectly.

The mosquitoes have been very scarce here since, and Pastor Long says that those that have been seen are the remnants of the crop hatched three weeks ago, and when these die the mosquieto will be a thing of the past. The residents of the islands and beaches are very jubilant over the prospect of the banishment of the mosquito.

Arrangements for the opening of the University Extension grounds, July 4, are about complete. The programme will consist of patriotic addresses and a grand concert, and will close with a monster clambake. There will be a display of fireworks in the evening. The immense Auditorium and the cottage of Treasurer Gilbert Elliott have been completed. Crowds of visitors come to the grounds daily.

May Overhaul Cordage Accounts.

Robert L. Niles, who appointed a committee of security holders Saturday to look into the affairs of the United States Cordage Company, said yesterday that the committee had already begun work. It would be necessary to make haste at this time in order to enable the committee to advise security holders as to whether they should join in the reorganization plans proposed by the receivers. If the committeee found reason for searching investigation, it might advise against the receivers' plans and ask authority to overhaul the company's accounts. Mr. Niles said that the committee now represented 25,000 shares of stock and $440,000 of bonds.

Think Mrs. Colladay Committed Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Mrs. Elizabeth W. Colladay, aged fifty-five years, mother of the Rev. S. R. Colladay of this city, disappeared from her home last Friday night, and to-day her body was found in the Delaware River. She is supposed to have committed suicide while deranged, because of the heat.

DEATH OF WILLIAM PEET

Overcome While in the Elevator on the Way to His Office—Practiced Law in This City Since 1849.

William Peet, who had long been a prominent practicing lawyer in this city, died suddenly yesterday in his office, 20 Nassau Street. As he was going up in the elevator he was suddenly overcome and was assisted into his room, where he died in a few minutes. The Coroner was summoned, and the cause of death was learned to be angina pectoris.

Mr. Peet, a son of Frederick T. Peet, one of the old-time dry goods merchants, was born in Brooklyn Dec. 4, 1822. After a short time spent in his father's counting room, he went to Yale College, where he was graduated in the class of '47. He studied law at the Yale Law School and with Matteson & Doolittle, in Utica, and was admitted to the bar at Syracuse in November, 1848. He began practicing in New-York City in April, 1849, with Charles A. Nichols, under the firm name of Peet & Nichols. Livingston K. Miller in 1857 joined the firm, which became Miller, Peet & Nichols. Mr. Nichols withdrew in 1866, and William S. Opdyke became a member of the firm in 1867, the firm name being Miller, Peet & Opdyke. Mr. Miller died in 1877, and in 1878 Benjamin H. Bristow, Henry L. Burnett, and David Willcox became members of the firm, under the name of Bristow, Peet, Burnett & Opdyke. The firm name was changed in 1881 to Bristow, Peet & Opdyke, which style has since continued.

Mr. Peet married Miss Martha Homans in 1851. His widow and four children survive him. He lived for more than fifty years in the house which had been his father's, 184 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Lawyers' Club, the Hamilton Club, and the Society of Old Brooklynites. Mr. Peet was for many years an enthusiastic yachtsman, and one of the founders of the Brooklyn and Atlantic Yacht Clubs, and for some years the Commodore of the latter. He was for many years Senior Warden of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, during the pastorate of the late Bishop John A. Paddock. For the last few years he had been connected with St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Clinton Street, of which he was elected a vestryman last Spring. He was a leading authority in ecclesiastical law, in which he took much interest. His unfailing cheerfulness under physical affliction, which practically prevented him from walking, greatly endeared him to all who knew him.

THE PARK BOARD INDICTMENTS

Col. Fellows Moves to Dismiss Those Found Against ex-Commissioners Straus, Tappen, and Clausen.

District Attorney John R. Fellows yesterday asked Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court to dismiss the indictments for conspiracy found by the Extraordinary Grand Jury against Nathan Straus, A. B. Tappen, and George Clausen, former Park Commissioners.

The finding of these indictments was generally condemned at the time they were handed up. The action of the Extraordinary Grand Jury in this case was conceded to have been ill advised, and it was not expected that anything would come of the matter.

The Park Commissioners were charged with a technical violation of the law in awarding without a public letting contracts under a special appropriation of $1,000,000 made by the Legislature for providing work in the Winter of 1894 for the unemployed poor. The Commissioners, in carrying out the provisions of this act, had, it was alleged, technically violated the law.

The injustice of the indictment caused the Republican Legislature at Albany, just before adjournment, to pass a special act legalizing the action of the Commissioners.

This fact, Col. Fellows told the Court yesterday, removed the last chance for sustaining the indictment.

Justice Barrett reserved decision.

TWO WOMEN SAVED FROM THE COLIMA

An Expedition on the Way to Take Them to Manzanillo.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The latest advices from Manzanillo are to the effect that two women and one man have been found about ninety miles south of that port. Their names are not known yet. The rescuing party left Manzanillo several days ago to bring them over the mountains on horseback. Ten days will be necessary to make the trip there and back. They should return during next week. The authorities are sending out expeditions wherever they hear of survivors, but have found nobody.

The Sydney arrived here yesterday morning from Manzanillo and the south, bringing little additional news from the survivors of the ill-fated ship. The Sydney had on board three of the crew—John Pegueros, J. Aikman, and Santa Marla, who were picked up at Manzanillo. The two passengers who were rescued with these three—Bryan and Nevins—have proceeded on their journey to New-York. The survivors who were on the Barracoa have gone south on her.

No bodies have come ashore, nor even been seen floating. The fact that the steamer went down in nearly 4,000 feet of water leaves little hope of any of the drowned ever coming to the surface.

WILL NOT DISTURB AQUEDUCT BOARD

Nor Will Rapid Transit Commission Be Changed by the Mayor.

The Mayor said yesterday that he would make no changes in the Aqueduct Commission under the power of removal law, and that the Rapid Transit Commission would also remain as it is. He does not believe that he has the power to make any changes in the latter commission, even if he so desired.

It is now claimed that the Commissioners of the Park Avenue Improvement—the work on which is being done at the joint expense of the city and the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company—can be removed by the Mayor under the power of removal law.

The commission is made up of ex-Senator John Fox, Peter F. Meyer, Walter Katte, A. H. Lighthall, and James H. Haslin. Each receives $10 a day when actually employed on the commission's business. The Commissioners were appointed by Mayor Gilroy.

A RISE IN EXCHANGE CERTIFICATES

President H. D. McCord of the Produce Exchange Wants to Reduce Dues.

Bids of $575 for Produce Exchange certificates were declined yesterday, holders with certificates to sell having advanced the price to $600.

Henry D. McCord, the new President of the Exchange, who is said to be responsible for the advance, $385 having been the last price at public sale, said that the new Board of Managers favored unanimously the plan of applying profits to a reduction of dues. The debt is now only $1,000,000 at 4 per cent. on property worth $4,000,000. Mr. McCord said he hoped dues for the coming year might not exceed $10, against $25 formerly. He thought that after making the reduction, a surplus might still be collected from rentals, and a fund thus created which might be used to justify still lower dues. Exchange membership certificates, in his opinion, ought to be worth $1,200, valued on the basis of assets.

Funeral of the Rev. P. J. Hickey.

The funeral of the Rev. Patrick J. Hickey was held yesterday at the Church of the Epiphany, Second Avenue and Twenty-first Street, with which he had been connected for eleven years.

Mgr. Farley and seventeen other priests attended the service. The Rev. John P. Lonergan celebrated the mass of requiem. Cherubim's mass was sung by the choir. The interment was at Calvary Cemetery.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The President has appointed Henry Stowell Postmaster at Seneca Falls, N. Y. Fourth-class Postmasters for New-York offices have been appointed as follows: H. F. Hannay, Breakabeen; Joseph Labossier, Bushnell Basin; H. F. Kuck, Lakeside Park; A. E. Bibby, Long Lake.

THE LOUISBURG BATTLE

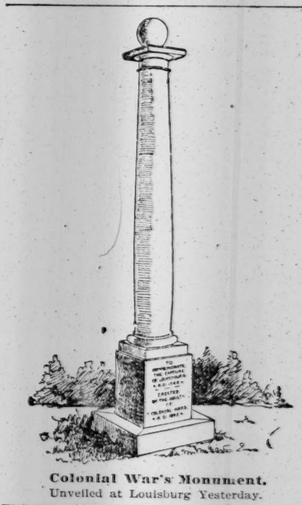
One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of Its Occurrence.

A MEMORIAL MONUMENT UNVEILED

Everett Pepperell Wheeler Makes an Address in Which He Explains the Objects of the Contest.

LOUISBURG, Cape Breton, June 17.—The monument erected by the Society of Colonial Wars to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender of the fortress, on June 17, 1745, to the New-England troops, was unveiled here today with imposing ceremonies. Many persons from New-England and from different parts of Canada were in attendance.

The meeting was called to order in the King's Bastion of the Fortress of Louisbourg at noon by Howard Pell of New-York, Chairman of the General Committee. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain Gen-



Colonial War's Monument.
Unveiled at Louisburg Yesterday.

eral, the Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, LL. D., D. C. L., and an address by Frederic J. de Peyster, Governor General of the society. Speeches were then made by representatives of the societies in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Vermont, followed by an address by Dr. J. G. Bourinot, G. M. C., representing the Royal Society of Canada.

Speech by Everett P. Wheeler.

The historical address of the day was made by the Hon. Everett Pepperell Wheeler, a descendant of Sir William Pepperell, Baronet, of New-England. Mr. Wheeler said:

We do well in our active and eager day to quit the contests of the forum, the conflicts of business, the countless and manifold activities of modern life, and come hither to commemorate the achievements that have given the two great North American Commonwealths their goodly heritage. Of these the siege and capture of Louisburg are among the most remarkable.

The great Roman historian tells us that the leaders of his time used to say that when they looked on the statues of their ancestors their souls were stirred with a passion of virtue. It was not the marble, nor the features that in themselves had force. But the memory of their noble deeds kindled a flame in the breasts of their descendants which could not be quenched until their actions had equaled the renown and worth of their fathers.

In like manner we dedicate this monument in a spirit of gratitude to God and noble emulation for the heroism of man. No narrow spirit of local self-gratulation has brought us hither. We are glad to recognize that British sailors and Colonial soldiers shared in the difficulties and dangers of the siege whose successful issue we celebrate to-day. And we are swift to acknowledge the courage and endurance of the garrison, who, cut off from succor and short of provisions, offered brave resistance for seven weeks to the British fleet and the regiments of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Connecticut.

In the Parliament of Quebec questions have been put to the Government indicating that the member who asked them thought that this monument was erected in the spirit of triumph over a fallen foe. To him I reply that we have not thus learned the lessons of history. This column points upward to the stars, and away from the petty jealousies that mar the earth. It will tell, we trust, to many generations the story of the courage, heroic fortitude, and manly energy of those who fought behind the ramparts, as well as of those who fought in the trenches. Some historians, it is true, have underrated the bravery of the defenders of the city, and even asserted that they surrendered before a breach was made in their walls, and when they might well have held out for months. The best answer to this is contained in an original document which gives the most authentic account of the siege—Gov. Shirley's letter to the Duke of Newcastle. This was certified by Pepperell, Limsell, and by Waldo, Moore, Lothrop, and Gridley.

Its Meaning to the World.

And now let me ask you to consider with me for a few moments what the Louisburg expedition meant to the world of 1745.

Europe was then engaged in a selfish and ignoble war—in which the blood of the citizen was shed in a cause that had no more to commend it than the quarrel of pickpockets over their anticipated booty. The domains of Austria were the spoil that was fought for, and the only ruler on the Continent who came out of it with honor was Maria Theresa. The troops of England gained little credit in the conflict. They cut their way through at Dettingen, but were driven back by Marshal Saxe at Fontenoy. So feeble was the flame of loyalty to the expiring Hanoverian Prince that an invading army of 6,000 Highlanders marched to within 127 miles of London. Had their leaders not faltered they would probably have placed Charles Stuart on the throne of his fathers. Such, at any rate, is Lord Mahon's conclusion. The King sent his treasure on board ship and was ready to

fused to capitulate. But he felt that he could not hold the fort much long without further aid, and wrote to Gov. Shirley for succor. In the Spring it came.

The honor of suggesting the Louisburg expedition has been claimed by several. Probably the thought occurred to more than one. The New-England people were ripe for the attempt. Their state of mind, at the time, is well described by Belknap, the historian of New-Hampshire, (Vol. II., Page 60:)

"There are certain latent sparks in human nature, which, by a collision of causes, are sometimes brought to light, and when once excited, their operations are not easily controlled. In undertaking anything hazardous there is a necessity for extraordinary vigor of mind and a degree of confidence and fortitude which shall raise us above the dread of danger, and dispose us to run a risk which the cold maxims of prudence would forbid. The people of New-England have at various times shown such an enthusiastic ardor, which has been excited by the example of their ancestors and their own exposed situation. It was never more apparent, and perhaps never more necessary, than on the occasion of this expedition. Nor ought it to be forgotten that several circumstances, which did not depend on human foresight, greatly favored this undertaking."

The General Court of Massachusetts decided on the 29th day of January, by a majority of one vote, to undertake the expedition. Immediately preparations were made with the utmost speed. Those who have opposed the plan because of its danger, lived with its supporters in activity to promote its success. So unremitting was this activity, so ardent was the zeal of the colonists, that more men volunteered than could be accepted, and on the 21st of March the General gave his signal for sailing.

It is not surprising that the enterprise should have aroused the enthusiasm of men like the colonists of that day. They were the most resolute and fearless of a resolute and fearless race. Religious zeal had led some to this country. Love of adventure had influenced others. They were inured to hardship by constant struggle with nature. They had built their own houses and their own ships, had cleared forests and plowed fields. The exigencies of their situation had made them ready for every emergency. There were few factories in America, and the necessaries of life were largely supplied by the industry of the hamlets. The embroidered waistcoats and purple coats of the gentry, as you see them in the portraits of Copley and Smybert, came from home, as England still was called. But the garments of the sailors and farmers who battered down the walls of Louisburg were woven around their firesides, in the long Winter evenings. The modern subdivision of labor increases its productiveness, but diminishes the dexterity of the individual in any line but his own.

Character of the Colonists.

And then we must remember that the people of the thirteen colonies were a commercial and seafaring people. They dwelt in a narrow strip of land, extending along the Atlantic coast. The boy's ambition was to go to sea. The American crew of the new American steamer, the St. Louis, a few days ago struck for higher wages. But in those days the Captain often owned his ship, and every sailor expected to become a Captain. Pepperell's father commanded a ship before he owned one. The master her hoped for advancement, not from fighting his owner, but from successful trade, or the capture of a Spanish galleon laden with the silver of Potosi or of Mexico. Not only New-York and Boston, but Salem and Marblehead, Portsmouth and Kittery, were thriving commercial towns. Indeed, in Pepperell's day, Portsmouth and Kittery had as large a commerce as New-York. Pepperell himself owned a hundred vessels, and carried the cross of St. George to every port on the Atlantic and the Mediterranean where Colonial troops had entrance.

Two other characteristics of that America remain to be noticed—religious zeal and martial spirit. Grahame well describes the fervor of the former, (History of North America, Vol. III., Page 275:) "The earnest expectation that pervaded New-England was at once sustained and fortified by religious sentiment. Fasts and prayers implored the Divine blessing on the enterprise, and the people and their rulers, having exhausted all the resources of human endeavor, and girded the choicest of them for battle, now sought to prepare their minds for either fortune by diligent address to the great source of hope and consolation, and awaited the result with anxious and submissive awe, or with stern composure and confidence."

This have I tried to sketch the characteristics of the Americans of 1745. In times of peril such characteristics always find embodiment in a leader. It is common and easy to say that great men are but the expression of their time and lead it only in the sense that the spray leads the billow. But that is but half the truth. When God gives to mankind the inestimable gift of a great man, he does it is true, represent the spirit of his age. But he leads it, as sent the spirit of his age. But he leads it, as the moon leads the tides. Happy the people who appreciate such a man and are filled by his spirit, as the Bay of Fundy in every creek and inlet is filled by the advancing flood. It was fortunate for the colonists that in the emergency of 1745 there was a leader whom they trusted, and who was wise enough to discard the visionary schemes of others; brave enough to face the veterans of France, intrenched behind the walls which the skill and experience of Vaugan had planned, and self-sacrificing enough to leave home and business, and all that made life pleasant and sweet, to endure the hardship and peril of this expedition which Pelham calls "a mad scheme"—but which Pepperell and his followers dared to undertake.

When we remember how difficult communications between the colonies was at the time of which we are speaking, we shall wonder that they acted so much in concert—not that they did no more. The mails were infrequent, roads were poor. Oftentimes the travelers in a stage coach were obliged to get out and lift the wheels out of mud in which they sunk to the hubs. No one had even dreamed of railroad or electric telegraph. The wonderful power of steam was unknown. It will help us to realize the difficulties which beset any concerted action on the part of the colonies when we remember that even in the old mother country roads were so bad and the transmission of intelligence so slow that the Pretender had been in Scotland nearly three weeks before the news reached Edinburgh. The tidings of the surrender of Louisburg did not reach Boston until the 2d of July, sixteen days after the event, and were first known in New-York a week later.

Encouragement of the Scheme.

Such were the difficulties that our fathers had to face. Yet see what they had encouragement. Providence had favored their cause. The harvest of 1744 had been abundant, the Winter was mild, the frontiers of New-England had been unmolested, unexpected supplies arrived from Great Britain. The grand battery was not defensible from the land side. The city had deprived itself of provisions to furnish the East India fleet and squadron for its recent expedition, and the Vigilante, which, with its brought supplies, was captured by Warren. The weather during the siege was generally fine. The Colonial troops captured in the grand battery and fished up the careening basin the heavy cannon which they needed.

But all these would have availed nothing had it not been for the courage, the perseverance, the aptitude of the men who took advantage of these favoring circumstances, and brought their fleet of 100 vessels, with the little army of 4,000 men, safely to Canseau. There, to their great delight, on the 23d of April, appeared Warren's squadron, which they escorted to Louisburg, on the 30th of April the troops landed, and, after seven weeks of toil and peril, diversified, as we learn, when the soldiers were off duty, by games and sports, the fortress was theirs.

The tidings of the surrender were received through the colonies with the utmost enthusiasm. The contemporary accounts are too graphic not to be quoted.

"Now the chud and the niggard became generous, and even the poor forgot their poverty, and in the evening the whole town (Boston) appeared as if were in a blaze, almost every house being finely illuminated."

(New-York Weekly Post Boy, July 15, 1745.)

"At night the whole city (New-York) was splendidly illuminated and the greatest demonstration of joy appeared in every man's countenance upon hearing the good news."

There is a lesson in the recollection that the leader of the gallant band was the richest man in North America. He recognized the responsibility of his position and knew the wealth is a power which its possessor should use for the public good, and not debase to his own selfish enjoyment. Horace, in one of the inimitable satires, which Pope has admirably reproduced in the dress of Marlborough's day, expresses the conviction that the rich men will leave to others the lands and houses, but not the virtues: "Let him take castles who has ne'er a groat."

The councilor and merchant of 1745 was of a different mind. Let his example stand for our time and for all time, and remind our millionaires and landed proprietors of their duty and responsibility to their country and their fellow-men.

And now let us pause for a moment and ask what was the result of this expedition? Do its consequences merit a monument?

At first sight, apparently not. The capture of Louisburg is one of those historical events which were fruitful of great results, but which for the most part were slow in germination. Immediately it secured the cod fishery to the colonists for three years, it cut the French fishermen off from the banks for a like period, it destroyed the French Atlantic trade for 1745. It gave the English a prize which enabled them to buy back Madras at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. India was more valuable in the eyes of the Duke of Newcastle than all the Atlantic colonies.

Consequences of the Expedition.

But the remote consequence of this expedition far transcend in importance these immediate ones. It was a school of arms for the Colonial troops. Girdley, who planned the parallels and trenches at Louisburg, laid out also the fortifications of Bunker Hill. Pomeroy, who was Major in one of the Massachusetts regiments, and whose skill as a gunsmith stood him in good stead when he repaired the spiked cannon in the Grand Battery, rode in 1775 from Northampton at the news of impending hostilities, strode across the neck at Bunker Hill, and was greeted by Putnam with words which express the temper of many a man in 1745, as well as thirty years after:

"By God! Pomeroy, you here! A cannon shot would wash you out of your grave."

Its success showed the colonies their power and the necessity for their union. It showed them, too, that in the councils of Great Britain their affairs were of minor importance. This their affairs were of minor importance. This was a dreadful shock to the loyal love of the old home which then was general in the colonies.

On the other hand, the capture of Louisburg pointed out to William Pitt the possibility of the conquest of the whole of Canada and paved the way for that.

In the next war Canada was conquered and the English colonies freed from the fear of attack from their powerful neighbor on the north. The expenses of this war and the consequent demands of the British exchequer led the Ministry to tax the colonies. America resisted, and the result was the American Revolution.

By an extraordinary turn in the wheel of time, the French assisted the old English colonies to become an independent nation, while the old French colonies remained the property of Great Britain.

It is, then, with facas to the future that we dedicate this monument to the memory of all the brave men who fought and fell at Louisburg, whether under the cross of St. George or the lilies of France. The morning sun will illumine its summit. The sunset ray will gild its massive and simple outline. The storms and fogs of Cape Breton will gather round it. In sunshine and storm alike, let it tell to all mankind that peace has her victories no less renowned than war; that the courage and resolution of the fathers live in the hearts of their children; that we are prepared to face the conflicts, the difficulties, and the perils of the coming century in firm reliance upon the protecting care of the same God who was with our fathers, and will be with all who are loyal to Him to the end of time.

Addresses by Edward F. De Lancey, representing the Colony of New-York; an officer of the Historical Society of Nova Scotia, and by the Hon. D. H. Ingraham, United States Consul General for Nova Scotia, were made, and then the monument was unveiled by his Honor, Lieut. Gov. Daly of Nova Scotia, on behalf of his Excellency, the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada. Salutes were fired, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. T. Fraser Draper, rector of St. Bartholomew's, Louisburg.

GRADUATES OF DE LA SALLE

FIFTEEN YOUNG MEN AWARDED DIPLOMAS BY THE INSTITUTE.

Commencement Exercises in the Broadway Theatre—Vicar General Mooney Awards the Prizes.

The Broadway Theatre was crowded to the doors yesterday by the patrons of De La Salle Institute and other friends of the graduates of the class of '95.

There were a great many clergymen in the audience, and also scores of pretty girls in picturesque Summer costumes.

A number of enterprising youths, who represented the staff of The De La Salle Journal, published monthly by the students of the institute, cleared a handsome sum by the sale of souvenir numbers of the journal containing pictures of the various athletic teams. One of the articles in the souvenir number gave an interesting account of the growth of De La Salle Institute. The school was established nearly half a century ago in "Old Second Street." The present beautiful site, in West Fifty-ninth Street, was secured in 1887. The main building now occupies 10,000 square feet of land. The school is equipped with chemical laboratories, herbarium, studios, a large gymnasium, and a handsome little theatre, capable of seating nearly 1,000 persons. The cadet battalion of the school made such a good appearance at its annual drill that it received a favorable notice in The Army and Navy Journal.

The graduating class this year consisted of the following fifteen young men, all of whom were awarded commercial diplomas: Joseph Francis Breen, Francis James Burns, Jesus G. Dominguez, Thomas Joseph Grant, Alfred Young Morgan, John Burke McGovern, Joseph Francis Powers, James Daniel Breen, Christopher A. Connell, James J. Fitzpatrick, James Joseph Marks, Francis Xavier Maguire, Arthur F. McGinniss, James M. V. Rooney, and John Joseph Vesey.

The Very Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General of this Archdiocese, presided, awarded the medals, and made an address to the graduating class.

Essays were delivered as follows: "The Progress of a Nation," by John J. Vesey, who took Japan for his subject; "Principles of Our Government," by Thomas S. Brennan, son of ex-Charities Commissioner Brennan; "Toussaint L'Ouverture," by Charles S. McCarthy; "The Morality of War," by Simon T. McNally; "Character a Factor to Success," by John B. McGovern.

Between the speeches there were songs by a double quartet and chorus of students. James A. Sullivan also sang a solo that was greatly appreciated.

Vicar General Mooney's address to the class was eloquent and forcible. What this country needs, he said, is brains, high principle, and religion. He did not want to discourage the students in the pursuit of success in life, judged from a worldly point of view, but he urged them not to make that their main object in life, but rather to do their duty, whatever the result might be. "Be just and fear not," was his parting injunction.

Medals were awarded as follows:

Christian Doctrine.—Classical and scientific departments, Philip J. Dunn; commercial department, Joseph F. Powers; preparatory department, Henry V. Bradford.

The O'Donohue Medal for English Literature.—Thomas B. Whitney.

English Composition.—Commercial department, James D. Breen; preparatory department, Walker Wright.

The McKenna Medal for Elocution.—Senior class, Charles S. McCarthy.

Elocution.—Junior class, William A. Murphy.

The Fechteler Medal for Mathematics.—Thomas B. Whitney.

Classics.—Francis A. Hefele.

Excellence.—Third academic, James J. McKenna; fourth scientific, Joseph L. Hunt; fourth academic, Francis R. Martell; preparatory scientific, John Glimc c; business class, first section, James M. V. Rooney; business class, second section, James E. Gilchrist; second commercial, Francis W. Norris; first preparatory, Joseph H. Tonyan; second preparatory, Alfred J. O'Keeffe; third preparatory, William A. Flanigan; primary department, Francis Doeger.

Among the gentlemen who occupied the stage were Brother Pompion, Director of De La Salle Institute; Brother Bernard, Assistant Director; Brother Joseph, Principal of the commercial department; the Rev. Dr. Bonnet, Chaplain; Brother Justin, Provincial of New-York; Brother Christian, Brother Austin, Director of the Cathedral School; Brother Elzear, Director of Manhattan College, and Brother Emms of the Order of St. Francis.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 17—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, with increasing cloudiness Tuesday night, warmer, southerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, fair, southerly winds. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, with increasing cloudiness Tuesday afternoon, warmer, southerly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA fair, warmer, southerly winds. NEW-JERSEY, fair, easterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and DELAWARE, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and probably thunder showers by Wednesday morning, warmer, easterly winds. VIRGINIA, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness, easterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, increasing cloudiness, easterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, increasing cloudiness, with showers, easterly winds. GEORGIA, showers, easterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southwesterly winds. ALABAMA, showers, followed by fair, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, southerly winds. LOUISIANA cooler, fair, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, showers, cooler, southerly winds, shifting to northerly. WEST VIRGINIA, increasing cloudiness, probably thunder showers Tuesday night, easterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, easterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, variable winds. OHIO, increasing cloudiness and thunder showers, easterly winds. INDIANA, thunder showers, cooler, southeasterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, showers, cooler, easterly winds, shifting to westerly. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, cooler, southeasterly winds, becoming westerly. WISCONSIN, showers, cooler, southerly winds, becoming westerly. MINNESOTA, showers in easter, fair in western portion, cooler in eastern portion, westerly winds. IOWA, showers, cooler in central and eastern portions, northwesterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, thunder showers, cooler in western portions, southeasterly winds. ILLINOIS, thunder showers, cooler in extreme eastern portion, winds shifting to westerly. MISSOURI, showers, southeasterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, clearing weather, warmer, southwesterly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA and NEBRASKA, fair, westerly winds. KANSAS, fair, westerly winds. MONTANA, fair, northwesterly winds. COLORADO, fair, variable winds.

The area of high pressure central last night over New-England has diminished in energy, and is now over the Middle Atlantic States. The large area of low pressure extending from Manitoba to Kansas has been divided into two low areas by the front of the Pacific high. A wedge-shaped area of high pressure is now over the western half of the country. The temperature has fallen 10° to 20° in the Missouri Valley and the Middle and Southern slope. The temperature has risen about 8° over the lake regions, New-York, and New-England. Thunderstorms have occurred at New-Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Hannibal, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oklahoma, Wichita, Springfield, Kansas City, Omaha, Des Moines, Bismarck, and Miles City. Fair and slightly warmer weather is indicated for Tuesday for New-England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lower lake region, with increasing cloudiness and possibly thunder showers Wednesday. Cloudy and slightly cooler weather, with thunder showers, is indicated for the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee Tuesday. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the past twenty-four hours: Georgia—Albany, 2.20; Thomasville, 1.80; Alabama—Fort Deposit, 2.60.

CORNELL'S FAST TRIAL

Rowed Over the Hudson River Course at a Good Clip.

WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY CREWS

Pennsylvania Said to Have Gone Over the Course in 19:50—Gov. Morton Will See the Race.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 17.—Gov. Morton's Military Secretary, Selden E. Marvin, Jr., to-day wrote to William F. Booth of this city, Chairman of the General Committee on Arrangements for the Triangular Race, stating that the Governor had expressed a desire to attend the race on Friday, and would watch it from a small steam tug. It was requested that a special arrangement be made for his boat to follow the crews, as Gov. Morton is anxious to obtain as good a view as possible without interfering with the business in the judges' boat. A prompt answer will be sent, granting every privilege possible under the circumstances.

Mr. Guy Richards is afraid that the deflection of the tide from the west shore by Krum Elbow will give an unfair advantage to the outside boat at the start of the race on Friday. His objection has been met by moving the starting point further toward the middle of the river. Tests made by floats for a mile above the bridge piers show the current to be exactly equal. The tests were made inside the line of the piers and thirty feet outside.

The Pennsylvania 'Varsity eight was out this morning taking a lesson in dropping the wrists on the recover and in slide work. Their stroke is very uneven—poor one day and good the next. The Quakers' new shell worked splendidly to-day. The men are getting accustomed to it, and picking up courage again. To-night they pulled three miles at a thirty-three stroke on time in 14:05, going with a strong flood tide.

The Columbia 'Varsity crew was out this morning doing starts and stretches. To-night Coach Feet took the freshmen crew in hand and gave them a thorough overhauling. The 'Varsity crew took a three-mile spin. In answer to criticisms for doing so little speed work, the Columbia men say that they did all that before they came here, and that they are now looking for form.

The Cornell crew rowed two and one-half miles and return this morning. Smith was substituted at No. 4 for Crawford, and Griswold at No. 2 for Chiswell. This evening at 6:45, the Cornell shell was towed by the yacht Willa Walla to the finish of the course, and the crew was started at a forty-four stroke clip which they kept up over the four miles of the course. They were going with the tide, which was a strong flood. The time is not known exactly, but from a rowboat at the lower end of the course, it appeared to be about twenty minutes. The water was as smooth as a milipond. Better conditions for a test could not have been had. Half way up the course the Cornell eight passed the Pennsylvania eight, which was coming down. The Cornell crew attended a reception at the Poughkeepsie Tennis Club this afternoon.

It is said that the Quaker eight, in a quiet pull on time tne other evening made four miles in 19:50.

EASY WORK ON THE THAMES.

Rough Water Prevented the 'Varsity Crews Rowing Fast.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 17.—The crews on the Thames kept well up the river this evening, so that their practice was confined to rowing over shorter stretches than on previous occasions. Down the course the water was quite rough, for a fresh breeze from the southwest blew up and across the course. It kept the crews in smooth water, and while it did not keep them out of the boats, it confined them to a narrower limit of water for their rowing. But the crews are in fine condition, and probably the perfection of the stroke is more desirable than long rowing.

It is conceded that the 'Varsity crews that are on the river now are superior in point of skill and form as oarsmen to those which have usually been sent here. At Yale it is declared that the Harvard eight is far superior to that which represented the Cambridge college a year ago, and Yale has certainly had a fine opportunity to judge of the make-up of the eight and its style of rowing. Harvard has been free to do its practice close to the Yale quarters, and "Bob" Cook and his assistants have not failed to eye the Cambridge boys critically.

Harvard men say that the Yale eight is a stronger crew than "Bob" Cook coached here in 1894, and that crew was regarded as a very strong one. The Varsity crew of 1895 has seven of the men who sat in the 1894 boat, so it is but natural that the crew should be stronger than it was a year ago. Langford, the stroke, is regarded a better oarsman than young Johnson was a year ago. He has a longer reach, is a more powerful oar, and he has mastered the stroke.

The weather this evening is cool for mid-June, and the crews find plenty of bed clothing comfortable. It is perfect for rowing, for the men can do as hard work as they desire to and not feel that they are used up.

The Harvard freshmen did a good bit of rowing on the river this afternoon, when the water was in fairly good condition. They hit a lively pace on the upper half of the course, so that when they got down to the half-way flag that marks the beginning of the course over which they will row with Yale and Columbia, the youngsters were in good shape for a time run down to the big bridge. They pulled their boat over close to the flag, and after delaying a minute were off at a rattling clip of thirty-five strokes to the minute. Entering the second mile, they increased their speed a little, and went over the second mile in good form. Their style of rowing is like that of the 'Varsity crew, but it is not as smooth.

The opportunities for seeing the races will be the same this year as they have been in the past. The observation train will be run on the 'Varsity race, but whether it will be put into service at the freshmen's race, depends upon the demand for it. There will be excursion boats by the score, which will accommodate an immense throng.

ONE FROM THE TAILENDERS.

The Crippled Giants Win a Close Game at the Polo Grounds.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 7; Louisville, 6.
Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
Cleveland, 10; Boston, 9.
Boston, 9; Cleveland, 7.
Baltimore, 12; St. Louis, 5.
Chicago, 10; Washington, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per-centage.
Boston	26	15	.634
Baltimore	24	15	.615
Pittsburg	28	18	.609
Cleveland	27	20	.574
Chicago	27	21	.563
New-York	23	21	.523
Cincinnati	23	21	.523
Brooklyn	22	21	.512
Philadelphia	22	21	.512
Washington	19	23	.452
St. Louis	15	32	.319
Louisville	7	35	.167

Davis reappeared on the New-York baseball team at the Polo Grounds yesterday, playing first base, and although not yet able to put up his usual game, his timely double in the ninth, together with Van Haltren's single, brought in the winning run against the Louisvilles.

Even in their crippled condition the Giants expected to beat the tailenders, yet, as the score shows, they had no easy time doing it. There were few cranks on hand to watch the game. The Louisvilles never did prove a strong attraction.

Gorman and Inks were the opposing pitchers, and honors between them were about even, each having ten hits chalked up against him.

Pitcher Westervelt sat on the New-York players' bench during the game. President Freedman offered to sign him at the same salary he got last season, but the pitcher refused. He asked for an increase, and was told he could have it if he would first demonstrate his ability to win games. Westervelt also refused to work on probation. Mr. Freedman denied the report that he had signed an Oritani Field Club man to play an infield position. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Burke, lf	1	2	1	2	0	0	Preston, cf	1	2	3	0	0	0
Tiernan, rf	1	2	2	0	0	0	O'Brien, 2b	3	1	1	6	0	0
Schriver, c	0	1	2	8	1	0	Shugart, ss	1	2	1	4	0	0
Davis, 1b	1	1	4	1	0	0	Clarke, lf	1	2	1	0	1	0
Whitm, cf	2	2	6	0	0	0	Welch, 1b, c	0	2	5	1	0	0
Stafford, 2b	1	1	4	2	1	0	McGr'ry, rf	0	1	4	0	0	0
Farrell, 3b	0	0	0	3	0	0	Zahner, c	0	0	0	0	0	1
German, p	0	0	2	0	0	0	Collins, 3b	0	1	1	3	0	1
Fuller, ss	1	1	3	2	1	0	Inks, p	0	0	0	2	0	0
							Kemm'r, 1b	0	0	11	0	0	0
Total	7	10	27	11	3		Total	6	11	27	16	2	

New-York	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	—7
Louisville	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6

Earned runs—New-York, 4; Louisville, 4. First base by errors—New-York, 1; Louisville, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 7; Louisville, 7. First on balls—Off German, 2; off Inks, 4. Struck out—By German, 1; by Inks, 1. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Burke, Van Haltren, Davis, Clarke. Stolen bases—Tiernan, Van Haltren, Stafford, Farrell, Shugart, Clarke. Double play—O'Brien and Welch. Hit by pitcher—Stafford, Collins. Wild pitch—German. Passed balls—Zahner, 2. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

WON IN THE SIXTH INNING.

Timely Batting by the Brooklyns Gave Them the Game.

The Brooklyns defeated the Cincinnatis at Eastern Park yesterday by a score of 4 to 2. Cincinnati scored in the third inning, and held the lead until the sixth, when the home team batted out three runs, which gave them the game. Each side scored one after this. Daub and Foreman were the opposing pitchers. Foreman had to retire in the seventh inning. He injured his hand trying to stop a hot grounder from La Chance's bat. Ewing retired from the game in the eighth inning on account of a sore hand. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Latham, 3b	0	0	1	5	2	0	Griffin, cf	1	0	3	1	0	0
Ewing, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	0	Corcoran, ss	0	0	3	4	1	0
McPhee, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	0	La Ch'ce, 1b	1	2	9	0	0	0
Miller, cf	0	1	1	0	0	0	Tredway, rf	1	1	2	1	0	0
Smith, ss	0	0	4	2	0	0	Shindle, 3b	1	1	2	2	1	0
Hoy, cf	0	0	2	2	1	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	5	2	0	0
Merritt, c	0	1	3	1	0	0	Anderson, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Foreman, p	1	0	0	1	0	0	Grim, c	0	2	1	0	0	0
Hogr'ver, lf	1	2	3	0	1	0	Daub, p	0	0	0	4	0	0
Rhines, p	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Parrott, 1b	0	1	1	0	0	0							
Total	2	7	24	11	4		Total	4	6	27	14	2	

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 3. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Foreman, 4; off Daub, 1. Struck out—By Foreman, 1; by Rhines, 1; by Daub, 1. Two-base hits—Parrott, Hogriever. Stolen bases—Griffin, La Chance, Daly. Passed balls—Merritt, 1. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

BROWN WON BY A RUN.

Interesting Twelve-Inning Ball Game Played with Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 17.—Cornell and Brown played the most exciting game of baseball here to-day ever witnessed on Percy Field. The game lasted twelve innings. During the first three innings, the two teams vied with each other in piling up errors. Then they settled down to hard work. After the eighth inning neither team scored until Brown broke the tie at the end of the twelfth. It was very hot, the sun beating directly down on the players, and they were all nearly exhausted at the end. For Cornell, Smith pitched a magnificent game. Brown won by superior batting. The yelling was terrific for Cornell, but Brown never lost its nerve. White pitched a heady game for Brown. Summary:

CORNELL.	R	I	P	O	A	E	BROWN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Hamlin, rf	1	2	2	0	1		Donovan, 2b	1	0	7	5	1	
Johnson, lf	0	0	2	0	1		Rob'son, rf	2	2	3	0	0	
McNeil, 1b	0	0	10	1	0		Lander, 2b	1	1	3	1	0	
Affeld, 3b	0	0	2	5	2		Fultz, ss	0	0	0	6	2	
Cr[illegible]	1	1	10	1	0		Brady, cf	1	3	1	1	1	
Smith, p	0	2	0	4	0		Sum'gill, lb	2	2	13	0	0	
Forman, ss	1	0	3	3	1		Millard, lf	1	2	2	0	0	
Diehl, 2b	2	0	4	4	0		White, p	0	1	0	2	1	
Bassford, cf	1	1	1	0	0		Dunne, c	1	1	7	1	1	
Total	8	6	34	17	5		Total	9	12	36	16	7	

Cornell	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	—8
Brown	4	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—9

Earned runs—Cornell, 3; Brown, 3. Two-base hits—Robinson, Dunne. Home run—Diehl. Bases stolen—Hamlin, Lander, Millard, Fultz. Double play—Cobb to Diehl to Cobb. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 2; off White, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Sumngill. Struck out—By Smith, 9; by White, 4. Wild pitch—White. Umpire—Mr. Wiedman, Rochester.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	.	—5

Base hits—Philadelphia, 6; Pittsburg 8. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Carsey and Clements, Hawley and Kinslow. Umpire—Campbell.

AT BOSTON.
FIRST GAME.

Boston	3	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	—9
Cleveland	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	—10

Base hits—Boston, 13; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Boston, 2; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Nichols and Ganzel, Wallace, Knell, and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	4	.	—9
Cleveland	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—6

Base hits—Boston, 13; Cleveland, 13. Errors—Boston, 1; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Sullivan and Tenny, Young and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	7	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	.	—12
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Baltimore, 16; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Baltimore 1; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Esper, Clarkson, and Clarke; Ehret and Peltz. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	—7
Chicago	0	1	3	1	0	5	0	0	.	—10

Base hits—Washington, 16; Chicago, 14. Errors—Washington 2. Batteries—Washington, Stockdale and McGuire. Mullarkey, Boyd, and Coogan; Chicago, Griffith and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Galvin.

Hobart and Fischer Win at Orange.

The Middle States tennis championships were finished yesterday afternoon on the Orange Tennis Club's courts, at Mountain Station. The only contest remaining unplayed was the doubles, in which Hobart and Fischer opposed Larned and Howland. The match was close and exciting, Hobart and Fischer winning three sets to two. A brace by Larned and Howland gave them a love set after Fischer and Hobart had captured two out of three, but the New-Yorkers ran the fifth set out quite easily. The score:

Men's Doubles.—Final Round—Clarence Hobart, New-York N. C., and Edwin P. Fischer, West Side T. C., beat William A. Larned, Summit, N. J., and John Howland, New-York City, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3, 0—6, 6—2.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

Baseball.—New-York vs. Cincinnati, at Polo Grounds; Brooklyn vs. Louisville, at Eastern Park.

Trotting at Parkway track.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay.

Distribution of Irvington-Millburn road race prizes, at Astor House, 8:30 P. M.

Tennis.—West Side Tennis Club, open tournament.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

Baseball.—Washington vs. New-York at Polo Grounds, 4 P. M.

Trotting at Parkway.

Tennis.—Crescent A. C. invitation tournament, at Bay Ridge. West Side Tennis Club, open tournament.

THURSDAY, June 20.

Baseball.—New-York vs. Washington, at Polo Grounds.

Presentation of The New-York Times medals to the winners of the tri-State relay race at the Hudson County Wheelmen's clubhouse, 111 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay.

Trotting at Parkway.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

A LADY CLOSING HER HOUSE

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Active, with Prices Again Lower.

FREE LIQUIDATION WEST AND HERE

Wheat at the Close Was Unsettled—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Steady—Cotton Easy—Coffee Firm.

The wheat speculation showed much more activity, with prices very unsettled and irregular, the decline at one time reaching 3c per bushel, with free liquidation at the West and here, while the shipments from Russia and the Argentine Republic were considerably heavier than expected. There was a rally from the lowest, as following the late Western markets, but the close was nervous and unsettled. Provisions were lower early, but closed steadier and dull. Cotton was quiet and a few points lower. Coffee was firmer with Europe, with trading light.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	76¾@	
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	31¼@	31¾
Corn, No. 2 steamer	53¾@	
Flour, straight Spring	$3.80 @	$4.25
Flour, straight Winter	4.10 @	4.25
Cotton, middling uplands	7¼@	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.50 @	14.25
Lard, Western steam	6.70 @	
Beef, family	11.00 @	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	18 @	
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@	4½
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7½@	8
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16 @	
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	
Copper, lake	10.65 @	
Lead	3.27½@	

WHEAT—Contracts were more active and irregular, with considerable excitement, opening weak and declining 3c on weaker cables, increased Argentine shipments, heavy Russian shipments, favorable Russian crop news, foreign selling, increase of 320,000 bushels on passage, and free liquidation West and here; rallied 1@1¼c with the West and closed unsettled at 1¾@2c decline. ...Spot was fairly active on export account, at 1¾@2c decline....Sales, 112,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 red, on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, 1¼c over July, afloat. No. 1 hard, 5¼c over July, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for free on board; No. 2 red, cash, 78¾c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 82½c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 82⅜c, afloat....Clearances hence, 12,770 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 18,028 bushels....Receipts, 1,202,000 bushels, including 1,202 bushels, in the interior, 182,018 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 264,019 bushels, or to 4,302,685 bushels, (1,799,186 bushels contract red and 24,870 bushels No. Northern Spring,) and 25,000 bushels afloat. The visible supply shows a decrease of 2,048,000 bushels, or to 47,717,000 bushels, against 57,106,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts opened weak and declined 1@1⅛c on weaker cables, lower West, and following wheat, with increased stocks and longs realizing; rallied 1¼@1¾c with the West and on a decrease of 80,000 bushels on passage, with shorts covering, closing firm at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline, with a fair speculation....Spot was in fair export demand at easier prices....Sales, 160,000 bushels, including 50,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export at 1⅛@1⅜c over July, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 9,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 52⅝c, elevator, and 7,000 bushels yellow at 53¼c, elevator. ....Receipts, 62,400 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 2,573 bushels; in the interior, 143,-619 bushels....Clearances hence, 42,669 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 72,100 bushels. ....Stock of corn in warehouses increased for the week 41,120 bushels, or to 339,531 bushels, (60,784 bushels No. 2 corn and no mixed, same time last). The visible supply shows a decrease of 789,000 bushels, or to 10,784,-000 bushels, against 7,077,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts declined ⅝c with corn, lower West and local realizing, rallied ⅝c with corn and on better Western news; closing firm at ¼c advance, with trading fair....Spot were in fair demand, with whites ½c lower....Sales, 89,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 34½c; do, clipped, 36½c; No. 3 do, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 31⅜@32¼c; No. 3, 31c; rejected white, 33c; No. 2 mixed, 32¼@32¾c for 30,000 bushels, delivered; track mixed, 32@33c; track white, 35@42c for 12,000 bushels....Receipts, 57,000 bushels; exports, 178 bushels ....Stock of oats in warehouses increased 22,033 bushels, or to 1,449,209 bushels, (270,-067 bushels No. 2 white and 667,316 bushels No. 2)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 88,000 bushels, or to 8,661,000 bushels, against 2,517,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June		@ ..	76⅞
July	10,030,000	76 3-16@77⅜	77⅜
August	560,000	78¼@78⅝	77¾
September	9,740,000	77⅛ @79	78¼
December	3,210,000	78⅞ @80⅝	79⅛
Total	23,540,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	275,000	53 @54⅝	54⅛
August	50,000	53½@54¾	54¾
September	255,000	54 @55¼	55¼
Total	580,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June		@ ..	31¾
July	210,000	31½@32	32
September	205,000	31¼@32⅛	32⅛
No. 2 white—			
June		@ ..	34¼
July	30,000	34½@34¾	34¾
Total	445,000		

FLOUR—The unsettled wheat market prevented any substantial inquiry for supplies and the feeling was rather weak. Sales, 11,000 bbls, mostly of City Mills, including 2,500 bbls patents, 750 bbls clears, and 500 bbls line at quotations, 150 bbls No. 1 Winter at $3.75, and 150 bbls Winter clear at $4....Arrivals, 13,995 bbls and 9,757 sacks; exports, 8,978 bls and 2,885 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 25,150 bbls and sacks. RYE FLOUR—Dull and weak; sales, 250 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $4@$4.20; fancy, $4.25@$4.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and weak. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $3; granulated yellow meal, $2.10 @$2.15; white do, $2.20@$2.30; brewers' meal, $1.40@$1.45; grits, $1.42½; chops, 90c; coarse meal, $1.06; fine do, $1.15.

OATMEAL—Dull and easy. Quoted: rolled oats, $3.90@$4.40; cut, $4.30@$4.80; ground, $3.90@$4.10; including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods, No. 3 pearled barley, $2.30.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.25@$3.30
No. 1	3.50@ 3.75
Clears	3.90@ 4.15
Straights	4.10@ 4.25
White wheat straights	4.25@ 4.50
Patents	4.25@ 4.50
Special brands	4.65@ 4.85
City patents	@ 4.90
City clears	@ 4.40
City extras	3.65@ 3.75
City supers	@ 3.50
City, fine	@ 3.40

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 1	2.90@$3.10	$3.20@$3.50
Clears	3.20@ 3.30	3.25@ 3.50
Straights	3.80@ 3.90	4.00@ 4.25
Patents	3.90@ 4.10	4.10@ 4.25
Special brands	4.10@ 4.25	4.40@ 4.90

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70 @72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Easy and quiet. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb sacks 75@82½c; middlings, 85@87½c; sharps, 87½@92½c; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@ 60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a slow market yesterday, without material change shown as to prices. There were 250 bbls good off yellow sold at 26½@26¾c, while there were some lots offered on the dock at 26½c. Prime yellow was at 20¾@27c. The exporters were very quiet, yet there was no especial pressure to sell supplies. Of crude in barrels, sales of 200 bbls off grade at 22c. For crude in bulk at the mills, 17½c was bid. COCOANUT OIL was in light demand and at firm prices; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c; Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL was steady and in fair demand; city quoted at 57c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a light demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was at well-sustained prices on a fair inquiry; quoted at 50@52c for city, chiefly at 51@52c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, June 17.—Oil closed at $1.50, the only quotation here and at Oil City to-day.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was rather a weak look to the market, as affected by the sharp decline for wheat, but the tone of the hog market tended to bring the prices up before the close to about the basis that prevailed on the latest sales of Saturday. The speculation ran light throughout the list, while the export movements on fresh demands continued of a narrow order. Exports from the Atlantic ports for last week were 3,023 bbls pork, 6,091,801 lb lard, and 7,028,818 lb bacon; same time last year, 3,970 bbls pork, 9,066,310 lb lard, and 9,270,975 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week were 3,737 bbls pork, 2,055,105 lb lard, and 11,706,038 lb meats; same time last year, 4,081 bbls pork, 8,938,491 lb lard, and 10,823,369 lb meats.

LARD—The West was rather easy early, but hardly changed, the moderate receipts of hogs holding the prices as against the depressed wheat situation, and the close was rather firmer. There was very little demand, either for speculation or export. At the West, June closed at 6.52c, nominal, where July was at 6.60@6.62½c, closing at 6.62½c asked, and September at 6.80@6.82½c, closing at 6.82½c. Here there was unimportant export demand and a dull trading from refiners. Cash was at 6.70c asked. City steam was quiet at 6.15@6.20c, with 120 tcs sold. Options—No sales; July closed at 6.90c, nominal, and September at 7.12c, nominal. Refined was dull, with Continent nominally at 7c, and South American at 7.40c. Compound lard was quiet, with 5@5.37½c quoted.

PORK—The West opened 5c lower, and declined 10c more on the sharp decline for wheat and the dull speculation, but recovered and closed as on Saturday, through the moderate receipts and firmer prices for hogs. June closed at $12.35, nominal; July was at $12.32½@$12.45 asked, closing at $12.45 asked; September at $12.62½, and closing at $12.75 asked. Here there was rather more life to export trading, with 400 bbls mess sold. Prices here were: For mess, $13.50@$14.25; do, to arrive, $12.50 bid; family mess, $12.50@$13; short clear, in lots, $13@$15.25.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there was not much done for the day, but toward the close of last week there were 150 boxes cured bellies taken up, in part at 6¾c. Prices generally were held steadily. Cl'r-pickled shoulders at 5⅝c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6c; 10-lb bellies, 6¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅜@6¼c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 9¾c for 12 lb, and 8¼c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—Short ribs at the West were sold at 5@7¼c decline, but closed at 2 points advance over Saturday, as stimulated by firmer prices for hogs. June closed at $6.27 nominal; July was at $6.30@$6.37 asked, closing at $6.35@$6.37; September at $6.47½@ $6.60, closing at $6.57 bid.

BEEF—Trading was moderate, while prices were generally held steadily. Packet, $9@$10; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$18.

BEEF HAMS—Ruled weak and dull. Quoted at $17.50 at the West and $18.50 here.

INDIA BEEF—Were firmer, with fair demands. Receipts at the West, 44,489 head; same time last year, 50,055 head. Chicago—Receipts, 34,000 head; fairly active; steady to 5c higher; $4.30@$4.85. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,685 head; 10@15c higher; $4.25@$4.85. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,400 head; higher; $4.10@$4.70. Omaha—Receipts, 9,000 head; strong; $4.10@$4.55. Pittsburg—Active; firm; $4.50@$4.80. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,000 head; firm; $4.20@$4.65. Cleveland—Light ewes and Yorkers, $4.55@$4.70. Indianapolis—Receipts, 500 head; steady, $4.45@$4.75. Quotations here are 6½c for heavy, 6⅝c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 160 lb, 6⅜c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market looked weak and dull; city was held at 4½c, the basis of all of the business of last week, but the home trade showed no disposition to pay over 4⅝c, and wanted the freer offerings to come with the week's well advanced. For country-made buyers had the advantage and took up 105,000 lb in lots at 4⅜@4⅝c, as to quality; for Australian a nominal market at 5@5⅛c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine it looked more like business, yet nothing had been done up to the close of Change. It was clear that the local consumers wanted to buy at 7¼c, yet had the feeling that the market might drop to 7c, on account of the indifference of the West beyond that price. It was probable, however, that business would come about before night with the home trade, at 7⅛c, the city pressers had 7¼c as their asking basis. A little out of town at 7 1-16c, which would equal 7 3-16c delivered here. At the West 7½c was the asking price, with 7c bid, yet it was probable that 7¼c would be paid. There was no improvement in the compound lard trading. For lard stearine the market remained quiet, with light offerings; 8½c was quoted, nominal.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet, but firmer, through scarcity of sellers, while the cables were firmer. The close was firm, at 15@25c advance. Havre was steady at ¼@¾c advance, and Hamburg steady and unchanged to ½ pfennig up. Spot Rio was nominal, at 16c for No. 7 and 14¾c for No. 8....Option Sales—Opening Call—10:30 A. M.—October, 500 bags at 14.45c; total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 500 bags at 14.85c; 500 bags at 14.45c; September, 500 bags 14.40c, 250 bags at 14.45c; October, 1,000 bags at 14.45c, 250 bags at 14.50c, 1,000 bags at 14.55c; December, 250 bags at 14.50c March, 500 bags at 14.25c; total, 4,750 bags; total for day, 5,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Today.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.40@14.50	....@ ....
February	14.40@14.50	....@ ....
March	14.35@14.45	....@ ....
June	14.50@14.70	15.10@15.30
July	14.50@14.70	15.00@15.10
August	14.45@14.55	14.60@14.65
September	14.50@14.55	14.00@14.05
October	14.55@14.60	13.50@13.60
November	14.50@14.60	13.25@13.30
December	14.50@14.55	13.15@13.20

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	287,206
Ware house deliveries Saturday	14,184
Total stock in New-York to-day	273,022
Total stock in Baltimore	19,419
Arrivals	....
Deliveries Saturday	19,419
Total stock in New-Orleans	20—19,399
Arrivals	34,051
Deliveries Saturday	34,051
Total stock in other ports	850—33,201
Total stock in United States	52,600
Afloat—	325,622
From Rio per steam to June 15	127,000
From Rio per sail to June 15	34,000
From Santos per steam and sail to June 15	99,000
From Victoria to June 15	12,000
Total	272,000
Same time 1894	597,622
	305,114

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.95 above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	2.60 above No. 7	No. 7	..... above No. 7
No. 3	2.20 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 9	1.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.35 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	2.60 above No. 7	No. 7	..... above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.			
Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16¼@18
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Caracas	18 @18¾
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21¼
Timor	23 @24	Porto Cabello	17 @18¾
Padang	21¼@22½	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17½@18	Ocana	18 @20
Bucaramanga	18½@20½	Do, washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¼@19	Cordova, f'n	18 @18¾
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Do, white	18½@19¾
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Oaxaca	19 @21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @21	Coban	19 @22¾
San Salvador	17¾@19	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do, washed	19¼@21		
Mocha	25½@26		

COTTON.

Contracts closed easy at 5@6 points decline, with only a moderate speculation, and chiefly on local account, with Liverpool a trifle higher, and general crop news better. Spot was quiet at 1-16c advance. Sales, 330 bales to spinners, with 100 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7¼
Middling uplands	7¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1⅛c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
June	6.90@6.93	....	....	200
July	6.93@6.94	7.01	6.94	3,800
August	6.96@6.97	7.04	6.96	30,500
September	6.99@7.00	7.08	7.00	9,800
October	7.02@7.03	7.10	7.02	35,000
November	7.04@7.05	7.12	7.04	4,800
December	7.06@7.09	7.16	7.06	8,200
January	7.12@7.13	7.20	7.12	7,400
February	7.17@7.18	7.25	7.25	800
March	7.22@7.24	7.29	7.27	500
Total				100,900

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	219	..	..	..	..	..
New-Orleans	410	513	..	..	..	..
Mobile	27	722	..	..	..	..
Savannah	307	28	..	..	..	..
Charleston	....	4	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	5	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	6	250	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	....	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	....	..	..	..	..	..
Boston	399	460	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	028	23	..	..	..	..
West Point	..	78	..	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco, Tex	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1917	2078	..	..	..	..
This day last week	3162	2500	2942	1492	3140	1657
This day last year	1662	1475	1947	1175	2068	1074

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand continued good for fancy grades, at full prices.

N. Orleans, centrifugal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@19	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—The inquiry was fair for all good sorts, with prices firm.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¼
Fair	3⅝@4	Java	2¼@2¾
Good	4⅛@4¼	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5¾	Rice bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6¼@6⅜		

SUGAR—No business reported in raws, while prices quoted very steady. Refined were fairly active at steady prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅝ @..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅜ @..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3 5-16@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. Sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5 1-16@5¼		
Coarse powdered	4¾ @4 15-16		
Granulated	4 7-16@4⅝		
Cutloaf	5 1-16@5¼		
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼		
Powdered	4¼ @4 15-16		
Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4⅝		
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅜		
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4¾		
Con. granulated	4 11-16@4¾		
Cubes	4 11-16@4¾		
XXXX powdered	4 15-16@5⅛		
Mold A	4 11-16@4¾		
Diamond A	4 7-16@4⅝		
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4¼		
Columbia A	4 3-16@4⅜		
Windsor	4 3-16@4⅜		
Ridgewood	4 3-16@4⅜		
Phoenix A	4⅛ @4 5-16		
Empire A	4⅛ @4 5-16		
No. 10	4 @4 3-16		
No. 7	3 15-16@4¼		
No. 8	3¾ @4 1-16		
No. 9	3 13-16@4		
No. 10	3¾ @3 15-16		
No. 11	3 11-16@3¾		
No. 12	3 9-16@3¾		
No. 13 (net)	3¾ @..		
No. 14 (net)	3¾ @..		

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The light demand for domestic marrow is causing some urgency to sell, and values are weak and unsettled; the choicest lots are generally held at $2.55, but the price is being shaded in instances. No change in medium or pea; demand comparatively small, but stocks seem to be well controlled. It looks as if the export orders for red kidney will be filled this week at close to $2; price not definitely settled as yet. Limas are quite firm. Foreign beans hardening gradually; sales of choice pea at $1.95, and of best medium at $1.85. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, $2.50@$2.55; do, pea, $2.15@$2.20; do, medium, $2.05; do, white kidney, $2.25@$2.30; do, red kidney, $1.95@$2; do, turtle soup, $1.45@ $1.50; do, yellow eye, $2.15; do, Lima, California, $3.15@$3.20; do, foreign, marrow, $2.20@$2.30; do, foreign, pea, $1.85@$1.95; do, foreign, medium, $1.70@$1.85; green peas, bbls, $1.05; do, bags, 97½c@$1; do, Scotch, 97½c.

BUTTER—The movement is light, both from speculators and jobbers, but prices do not vary and are fairly steady.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	18 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15 @16
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Welsh tubs, fancy	16½@..
Welsh tubs, firsts	15 @16
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy tubs, thirds	11 @12
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	18 @..
Creamery, firsts	16 @17
Creamery, seconds	14 @15
Creamery, thirds	12 @13
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Dairy firsts	12 @14
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9 @11
Factory, fancy	12 @12½
Factory, firsts	11 @11½
Factory, fresh, seconds	10 @10½
Factory, fresh, thirds	8 @ 9
Old Western, dairy or factory	8 @ 9½

CHEESE—A firm market, with the demand quiet moderate, but stock showing up in good condition.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	7½@ 7¾
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	7¾@..
State full cream, large, good to choice	6¾@ 7¼
State full cream, common to fair	5¾@ 6
State full cream, small, fancy	7¾@ 7¾
State full cream, small, good to choice	6¾@ 7½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	4 @..
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2¾@ 3¼
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	2 @..
State full skims	1 @1½

EGGS—Supply is of irregular quality, and freely offered when under fancy.

State and Pennsylvania	13¾@ 14½
Western, fresh-gathered	12½@ 13½
Western, culls, 30-dozen case	$2.50 @$3.75
Southwestern, case	3.00 @ 3.75

FRUITS—FRESH—Strawberries cleaned up quite promptly to-day, but at generally low prices, owing to generally poor condition. A few fancy large huckleberries sold up to 11@12c early, but most of the supply was delivered late, and is freely offered at 8@10c. Blackberries of good variety arriving from North Carolina range 10@14c per quart, as to condition; fair demand for choice lots. Southern peaches coming more freely, but still mostly of the common, early sorts, for which demand is slow at weak prices. Watermelons in large supply and lower. Muskmelons mostly poor and neglected; fancy would sell well, but are hard to find. We quote: Peaches, Southern, early sorts, per carrier, $1@$2.25; plums, wild goose, $2@$3.50; cherries, per lb, 3@8c; strawberries, up-river, per quart, 6@8c; do, near by, Jersey, fancy, 8@12c; do, Jersey, common to good, 3@7c; blackberries, North Carolina, 10@14c; huckleberries, 6@10c; gooseberries, 4@5c; watermelons, per 100, $15@ $25; muskmelons, per bbl, $1.50@$3.50.

FRUITS—DRIED.—Evaporated apples are having slow sales, but as a rule holders are not urging business at the expense of any further concessions in price. Not many sun-dried apples to be had and but few wanted. Cores and skins seldom inquired for. Small fruits very slow, and there is no change of importance in California fruits. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 5⅝@ 6¼c; do, common to good, 5@5¾c; do, sun-dried, 5@5½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 18c; cherries, 11c; blackberries, 3¾@4c; plums, State, 3½@ 4c; apricots, 6@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 5½@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@8½c.

GAME—We quote: Partridges, per pair, 75c@$1; grouse, $1.25@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $1.75@$2.25; golden plover and English snipe, $1.75@$2.25; grass plover, $1@$1.50; venison, per lb, 14@16c.

HAY AND STRAW—Unfavorable crop reports keep the tone firm. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80c; do, No. 2 to No. 1, 55@75c; do, shipping, 50@55c; clover mixed, 55 @60c; clover, 45@60c; rye straw, 45@55c; oat straw, 35@40c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The 3 cars of Western stock that reached the freight yards at a late hour this morning were not put on sale. Jobbers had more stock than they could easily dispose of, but prospective light receipts for the week made a firmer feeling. We quote: Spring chickens, per lb, 14@23c; fowls, 9½@10c; old roosters, 6c; turkeys, 8@ 9c; ducks, per pair, 45@80c; geese, 65c@ $1.12; pigeons, 15@20c. DRESSED—Fresh fowls dull and rather urgently offered at 9@ 9½c, with latter price full extreme for any wholesale business. Fine large Spring chickens are in light supply, but small Western are plenty, and prices still favor the buyer. Turkeys steady. Old cocks dull and weak. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 9c; fowls, 8@ 9½c; old cocks, 5c; old ducks, 5@10c; spring ducks, near-by, 18@20c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 30@38c; do, Long Island, scalded, 24@28c; do, Western, dry-picked, 24@ 28c; do, small, 15@23c; do, scalded, small to medium, 15@22c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@ $2.50.

VEGETABLES—Beans firm and in moderate offering. Other vegetables in large supply, and freely offered.

Asparagus, poor to prime, per dozen	60@$1.25
Beets, per crate	$1.00@ 2.00
Cucumbers, Charleston, per basket	75@ 1.00
Cucumbers, Savannah, per crate	50@ 90
Cabbages, Norfolk, per bbl crate	50@ 1.00
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	$1.25@ ..
Onions, Egyptian, per 100-lb sack	2.00@ 2.20
Peas, Jersey, per basket	50@ 65
Peas, Maryland, per ½-bbl basket	40@ 50
Peas, Eastern Shore, per ½-bbl bask.	30@ 50
String beans, N. C., wax, per bu. b.	75@ 1.75
String beans, N. C., green, per bu. b.	50@ 1.50
Squash, Florida, marrow, per bbl cr.	1.00@ 1.25
Tomatoes, Florida, carrier	75@ ..
Tomatoes, Florida, peck, per carrier	50@ 60

POTATOES.

Southern, Rose, fair to choice, per bbl	$2.00@$3.50
Southern, Chile, red, f'r to ch'ce, bbl	2.00@ 3.25
Southern, white, f'r to ch'ce, per bbl	2.75@ 3.00
Southern, fair to poor, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Southern, seconds, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
State, white stock, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.75
Maine, Hebron, per sack	1.50@ 1.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—Crop reports less favorable, but trading dull and prices unchanged.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	8 @..
State N.Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4 @ 5
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	5 @..
State N. Y., crop of 1893, med. to prime	3½@ 3
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	8 @..
Bavarian, new	22 @24
Bohemian, new	22 @28
Altmarks, new	18 @20

HIDES—Supplies moderate, with demand good and prices firm.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@23	.. @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	.. @..
Cordova, selected	21@24	16 @17
California, selected	22@25	19 @..
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20@25	19 @..
Orinoco, selected	21@23	.. @17
Bogota, selected	21@24	16 @17
Central America, selected	20@22	17 @..
Payta, selected	22@25	14 @15
Porto au Platte, selected	17@18	12 @..
Puerto Cabello, selected	21@23	17 @..
La Guayra, selected	23@25	17 @..
Laguna, selected	17@20	.. @12
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16@19	12 @..
Tampico, selected	20@21	16 @..
Tabasco, selected	20@21	14 @..
Truxillo, selected	16@17	.. @14
Vera Cruz, selected	18@19	15 @..
Zanzibar, selected	10@12	15 @..
Calcutta, buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15@17	9½@11½
Dry upper leather stock	....	.. @..
Buenos Ayres, kips, selected	10@13	12½@..
Cordova kips, selected	10@13	13 @..
Cortientes, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10@13	12½@..
Sierra Leone, as they run	9@10	13 @..
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	12 @..
Maranham, as they run	25@28	10 @..
Payta, as they run	28@32	12 @..
Fernambuco, as they run	20@21	11 @..
Progreso, as they run	23@25	8½@..
Savanilla, as they run	26@30	12 @..
Matamoras, selected	24@28	11 @12
Texas, selected	24@30	11 @12
Wet

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Broadening Market, with Prices Steadily Advancing.

SOUTHWESTERN STOCKS PROMINENT

Sharp Gains in Missouri Pacific and Kansas and Texas—The Grangers Firm—Heavy Speculation in Tennessee Coal.

MONDAY—P. M.

Confidence in generally higher prices was apparent to-day in liberal purchases, not only by professional operators, but by commission houses. The opening was strong, and prices continued to move upward throughout the day, with only occasional fractional reactions. Favorable crop reports caused early weakness in the grain markets and corresponding strength in the Grangers, although the latter were less active than usual. Northwestern crossed par, and closed at the top, 100¼, a net gain of a point. Rock Island sold up at 73¾, but closed at 73¼, a net advance of ⅝. St. Paul and Burlington closed within small fractions of the top, at gains of ⅜ each.

The coal stocks were rather heavy on relatively small business. Reading lost ¾ and Jersey Central ⅜, while Delaware and Hudson and Lackawanna were small fractions down. Susquehanna and Western preferred broke from 32 to 29, and closed at 31, a net loss of 1¼ points. The statement of the company for four months shows that it has not earned its fixed charges. The coal situation is not improved, but its very badness gives hope that a settlement of the troubles of the trade must be made in the near future. New-England was notable as being one of the few stocks on the list which showed weakness, its net loss being 1⅜ points. The impression is abroad that a majority of the stock has been secured in the interest of the New-Haven, and that the minority will be permitted to take care of itself.

Southwestern stocks were particularly active and strong. Missouri Pacific was the leader of the group, and after selling at 32, closed at 33¾, a net gain of 2 points. Its strength was due to a belief that its floating debt is to be funded advantageously to the company. Kansas and Texas preferred moved up from 33, to 35⅛, and closed at 34⅞, an advance of 2 points. The buying was attributed to insiders, and was said to be based on steadily improved earnings. Texas and Pacific improved ⅜, to 13⅝, having sold at one time at 13½. St. Louis Southwestern was also strong on small trading, and Wabash preferred on a liberal volume of business developed strength. Pacific Mail was well bought, and closed ½ higher, at 32.

Tennessee Coal and Iron led the industrials, both in activity and strength, and at the close was 2½ points up. The agreement with the Sloss Iron Company, for a single selling agent, has been ratified. It was also announced that Mr. August Belmont and Mr. Samuel Spencer are about to enter the Directory. The price of Southern pig iron has been further advanced 50 cents a ton, making a gross advance of $1.75 a ton in the past three months. Sugar moved within narrow limits, and closed ¼ lower, at 117⅝. Chicago Gas was firm, on covering of shorts, and on a report that Gov. Altgeld has agreed to sign the Lowenthal Frontage bill. The stock sold at 75⅛, but fell back to 74¾, at the close, a net gain of 1. Rubber was fairly active, and closed 1⅛ points higher, at 43, having sold at 44 during the day. The other industrials were without special feature, and closed only slightly changed.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in liberal supply, but the demand showed little increase. Rates were 1@1½ for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@2¾ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was small. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $88,938,284, and the balances were $6,885,787. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $726,471.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 9-16@⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was dull but firm at unchanged quotations. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were $4.88¼@$4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼@4.89½ for demand, $4.89¾@$4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental exchanges were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—17@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@67⅛. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¾.

In London bar silver sold at 30 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$33,062,936
Imports for the same period	20,137,490
Net exports	$12,925,440
Net exports to date, 1894	47,490,831
Net exports to date, 1893	63,342,978
Net exports to date, 1892	28,248,677

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅛, to 70½; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 60¼; Erie, ¼, to 11¾; Illinois Central, ¼, to 98⅛; New-York Central, ¼, to 105; Atchison, ¾, to 10⅝; Southern preferred, ¼, to 42¼; do common, ⅛, to 14⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 18½, and Canadian Pacific, ¾, to 55⅜. Declined—Reading, ½, to 8⅝, and Erie second consols, ¼, to 60¼. Union Pacific sold at 13⅜, Lake Shore at 151¼, and Chesapeake and Ohio at 23¾. British consols were strong at 106 7-16 for money and 106 9-16 for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £188,000.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 5c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 21c for checks. Bar silver closed at 30½d per ounce.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Bridgeport Tr. Co.—			
2d week June	$6,481	$2,662	.....
Columbus St. Ry.—			
2d week June	13,459	11,799	1,660
Mem. & Charles.—			
1st week June	17,128	23,173	23,402
From Jan. 1	459,565	543,454	660,186
Tol. & Ohio Cent.—			
Mileage	347	347	347
2d week June	$29,609	$14,626	$34,708
From Jan. 1	669,708	504,948	897,368
Wabash—			
Mileage	1,935	1,935	1,935
2d week June	$223,305	$189,914	$272,709
Lake Erie & Western for April—			
Mileage	725	725	725
Gross earnings	$285,585	$245,109	$294,817
Op. expenses	164,547	148,641	186,846
Net earnings	120,987	96,519	107,971
Charges	57,292	56,171	53,316
Surplus	63,695	40,348	54,655
Four months ended April 30—			
Gross earnings	1,110,908	985,099	1,190,508
Op. expenses	611,358	566,878	697,782
Net earnings	499,549	418,220	492,866
Charges	230,499	228,146	214,445
Surplus	269,049	195,074	278,421

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	27¼	27½	28	220
American Cotton Oil pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	73	74	252
American Express	113½	113½	113½	113½	113	116	7
*American Sugar Refining	117⅝	118⅝	117⅛	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	18,464
*American Sugar Refining pf	100⅜	100⅜	100	100	100	100⅛	705
American Tel. & Cable Co	96½	96½	93½	96¼	96	....	10
American Tobacco	113⅜	114⅜	113¾	114	114	114¼	1,200
Atchison, Topka & Santa Fé	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	....	....	905
A., T. & S. F., 1st in pd	10⅜	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	7,105
Baltimore & Ohio	63⅜	63⅜	63⅛	63⅜	63⅜	64½	290
*Bay State Gas	22	23	22	23	22	23	100
Canada Southern	55⅜	56⅜	55¾	56⅜	56¼	56⅜	4,025
Central Pacific	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¾	500
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅞	23	22⅝	23	22⅞	23	2,775
Chicago Gas	74	75⅛	73¾	74¾	74⅝	74¾	15,730
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54	54	54	54	52	54½	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	72
Chicago & Northwestern	99⅜	100⅜	99¾	100¼	100⅛	100⅜	7,110
Chicago, Rur. & Quincy	85⅜	86¼	85¾	86	85⅞	86	14,427
C., C., C. & St. Louis	45⅞	46⅞	45¾	46⅝	46½	47⅜	3,382
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90	92	100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68⅞	69⅜	68⅞	69⅛	69	69½	19,170
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	123	123½	123	123½	124	123⅝	208
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	72⅝	73¾	72⅝	73½	73¼	73½	8,265
Colorado Fuel & Iron	20½	20½	20½	20½	20¼	20½	500
Columbus & Hocking Coal	8¾	9	8¾	9	8¾	9⅛	325
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26¾	26¾	26¾	26⅝	26¾	26⅞	200
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	65	65	65	65	62½	64	50
Consolidated Gas Company	146	146¼	146	146¼	146⅜	147	580
Delaware & Hudson	129½	129⅝	128⅜	129⅝	129¼	130	953
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162½	162½	162¼	162¼	162	162½	100
Detroit Gas	29¼	29½	29¼	29½	29⅜	30½	400
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	9	10	9	10	9¾	10	1,200
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	40	40	40	40	42	....	50
Dist. & C. F., all in pd	19⅜	19⅝	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	1,460
*Duluth, S. S. & A	6	6	6	6	6	7	200
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	101¾	102½	101¾	102½	102½	102½	850
General Electric	36	37¼	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35¾	1,960
Iowa Central	10⅞	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞	750
Iowa Central pf	35	35	35	35	33½	35	10
Laclede Gas	32	32¾	30	31¼	31½	32	6,230
Lake Erie & Western	24¾	25	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	24⅞	1,425
Lake Erie & Western pf	83¼	83½	83¼	83¼	82¾	83¼	100
Lake Shore	148½	149½	148¾	148¾	148	148¾	141
*Long Island Traction	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	200
Louisville & Nashville	59	59⅝	59	59¼	59¼	59⅝	5,541
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	10	10⅜	687
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27	27½	100
Manhattan Consolidated	114	115¼	113	115	114⅜	115½	2,618
Mexican National certs	3	3	3	3	2⅞	3¼	500
Michigan Central	102¼	102⅞	102¼	102⅞	102¾	103	500
Minn. & St. Louis	20⅜	21⅜	20⅜	21⅝	21½	21⅜	2,060
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	86	86	86	86	87	87¼	217
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	47⅝	48⅜	47⅝	48¼	48	48¼	1,050
Missouri Pacific	29⅝	32	29¾	31⅞	31⅞	32	24,075
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17¾	17¾	17⅜	17¾	17⅝	17⅞	1,110
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	33	35⅛	33	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	12,400
Mobile & Ohio	25	26	25	26	26	26½	1,705
*National Lead Company	36⅜	36⅜	36	36⅜	36⅛	36½	710
*National Lead Company pf	90	90¼	90	90¼	90	90½	310
National Linseed Oil	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	29	29½	120
New Central Coal	8	8	8	8	8	10	200
New-Jersey Central	100	100	98¾	99¾	99¾	100	1,900
New-York Central	102⅜	102⅝	102¼	102½	102⅜	102⅝	221
New-York & N. E., all in pd	44½	44½	43½	43¾	43⅜	44¾	1,969
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	17⅜	17⅜	17¾	17¾	17½	18	200
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	31¾	33	100
New-York, L. E. & Western	10¾	10¾	10½	10½	10¼	10⅝	600
New-York, Sus. & Western	11¼	11¼	11	11¼	11¼	11½	1,545
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	31½	32	29	31	30½	31	4,240
Norfolk & Western	3¾	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	3½	3¾	1,115
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5¼	5⅝	2,150
Northern Pacific	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	515
Northern Pacific pf	18	18⅛	17½	17¾	17¾	18	1,346
Ohio Southern	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	4½	....	100
Ontario & Western	18¼	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	300
Oregon Short Line & U. N	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼	....	10
Pacific Mail	31½	32¼	31½	32	32	32¼	4,450
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	6	100
Philadelphia & Reading	17⅜	17⅜	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	22,300
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19⅝	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	19½	20	310
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52	53	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	174	178½	174	176¼	176	178½	3,164
Rio Grande Western	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅞	19¾	20	200
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	114	114	114	114	113½	114½	100
St. Louis Southwestern	7½	7½	7½	7½	7⅜	7½	410
St. Louis Southwestern pf	16	16½	16	16¼	16	16¾	2,360
St. Paul & Duluth	31	31	31	31	30½	32	100
St. Paul & Omaha	40	41¼	40	41	41	41¼	4,200
St. Paul & Omaha pf	116¼	116¼	115½	115½	115¼	117½	70
Southern Pacific	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	24¼	25	400
Southern Railway	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14½	3,010
Southern Railway pf	42	42⅞	41¼	42	41⅞	42	7,340
Tennessee Coal & Iron	35½	38	35	37½	37⅜	37½	24,101
Texas Pacific	12½	13⅜	12½	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	8,635
Union Pacific	13	13	12¾	13¼	13¼	12⅞	890
United States Cordage	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2	444
United States Cordage pf	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3¾	110
United States Cordage gtd	7	8	7	8	7½	8	600
United States Rubber	42⅜	44	42¼	43	42¾	43	6,080
United States Rubber pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	97½	98	10
*United States Leather	21	21	20	20½	20¼	20½	3,475
*United States Leather pf	94	94	93¼	93⅜	93¼	93½	760
Wabash	9	9	9	9	8¾	9	200
Wabash pf	19⅜	20¼	19⅜	20	20	20¼	10,215
Western Union Telegraph	93¾	94	93⅜	94	93⅜	94⅛	3,710
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	2,190
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	45⅞	46¾	145
Wisconsin Central	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	6	225
Total sales							303,600

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, T & S F 4s 2,000 ... 75¾; 3,000 ... 76
Trust Co Certfs 4,000 ... 74⅞; 6,000 ... 74¾; 15,000 ... 75; 20,000 ... 75⅛
Atch, Top & S F 2d 5-8s, Class A Trust Receipts 1st Instlmt Pd 5,000 ... 27⅝; 10,000 ... 28; 3,000 ... 27⅞; 15,000 ... 28; 5,000 ... 28⅛
Austin & N W 1st 10,000 ... 91
B'way & 7th Avenue 1st Con 5s 3,000 ... 112; 1,000 ... 111¾
Brooklyn Elev 1st 1,000 ... 106
B'klyn W & W Co 5s 8,000 ... 107½
Canada South 2d 1,000 ... 106
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 2,000 ... 111½
Ches & Ohio 1st Series A 2,000 ... 110½
C & P Tur My F'd 4,000 ... 108
Ches & O Gen 4½s 9,000 ... 83½; 1,000 ... 83½
Ches & O 1st & Div 1st Con 4s 6,000 ... 98¼
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 5,000 ... 100; 10,000 ... 100⅜
Chi & Erie Inc 1,000 ... 20½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000 ... 47¾; 16,000 ... 47⅞
Chi & Northwestern 25 Year Deb 5s 5,000 ... 106
30 Year Deb 5s 10,000 ... 107½
Con 7s 2,000 ... 140½
Chi, M & P Ext 5s 10,000 ... 105⅞; 13,000 ... 106; 1,000 ... 106¼; 5,000 ... 106; 8,000 ... 106¾
Edison Elec. Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 8,000 ... 108⅜
Ft W & D C 1st 4,000 ... 73
Fulton Elevated 1st 2,000 ... 72
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 1,000 ... 80½; 1,000 ... 80
Han & St Jo Con 1,000 ... 118⅜
Ill Cent 4s, 1951 1,000 ... 110¼
Illinois Central West Line 1st 4s 1,000 ... 102½
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 3,000 ... 91¼
Kanawha & Mich 4s 6,000 ... 79½
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 10,000 ... 98¼; 5,000 ... 98½
L Erie & W 2d 5s 4,000 ... 105½
Lehigh & W-B Con Assented 1,000 ... 105
L L Nor Shre Bch 5s 9,000 ... 104; 3,000 ... 103¾
L, S & M So Div Bds 2,000 ... 112½
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 5,000 ... 103½; 7,000 ... 103¾
L, S & M So 2d Coup 1,000 ... 122
Louisv & Nashville Gen Mtge 6s 2,000 ... 120
Lo, N A & C 1st 1,000 ... 113¼
Lo, N A & C G M 3,000 ... 75½; 5,000 ... 75¾
Met Elevated 1st 5,000 ... 122
Mich Cent 5s, 1902 5,000 ... 107
Mil & N 1st, 1913 Consolidated 1,000 ... 118
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac W 5s 1,000 ... 116
Lac & Dav Div 1,000 ... 108
W'ls & Min Div 1,000 ... 111½
Minn & St L 1st S W Extension 10,000 ... 121
Minn & St L Con 5s 10,000 ... 102½
Minn & St L 1st 7s 5,000 ... 139
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 500 ... 85¾; 2,000 ... 85⅞; 2,000 ... 86; 8,000 ... 86¼; 1,000 ... 85⅞; 7,000 ... 86⅛
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 25,000 ... 59; 19,000 ... 59¾; 40,000 ... 60; 10,000 ... 59⅞; 29,000 ... 60; 30,000 ... 60¼; 12,000 ... 60; 8,000b3 ... 60; 45,000 ... 60⅝
Mo, Kan & East 1st 1,000 ... 94½; 10,000 ... 94¾; 10,000 ... 94⅞; 10,000 ... 95
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 1,000 ... 83½; 9,000 ... 83¾; 2,000 ... 83⅞
M, K & T Ext 5s 10,000 ... 88; 5,000 ... 88¼
Missouri Pacific 3d 4,000 ... 110
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s 1,000 ... 75
Mobile & Ohio New 500 ... 117
2,000 ... 119
Mobile & O G M 4s 3,500 ... 69; 7,000 ... 69; 10,000 ... 69; 5,000 ... 69⅝
Mor & Es 7s, 1900 1,000 ... 118
Mor & Es Con Gtd 6,000 ... 140
N, C & St L Con 10,000 ... 101
N Y Cent 1st Coup 10,000 ... 125
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 3,000 ... 104⅜
N Y, Ontario & W Refunding 4s 8,000 ... 93½
N Y, Sus & W 1st Refunding 5s 2,000 ... 104
5,000s15F ... 102½
North Pac Con 5s 10,000 ... 44⅞; 20,000 ... 45; 2,500 ... 45; 10,000 ... 44⅞
10,000b5F ... 45
8,000 ... 45
15,000 ... 44⅞
25,000 ... 45
10,000 ... 44⅜
7,000 ... 44⅞
20,000 ... 45
6,000 ... 44⅞
North Pac 1st Reg 5,000 ... 118¾; 5,000 ... 118¾
Nor P Col Tr Notes 25,000 ... 88¾
Total sales ... 2,355,600

St P & Nor Pac 6s Registered Certfs 6,000 ... 119½
Scioto Val & N E 4s 4,000 ... 89
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 12,000 ... 97¾
So Pac of Ariz 1st 3,000 ... 101
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 5,000 ... 92¾; 9,000 ... 93
Southern Ry 1st 5s 2,000 ... 99; 2,000 ... 98¾; 12,000 ... 98⅞; 5,000 ... 98⅝; 18,000 ... 98⅝; 10,000 ... 98¼; 6,000 ... 98⅜; 24,000 ... 98⅞
Tenn C, I & R 6s Birm Div 1st 15,000 ... 96; 14,000 ... 96½; 5,000 ... 97¼; 1,000 ... 97½; 5,000 ... 98; 10,000b3 ... 97; 1,000 ... 97
Tenn Div 6s 1,000 ... 91; 1,000 ... 91
Tex C N O Con 5s 12,000 ... 91¾
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 25,000 ... 92½; 5,000 ... 92¾; 2,000 ... 92⅝
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 5,000 ... 30¾; 10,000 ... 31; 10,000 ... 30¾; 56,000 ... 31; 6,000 ... 31⅛; 5,000 ... 31; 1,000 ... 31⅛; 45,000 ... 31; 26,000 ... 31⅛; 20,000 ... 31¼; 5,000 ... 31⅜; 10,000 ... 31⅝; 12,000 ... 31⅞; 10,000 ... 31¾; 2,000 ... 31; 10,000 ... 31⅝; 35,000 ... 31¾; 15,000 ... 31⅞; 30,000 ... 31½; 2,000 ... 31⅜; 10,000 ... 30⅞; 1,000 ... 31; 7,000 ... 30⅞; 4,000 ... 31
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co Certfs 2,000 ... 71½
Union Elev 1st 6s 9,000 ... 104
Union P 1st, 1896 3,000 ... 106
Union P 1st, 1898 1,000 ... 106¾
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Tr Notes 8,000 ... 96
Union P Ext S F 8s 5,000 ... 96
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 2,000 ... 41½; 6,000 ... 41¾; 4,000 ... 41½; 12,000 ... 41
Wabash 1st 2,000 ... 108; 1,000 ... 108¼; 6,000s15F ... 108¼; 4,000 ... 108¼; 1,000 ... 108½
Wabash 2d 5s 11,000 ... 77¼; 15,000 ... 77¾; 4,000 ... 77⅞; 1,000 ... 77¾; 4,000 ... 77½; 5,000 ... 77¾; 2,000 ... 77⅞; 2,000 ... 77⅞; 2,000 ... 77⅞; 5,000 ... 77½
Wabash Deb, Ser B 3,000 ... 30
West Shore Gtd 4s 17,000 ... 107
Registered 7,000 ex int ... 105

Bonds.

Trust Co Certfs 17,000 ... 44½
Nor Pacific 1st Coup 2,000 ... 119; 10,000 ... 118⅜; 5,000 ... 119; 5,000 ... 118⅜; 25,000 ... 119¼
North Pac Term 1st 10,000s20F ... 108; 21,000 ... 108½; 10,000 ... 104
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 11,000 ... 32¾
Ohio & Miss Con 1,000 ... 100
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 4,000 ... 45; 5,000 ... 45½; 6,000 ... 46
Oregon R & N 5s Trust Receipts 10,000 ... 94
Ore Short Line 6s Trust Receipts 25,000 ... 90¾; 25,000 ... 90; 8,000 ... 90¾
Ore S L & U N Con Trust Receipts 10,000 ... 47¾; 5,000 ... 48; 6,000 ... 48⅞; 5,000 ... 48⅝
People's G & C Chi 1st Con 6s 2,000 ... 100
Peo & Eastern 1st 1,000 ... 81; 4,000 ... 80¾
Peo & Eastern Inc 2,000 ... 26
Phila & Reading 1st Pf Inc 5,000 ... 32½; 1,000 ... 32; 3,000 ... 31¾
Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs 25,000 ... 69¼; 25,000 ... 69⅝
P, C & St L 4½s Series A 4,000 ... 110½; 6,000s20F ... 110⅝; 12,000 ... 110½; 3,000 ... 110
Pittsburg & W 1st 2,000 ... 84; 2,000 ... 85
Rio Grande W 1st 5,000 ... 48½; 14,000 ... 48¾; 1,000 ... 78½
Rome, W & Og Con 1,000 ... 117
St Jo & Grand I 1st 9,000 ... 58
Trust Receipts 10,000 ... 59
St L A & T H 1st 5s 20,000 ... 104⅜
St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s 3,000 ... 102¾
St L & Iron Mount Ark Br Ext 5s 9,000 ... 102⅜
St L & Iron Mt 5s 30,000 ... 79½
St L S W 1st 4,000 ... 80½; 13,000 ... 80¼; 10,000 ... 80⅝; 20,000 ... 80½; 18,000 ... 80½; 1,000 ... 80½; 15,000 ... 80½; 11,000 ... 80; 5,000 ... 80¾
St L S W 2d Inc 10,000 ... 36¾; 20,000 ... 37; 10,000 ... 36⅜; 2,500 ... 36¼; 10,000 ... 36⅜; 5,000 ... 36⅞; 8,000 ... 45; 15,000 ... 44⅞; 6,000 ... 46
St Paul, M & M 1st Con 6s Red to 4½s 10,000 ... 105
Dakota Extension 5,000 ... 117½
Montana Central 5s 5,000 ... 103
San An & Ar P 4s 5,000 ... 66¾; 35,000 ... 67; 1,000 ... 67¼

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	145	149
Albany & Susquehanna	107	..
Alton & Terre Haute	64½	68
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Tobacco pf	114¾	115¼
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅜	1½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	9½	11
B. & So. Ill. pf	135	..
Boston Air Line pf	103	105
Brunswick Co	2¾	3½
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	..	22
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf	..	60
Burlington, C. R. & N	45	..
Canadian Pacific	53½	54½
Cedar F. & M	5	10
Chicago & Alton	152	..
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..
Chicago & Northwestern pf	144½	147
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	8¾	10
Commercial Cable	160	..
Consolidated Coal	30	35
Denver & Rio Grande	15	15½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47⅞	48
*D., S. S. & A. pf	11⅜	13½
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	58¾	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	44	46
Flint & P. M	14½	17
Flint & P. M. pf	41	44
Great Northern pf	134½	136
G. B. & W., t. r	1	1½
G. B. & W. pf., t. r	2½	3½
Homestake	20	..
Illinois Central	96	97
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	20¼	22¼
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10½
Keokuk & Des Moines	5	5½
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	17	..
King & Pem	3	10
Laclede Gas pf	86	88
Long Island	86	88
L. S. & T.	..	2⅛
Mahoning Coal R	115	..
Mahoning Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	4½	7
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Minnesota Iron	61	65
National Starch 1st pf	51	..
National Starch 2d pf	28	32
New Central Coal	8	9
New-York & New-Haven	214	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	72
Norfolk Southern	65	..
Norfolk & Western pf	14	14½
Oregon Improvement	9	12
Oregon Railway & Navigation	29½	31
Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
Peoria & Eastern	4½	6
Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ash	47½	..
Pittsburg & Western pf	29¼	30½
P., F. W. & C	157	..

*Unlisted.

	Bid.	Asked.
P., F. W. & C. sp	148	..
Quicksilver	2½	3⅞
Quicksilver pf	17	20
Rens. & Sar	178	..
Rio Grande Western pf	45¼	45⅝
St. J. & G. I	1½	2½
St. Paul & Duluth pf	90	92
St. Paul, M. & M	114	117
Silver bullion certificates	66¾	67¼
Southern Cotton Oil	49	52½
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	95	..
T. P. Land Tr	10	11½
Toledo & Ohio Central	49	51
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	80	81
Tol., A. A. & N. M	2¾	3¼
*Tol., St. L. & K. C	6	7
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf	14½	..
U. P., D. & G	5½	..
United States Express	40	42
Utica & B. River	160	..
Wells-Fargo Express	108	112
*Western Union Beef	10½	11½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref. 1st	118¼	117¾	117¾	117¾	7,670
A., T. & S. F. 10½	11¾	10½	10¾	10¾	1,670
Am. Tobacco	113¾	114¾	113¾	114¾	280
A. City Imp.	22¾	22¾	22½	22½	100
Can. South.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	45¾	46½	45¾	46½	170
Ches. & Ohio.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	150
Cent. of N. J.	99½	99½	98¾	98¾	300
Chi. & N. W.	100⅝	100½	100	100	630
Chi. Gas.	74	75⅛	73¾	74⅜	3,110

FINANCIAL — CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
No. 46 and 48 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

State, City & County Bonds — BOUGHT & SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,

65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.

CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000

IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.

Is a legal depository of trust funds.

Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock, George F. Baker, James N. Bowdoin, Frederic Cromwell, Walter R. Gillette, Robert Goelet, G. G. Haven, Oliver Harriman, R. Somers Hayes, Charles R. Henderson, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, Walter G. Oakman, Alexander E. Orr, Henry H. Rogers, Henry W. Smith, H. McK. Twombly, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William C. Whitney.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEES' SALE OF Oregon Railway and Navigation Company Stock.

Default having been made in the payment of Interest on the Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, issued under the Collateral Trust Indenture of said Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, dated September 2d, 1889, the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under said Indenture, hereby gives notice that it will, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by said indenture, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Tuesday, the 25th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two (138,272) shares of the capital stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company of the par value of $100 each, held by the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, on the trusts expressed in said indenture.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after June 11th, 1895 at the office of the undersigned Trustee, in the City of Boston, and in New-York at the office of the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co., 65 Cedar St., and the State Trust Co., 36 Wall St.

Dated New-York, May 23d, 1895.

The American Loan and Trust Company.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposits will be made with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary, or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

AFTER JUNE 30TH, 1895, $10.00 PER BOND WILL BE REQUIRED FROM THOSE DEPOSITING, SUBJECT TO FULL DISCRETION OF THE COMMITTEE TO REMIT SUCH REQUIREMENT IN SPECIAL CASES.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.
GEORGE LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

TO THE CREDITORS OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

The receivers of the property, &c., of **E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.**, pursuant to an order of Mr. William W. Ladd, referee, appointed by the judgment dissolving the said firm, have this day declared a **first** dividend of **sixty per centum** out of the moneys in their hands upon all claims which have been duly proved and admitted as debts and liabilities of the said firm; which dividend will be payable on and after the 20th instant at the office of the receivers, NO. 350 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Dated New-York, June 15, 1895.

HOWARD S. JAFFRAY,
A. D. JUILLIARD,
JAMES G. CANNON, } Receivers.

P. & E. R. R. CO. SINKING FUND.
New-York, June 17, 1895.

The following bonds of the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad Company, being First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds Nos. 10, 37, 48, 52, 57, 60, 93, 114, 124, 133, 148, 151, 165, 177, 179, 234, 250, 295, 332, 355, 358, 427, 443, 467, 476, 488, and 493, have this day been drawn by lot for redemption by the undersigned Trustees, and will be paid on presentation at the office of William Mahl, Room 8, seventh floor, Mills Building, 23 Broad St., on the 1st day of August next, when interest will cease to accrue on said bonds.

WILLIAM MAHL, Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Reorganization OF THE Central Railroad & Banking Co. OF GEORGIA.

A plan of purchase of the railroads and properties of the **Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia** and the other lines embraced in its system has been prepared, and **The Mercantile Trust Company of New-York** has been, by proper agreements and request, appointed agent and depository under such plan.

The following interests have already lodged their written approval of the plan and have requested the said Trust Company to proceed to call for deposits thereunder and take all such steps as may be necessary and proper to fully effectuate and execute the reorganization, namely:

A majority of the capital stock of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The Committee of the holders of certificates of indebtedness of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The underwriter of the proposed First Mortgage Bonds of the new company, to be used in taking up the present tripartite bonds.

The Committee representing the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Mobile & Girard Railroad Company.

DEPOSITS UNDER THIS PLAN ARE INVITED FROM THE FOLLOWING PARTIES IN INTEREST:

(1.) The holders of the capital stock of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

(2.) The holders of certificates of indebtedness of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

(3.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company.

(4.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Western Railroad Company.

(5.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad Company.

(6.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Macon and Northern Railroad Company.

(7.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Rome Railroad Company.

(8.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Atlantic Railroad Company.

NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT will be issued by the undersigned in exchange for securities so deposited.

THE RIGHT TO MAKE SUCH DEPOSITS IS HEREBY LIMITED TO THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1895.

Printed copies of such plan and any further information in connection with the reorganization which may be desired by the security holders will be furnished at the office of the undersigned, 120 Broadway, or by **Messrs. Samuel Thomas** and **Thomas F. Ryan**, at their office, in the Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Liberty St., New-York City.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Depository.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee OF THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

The deposits under the plan exceed the following amounts:

General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds	**$122,250,000**
Second Mortgage A Bonds.	**75,200,000**
Stock	**92,700,000**

The time within which deposits of Bonds and Stock may be made under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement has been extended and limited to **JULY 8TH, 1895**, at 3 o'clock P. M.; after which date deposits will only be received upon payment of a penalty of one per cent. on the par amount of the Bonds and Stock deposited.

The dates for the payment of the remaining installments of the assessment on the Stock, as heretofore fixed, are extended and limited as follows:

The Second installment, of $3 per share, to **JULY 19TH, 1895.**

The third installment, of $2 per share, to **AUGUST 19TH, 1895.**

The Fourth, and last installment, of $2 per share, to **SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1895.**

Any installment upon the stock not paid on or before the above dates will only be received upon payment of a penalty of one dollar per share on each installment in arrears.

The Committee reserves the right at any time to decline to receive further deposits after **JULY 8TH, 1895**, and to declare forfeited the rights of holders of Certificates of Deposit of Stock who fail to pay the respective installments of the assessment within the dates above specified.

Dated New-York, June 17th, 1895.

EDWARD KING, Chairman,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRAIN ISELIN, JR., } Committee.
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHN LUDEN,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,

HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10% Coupon Bonds, LOAN $4,000,000.

MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until July 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, June 7, 1895.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.
Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, No. 5003.

INEZ GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

100,000 shares of Treasury Stock offered for sale at 15c per share. Proceeds to be used for developing the mines. The property is located at CRYSTAL, GUNNISON CO., COLORADO, on the same mineral belt that runs through LEADVILLE and ASPEN.

For full particulars apply to

BRAZEAU & HESSE,
44 Broad & 40 New St., New-York City.

Dividends.

THE SAFETY CAR HEATING AND LIGHTING COMPANY,
160 Broadway, N. Y.
New-York, June 7, 1895.

NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable on July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed on June 25 at 3 P. M., and reopened on July 2, at 10 A. M.

WM. R. THOMAS, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY,
Brooklyn, June 5, 1895.
DIVIDEND NO. 20.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable July 1, 1895. Transfer books closed from 8 P. M. June 21, 1895, until 10 A. M. July 2, 1895.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

Dividends.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,

234 FIFTH AVE.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1895, to stockholders of record of June 20th. Transfer books will close June 20, at 3 P. M., and reopen July 2d, 1895.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

DES MOINES & FORT DODGE RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
CHICAGO, June 15, 1895.

A dividend of Four Per Cent. will be paid Aug. 1 next to the shareholders of this company's preferred stock, registered on the closing of the transfer books.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of July 5, and reopen Aug. 2, 1895.

W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M., June 15, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., July 2, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

WHEREAS, THE FIDELITY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of Sioux City, Iowa, has made default in the payment of the interest due January 1, 1895, and April 1, 1895, respectively, upon its bonds or debentures, known and designated as its 6 per cent. Currency Debentures, and said interest has ever since said respective dates and for more than sixty days, remained, and now is, wholly in arrears and unpaid, and,

WHEREAS, Consequent on said default, and under and in conformity with the terms and conditions of that certain trust agreement bearing date April 12, 1886, and executed by said Fidelity Loan and Trust Company to the undersigned as Trustee for the purpose of securing the payment of said bonds or debentures, the undersigned has been requested in writing by Otto T. Bannard, Thos. T. Barr, and Benj. Graham, constituting a committee known as the Reorganization Committee of the Fidelity Loan and Trust Company, and holding upward of $1,612,000.00 of said debentures, being a large majority in number and amount of the debentures forming each of Series A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, N, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, BB, CC, DD, EE, FF, GG, HH, II, JJ, KK, LL, MM, NN, PP, QQ, RR, SS, TT, UU, VV, WW, XX, YY, ZZ, AAA, BBB, CCC, DDD, EEE, FFF, and GGG thereof, and by the People's Savings Bank of Providence, Rhode Island, holding all of the outstanding debentures in Series P thereof; the Rhode Island Hospital and Trust Company, holding a majority in number and amount of Series O thereof; the Mechanics' Savings Bank, holding all the outstanding debentures of Series M thereof, and by the said Mechanics' Savings Bank, and the said Reorganization Committee, holding or acting in conformity with the desire of the holders of all the debentures in Series OO thereof, to sell at public auction in the City of New-York, the mortgage notes and mortgages of real estate collateral thereto, and other property held by or assigned to it, and now in its possession as Trustee, in pursuance of the provisions of said Trust Agreement in that regard contained.

NOW, THEREFORE, By virtue of said requests in writing, and of the right and authority of the undersigned in the premises as Trustee, as aforesaid, the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New-York will, in its capacity as Trustee upon the trusts expressed in said Trust Agreement, sell at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, all the mortgage notes and all the mortgages collateral thereto, and other property heretofore assigned to it and in its possession, and held by it under said Trust Agreement as security for the payment of said respective Series of bonds or debentures hereinbefore specified.

In every case, all of the mortgage notes and mortgages pertaining to a single series of bonds or debentures will be sold together, as one lot or parcel, unless one or more persons shall before the day appointed for said sale notify the undersigned, as Trustee, in writing, that he or they desire to bid upon a specific mortgage note and mortgage, or specific mortgage notes and mortgages, held as security for the outstanding debentures, in one or more of said series, and requesting that the said specific note and mortgage, or mortgage notes and mortgages, be put up for sale separately.

Any debenture holder or holders may bid at such sale, and may turn in his or their debenture or debentures in payment of the purchase price bid for any mortgage or mortgages, and accompanying evidences of indebtedness held for the series to which said debenture or debentures may belong, at such sum as said debenture holder or holders would be entitled to receive as such from the net proceeds of the sale of any such series in case the purchase price were wholly paid in cash.

Notice is also hereby given that the undersigned has collected and holds principal and interest money for account of said respective series, hereinbefore specified, as follows, viz.:

For Series A, $2,373.81; for Series B, $405.41; for Series C, $1,522.08; for Series D, $1,739.41; for Series E, $2,379.99; for Series F, $5,947.12; for Series G, $1,397.50; for Series H, $1,034.72; for Series I, $880.49; for Series K, $2,036.12; for Series L, $3,057.77; for Series M, $1,139.76; for Series N, $1,316.46; for Series O, $298.08; for Series P, $3,673.53; for Series Q, $1,107.15; for Series R, $1,223.10; for Series S, $1,075.86; for Series T, $70.14; for Series U, $3,145.78; for Series V, $5,078.32; for Series W, $568.76; for Series X, $2,346.32; for Series Y, $354.47; for Series Z, $2,636.56; for Series AA, $7,715.38; for Series BB, $1,744.49; for Series EE, $276.45; for Series GG, $545.34; for Series II, $1,370.85; for Series JJ, $1,572.57; for Series KK, $1,400.04; for Series LL, $5,648.86; for Series NN, $2,114.40; for Series OO, $2,961.87; for Series PP, $1,523.00; for Series QQ, $3,497.79; for Series SS, $1,553.19; for Series TT, $3,380.50; for Series UU, $980.81; for WW, $2,983.62; for Series XX, $396.43; for Series YY, $10,378.91; for Series ZZ, $2,407.00; for Series AAA, $6,000.74; for Series BBB, $16,217.56; for Series CCC, $13,628.54; for Series DDD, $2,386.69; for Series EEE, $566.65; for Series FFF, $374.75, and Series GGG, $109.67; and that any debenture holder shall be entitled to have his aliquot share thereof and of any additional amount after paying his proportion of all charges and expenses thereupon, received on account of any amount bid by him on said sale.

Notice is also hereby given that the aggregate amount of the bonds or debentures outstanding in the several series which is applied as follows, viz.: In Series A $43,000, in Series B $39,000, in Series C $18,500, in Series D $50,000, in Series E $35,000, in Series F $37,000, in Series G $37,000, in Series H $28,500, in Series I $44,000, in Series K $37,000, in Series L $45,000, in Series M $50,000, in Series N $30,000, in Series O $37,000, in Series P $38,000, in Series Q $43,000, in Series R $38,000, in Series S $26,000, in Series T $23,000, in Series U $30,000, in Series V $41,000, in Series W $22,000, in Series X $37,000, in Series Y $27,000, in Series Z $48,000, in Series AA $36,500, in Series BB $33,000, in Series CC $24,000, in Series DD $37,000, in Series EE $42,000, in Series FF $40,000, in Series GG $41,500, in Series HH $38,000, in Series II $28,000, in Series JJ $36,000, in Series KK $35,000, in Series LL $40,000, in Series MM $31,000, in Series NN $37,000, in Series OO $47,000, in Series PP $45,000, in Series QQ $37,500, in Series RR $40,000, in Series SS $44,000, in Series TT $44,000, in Series UU $10,000, in Series VV $35,000, in Series WW $31,000, in Series XX $34,500, in Series YY $40,000, in Series ZZ $8,000, in Series AAA $36,000, in Series BBB $45,000, in Series CCC $43,000, in Series DDD $38,000, in Series EEE $36,500, in Series FFF $21,000, and in Series GGG $9,500; that the premises conveyed in and by the said mortgages securing said debentures are situate in one or more of the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota, and that a particular description of the mortgages and the property conveyed thereby held as security for each of said series may be seen upon application to the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New-York, at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, in said city.

Notice is also hereby given that the undersigned holds as a general fund and as security for Series A, B, D, G, K, M, Q, R, S, U, V, W, X, Z, AA, CC, FF, II, JJ, NN, QQ, UU, WW, YY, AAA, BBB, DD, EEE, and FFF of said debentures, mortgage notes and mortgages aggregating $21,250 of principal, tax certificates aggregating $15,568.35, Sheriff's certificate for the principal sum of $600, and cash to the amount of $6,016.06. That the percentage of said general fund to which each of said last-named series is respectively entitled is as follows, viz.:

Series A to .022524⅞ per cent., Series B to .015767½ per cent., Series D to .023263¾ per cent., Series G to .015765¾ per cent., Series K to .030693¾ per cent., Series M to .030404½ per cent., Series Q to .022252¼ per cent., Series R to .058553¾ per cent., Series S to .02586 per cent., Series U to .015765¾ per cent., Series V to .020277⅞ per cent., Series W to .012388⅝ per cent., Series X to .024777½ per cent., Series Z to .022252¼ per cent., Series AA to .049850⅜ per cent., Series CC to .023664¾ per cent., Series FF to .010131¼ per cent., Series II to .005631¼ per cent., Series JJ to .047294⅝ per cent., Series NN to .022252¼ per cent., Series QQ to .052292⅜ per cent., Series UU to .013514⅝ per cent., Series WW to .011261⅞ per cent., Series YY to .038490¾ per cent., Series AAA to .171171⅝ per cent., Series BBB to .209654⅜ per cent., Series CCC to .018014⅜ per cent., Series EEE to .009009⅜ per cent., and Series FFF to .013514⅝ per cent.; and that the securities in said general fund will be sold as the first and one parcel for cash, and the net proceeds thereof, together with said cash contained in said general fund, apportioned among said last-named series, in accordance with the respective percentages of interest therein.—Dated New-York, June 10, 1895.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
THOS. G. HILLHOUSE, Counsel.

Readers OF THE TIMES

Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

Wednesday, June 19, 1895,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

50 shs. Borgner & Engel Brewing Co. of Phila., common.
50 shs. New-York Hygeia Ice Co., Limited.
(By order of Receiver.)
60 shs. N. Y. Economical Printing Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
330 shs. Hitchcock Manf'g Co. of Cortland, N. Y.
1 sh. Blooming Grove Park Asso.
24 shs. New-Jersey Postal Tel. Co. pf., (hypd.)
20 shs. New-Jersey Postal Tel. Co. com., (hypd.)
37 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
$2,000 Central Safe Deposit Co., N. Y., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1911.
24 shs. N. Y. & Texas Steamship Co.
120 shs. Columbia Telephone Manufacturing Co.
10 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Nat'l Bank.
$2,620 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1895.
7 shs. Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. common.
90 shs. Fourth National Bank.
90 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
$4,000 Pennsylvania Traction Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1924.
100 shs. Ramapo Water Co.
380 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
9 shs. Sixth Avenue R. R.
10 shs. Central Crosstown R. R.
60 shs. Bank of New-York.
90 shs. National Bank of Republic.
34 shs. Brown Sectional Tube Wire Gun Co.
50 shs. Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn.
28 shs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co.
15 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
$10,000 N. Y. & East River Ferry Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.

HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE

STOCKS AND BONDS,

TUESDAY, June 18, at 12:30 P. M.,

at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(By order of the Administrators of the estate of Daniel C. Hickey, deceased.)

100 shares Phoenix Powder Manufacturing Co., $100 each.
50 shares Maxim Powder Manufacturing Co., $100 each.
60 shares Helena & Livingston Smelting & Reduction Co., preferred stock, $5 each.
393 shares Helena & Livingston Smelting and Reduction Co., common stock, $5 each.
250 shares Montezuma Concentrating Co., $1 each. (For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shares Washington & Georgetown R. R. Co., 50 each.
$5,000 Washington & Georgetown R. R. Co., 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds.
$5,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1907. Registered.
$3,000 Equitable Gas Co. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1899.
$3,000 State of Georgia 4½ per cent. Bonds, due 1915. Registered.
90 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each.
$10,000 Morris & Essex R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1914.

Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

AGAINST BROOKLYN REFORMERS

Owners of Blacklisted Houses Ask Redress —District Attorney Ridgway Replies to G. F. Elliott's Charges.

The persons who owned and occupied some of the houses which Eugene V. Brewster, attorney for the Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn, had published as being disorderly, asked District Attorney Ridgway yesterday to lay the matter before the Grand Jury.

One of the persons said he did not want to sue for damages, as money could not right the wrong, but the powers of the criminal courts, he thought, might teach a wholesome lesson to some people.

District Attorney Ridgway Saturday sent a reply to George F. Elliott's letter concerning the alleged violation of the law at the Gravesend race track. Mr. Ridgway wrote as follows:

I am in receipt of your communication of the 14th inst., calling my attention to the fact that on the 16th of May last in behalf of your society you wrote me in reference to alleged violations of law at the Gravesend race track, and that you subsequently called upon me and discussed the question; and you reminded me that some twenty-five days have passed and you have not been advised as to my having reached any decision in the matter. I presume you mean the matter of violations of law alleged by you to have been committed upon the race track at Gravesend. Now, let there be no misunderstanding between us. I wrote you immediately upon receipt of your communication calling my attention to violations of law upon the race track, inviting you to call at this office and bring with you proof of such violation, and that I would proceed at once against the offenders. The answer I received was to the effect that you were in Philadelphia. You subsequently called upon me and stated that on the opening day of the track the law was openly violated, but that since that you were perfectly satisfied that the law had been observed. You have never brought to this office any proof whatever in relation to the violations of law that you complain of. I now notify you that on Monday morning, the 17th, at 11 o'clock, I will be at this office prepared to meet you and act immediately upon proof that you may present. If pools are sold, wagers are made and recorded, paraphernalia used and exposed, or the laws violated in any respect, there will be no misunderstanding between us as to my position, for I shall act the day you present the proof.

Mr. Elliott did not appear before the District Attorney yesterday morning or afternoon.

ARRIVALS AT NEWPORT ARE NUMEROUS

Many Well-Known People Take Up Their Summer Residence There.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 17.—Mrs. Richard T. Wilson and Miss Wilson arrived tonight at their Narragansett Avenue cottage.

Col. and Mrs. George R. Fearing, Perry Belmont, and Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Huldekoper of New-York also arrived to-day for the season.

Other arrivals to-day are Charles W. Pratt, John L. Melcher, and Miss Boree of New-York; W. A. Merigold, Judson B. Edwards, and Miss Merigold of Chicago; T. J. Tyler, Miss Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. William Moore; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Fairhaim, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Eager, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McIntosh of Boston.

Isaac D. Fletcher of New-York to-day rented the Holmes cottage, Bellevue Avenue, for the season.

Winfield Scott Hoyt of New-York is the guest of F. W. Vanderbilt; W. P. Troth of Philadelphia, is the guest of John R. Drexel for the Summer.

Miss Jackson of New-York is the guest of Mrs. C. H. Baldwin.

Arrivals to-day at Conanicut for the season are Samuel Rosengarten, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Newhall, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Bertrand Lippincott of Philadelphia.

D. M. Barringer, Miss Barringer, and Keith Donaldson of Philadelphia also arrived at Conanicut.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, and Mrs. Edward F. Rook left for New-York to-day.

ALDERMEN RECEIVE BADGES

Made from Brooklyn's Old City Hall Bell—Vote on Electric Lighting.

Commissioner White of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, yesterday, at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, presented to each of the nineteen members a badge made from the metal of the old City Hall bell, which was destroyed by fire, Feb. 26 last.

Each badge contains the Alderman's name, the district he represents, and the dates 1804-1895.

The Aldermen adopted by a rising vote a resolution eulogizing Commissioner White, and the resolutions were ordered to be engrossed and presented to him.

The City Hall bell was cast in Boston, Mass., by Henry L. Hooper & Co. Col. Henry L. Hooper is a resident of Brooklyn, and on motion of Alderman Cary a badge is to be presented to Col. Hooper. It will be made from the old bell metal, and will contain the facts that the bell was made in 1859 and was destroyed by fire in 1895.

The Aldermen, after a long discussion, adopted a resolution asking the Park Commissioner to enter into contract for the lighting by electricity of the Ocean Parkway from Prospect Park to Coney Island for a term not exceeding three years.

Fell Over the Palisades.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 17.—John O. Pollock of 156 Ogden Avenue, at the southern point of the Palisades, last night went out for a walk and fell off the cliff, a height of twenty feet. His shoulder blade was broken, and, as he is sixty-five years old, he is not expected to recover.

MAY CUT TO THE QUICK

Diverse Republican Views on the Conkling Identification Law.

SENSITIVE MEN NOT APT TO REGISTER

They Will Not Want Their Blemishes Recorded — Edward Lauterbach Thinks the Bill a Good One.

Gov. Morton's approval of the Conkling Identification bill will make the registration lists next Fall much more humorous than comic papers.

Under the provisions of this new act, every Board of Election Inspectors, acting as a Board of Registration, will add to the name and residence of each citizen who desires to register his age, height, weight, color of his hair, any visible peculiarities on his face, any deformities which he may have, and anything noticeable in his voice.

Moreover, the would-be voter must not only tell where he lives, but how he lives; whether he has a back room or a front one, whether he lives in a hotel, a boarding house, or an apartment house, or lives in a house of his own.

When a man who has any physicial peculiarity about which he happens to be sensitive sees it entered in the registration list, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that thousands of copies of the entry will be circulated among his political friends and opponents, as well as his neighbors, and made up with all the other entries in pamphlet form, since the new law provides that fifty times as many copies are to be provided as there are election districts in the Assembly district.

Assemblyman Conkling, who introduced the bill originally, and to whose efforts its final passage was largely due, was evidently trying to contrive a gun which would shoot "repeaters" on sight. Unfortunately, his good intentions were limited in practice by the various constitutional provisions which are directed against discrimination of any kind.

No law which prescribed that the marks, scars, and deformities of the lodging-house voter living in and near the Bowery were to be registered would be legal if it did not equally apply to the up-town "brownstone" and "diamond-back" districts. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander in such a widely distributed public duty as the exercise of the franchise.

Unfortunately, as a shrewd Republican politician put it yesterday, the lodging-house goose will go to the polls, description or no description, while the "silk-stocking" up-town gander is very easily frightened away from the polling booth, except in the excitement of a Presidential election. Said this Republican yesterday:

I estimate that Mr. Conkling's Identification act will cost the Republican Party in this city 20,000 votes at the next election. Our up-town voters are too apt not to register at all in non-Presidential years under ordinary conditions. When Election Inspectors selected by the respective party machines get such a good chance to write disagreeable—not to say insulting—descriptions of men whom they know to be hostile to them and their aims, they will certainly avail themselves of it. This will give the lazy Republican voters, who never manifest any interest in purely civic matters, an excellent excuse to refrain from registering, and our opportunity of exercising the restraining influence of a formidable minority will be thrown away again, as it so often has been in former times.

This is the tone of most of the Republican leaders when they speak with entire frankness on the effect of the new law. Still, they do not care to be quoted openly against it, because a regular member of their party introduced the bill, which was taken up and adopted by the legislative members of the party at large, approved by two Republican Mayors, and signed by a Republican Governor. The bill is thus a regular party measure, which will have to be defended and excused, when it begins to have unexpected effects, upon some other ground than that of its origin and progress to enactment under Republican supervision.

William Fuller, twice President of the Republican Dry Goods Campaign Club, said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times:

When I saw this bill first, I though it applied only to the notorious lodging-house vote, and I am surprised to learn that it extends to all citizens who wish to register.

I am sorry that it will be to keep sensitive men from registering, except when there is more than ordinary inducements to make them do so. I know one Assembly district which is almost equally divided between what may be called the "silk-stocking" and "diamond-back" who are opposed to it. When it comes to election time the opposition will certainly fill all the Election Inspectorships.

Now, sensitiveness is largely a matter of training and surroundings. I know some men who are most careful to conceal their deformities from the world as far as they can. They may have artificial legs, which are only outwardly apparent by their walking a little lame; or they may have a glass eye, which would only reveal its location to the closest observation.

I doubt very much whether a man can be compelled to confess that he has a wooden leg or a glass eye. Then, again, take the term "red," as applied to hair or beard. If you want to make some men angry, you have only to call them red-headed. But if you wish to be polite you will term the color of their hair auburn.

Without attempting to make any invidious distinctions, I think that voters in the up-town districts will be found very much more sensitive on such matters than voters in down-town districts, and we shall suffer according to the sensitiveness of the voters and the desire of the election officers to touch them in tender spots.

Samuel Engel, a practical politician of the east side, who nevertheless lives by his business, and not by his politics, laughed a great deal when the reporter explained the provisions of the new act to him.

"I don't think it will make any difference to us down here, but I would like to have charge of one of the up-town west side districts, with all the power which it will give to the Election Inspectors.

"I don't know an Irishman who would like to have it entered in the registration book that he has a wart on his nose, because they all believe that is the way the devil marks his own."

The reporter told Mr. Engel that the fact that Oliver Cromwell had a wart there was regarded by a great many Irishmen as absolute proof of the theory.

Mr. Engel continued:

What I want to know is how they can identify a man who registers while wearing a beard and shaves it off before election day? They cannot disfranchise him for shaving. I think the whole business makes voters more like criminals than honest men. Why don't they brand each man with his initials, so that they will know him again when he comes to vote?

Suppose I am an Election Inspector and have an enemy in the district, against whom I want to pay off a score. He is bandy-legged, cock-eyed, and red-head

MAY CONNECT ITS TWO LINES

A VICTORY FOR THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Injunctions Obtained by Property Owners at Twenty-third Street and Broadway Dissolved.

The unsightly condition of Broadway between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets will soon be a thing of the past.

For months this important part of the great thoroughfare of the city has been torn up and practically impassable on the east side, because the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has been tied up with injunctions which prevented it from completing the work of connecting its Broadway and Lexington Avenue lines at this point. All the excavations and preliminary work for making the necessary connections had been completed, when temporary injunctions staying the work were issued.

Justice Ingraham yesterday dissolved these injunctions, and the company will, it is understood, proceed at once with the work, so that the inconvenience suffered by the public may be done away with and the Lexington Avenue line opened through to the Battery.

The temporary injunctions which stopped the work were granted at the instance of Susan W. C. D'Hautville, owner of the Bartholdi Hotel, and John Watts Kearny, owner of the property immediately south of the hotel.

Justice Ingraham, in vacating the injunction, says that the questions which are presented to him on these motions are not free from doubt, as they involve the consideration and determination and construction of the charters of the various railroads that have been acquired by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and also the general acts relative to the construction of street railways in this city. He says that it is impossible within the time allowed him to consider the various provisions of these statutes.

He does not understand that any of the provisions of the statutes require that a railroad company should obtain the consents of a majority of the abutting owners upon each particular block of the street through which the road is to be constructed. It is enough if the consent of a majority of the abutting owners upon the whole route is obtained. The Court does not think the road is unauthorized to make this connection simply because the owners of property on Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, have not consented to the construction of that portion of the route.

"The connection between the two roads is made necessary in order to enable the company to render to the public an important service," declares Justice Ingraham. "If the injunctions were continued the construction of the tracks would be prevented, and the streets would be left in an unfinished condition, which would be dangerous to the public. In the meantime, pending the trial, it does not appear that any serious injury will result to the property owners."

The granting of temporary injunctions are within the discretion of the Court, and the Justice does not think that they should be granted where the right of the plaintiff to ultimate relief is not clear and where the continuance of the injunction would seriously affect the public interests. The Court does not express any opinion upon the right of the company to make the connections in the manner that is proposed, as that question can be determined upon the trial. He holds that the company has the right to connect the roads at that point, but whether the plan adopted is authorized, the Justice says, is less certain.

UNDEFENDED DIVORCE CASES.

J. C. Noble Admits His Guilt—Defendants in Other Actions Not Present.

Justice Beach, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, tried a number of undefended divorce cases yesterday.

Rachel Gregg, a black-eyed brunette, who lives with her mother at 128 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, asked the court to annul her marriage to Carlisle N. Gregg, an advertising manager, who is now doing business in London, England, because he had another wife and children living when he married her. She married him in Boston on Feb. 27, 1892, and she has a child, Bessie, who is two years old. About a year after their marriage she learned that he had another wife, who was living with three children in Cincinnati. When she spoke to Gregg about it, he admitted the marriage. She immediately left him. She says his income is about $20,000 a year. Gregg sailed for Europe with his first wife and three children on Oct. 2, 1894.

Mrs. Marina B. Noble, who lives at 49 Beach Street, Brooklyn, asked the court to give her an absolute divorce from her husband, John C. Noble, a Wall Street broker, who has an office at 60 Broadway. They were married on Nov. 2, 1885. After Mrs. Noble had given her testimony, Mr. Noble was called to the stand, and admitted that he had been guilty of improper conduct with Rosie Benson and other women.

Herman Silverman, who was married in Vienna in the early part of 1890, asked for an absolute divorce from his wife, Fannie, because of her improper conduct. She resides in Paris, France. Several months after their marriage, Silverman came to this country, having given to show that his wife is living a gay life in Paris, and is known by the title of La Russe.

Antonio La Ceca was unsuccessful in his attempt to get an absolute divorce from his wife, Mary A. La Ceca, to whom he was married in 1880. He charged his wife with having been intimate with David Kennedy, who was arrested some weeks ago for administering "knock-out drops" to a man at Greenwich Street and Eighth Avenue, and robbing him. Kennedy, who is a prisoner in the Tombs, was brought before the court on a writ of habeas corpus. He declined to answer any questions upon the ground that the answers would tend to degrade and incriminate him. The plaintiff's counsel was bewildered when Kennedy took this position, and said to the court: "This man is our only witness, and on his evidence we must stand or fall."

"Well," remarked Justice Beach, "he has declined to answer, and you must fall. I will dismiss the complaint."

Mrs. La Ceca, who was in court, declared that she would not give her husband the satisfaction of getting a divorce, as he had tried to have her children taken from her by the Gerry society.

Decision in the other cases was reserved.

VICTORY FOR THE NEW-YORK LIFE

The Insurance Company Wins in the Campbell Suit Over the Plaza Hotel.

The New-York Life Insurance Company came out victor yesterday in a suit that involved nearly $1,500,000.

The case was on trial for a week before Justice Patterson and a jury in the Supreme Court, and a verdict in favor of the company was handed in late yesterday afternoon.

The plaintiffs were the heirs of William Campbell. They brought a suit to set aside the sale, under foreclosure, of the Plaza Hotel property, at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. The site of the hotel was purchased by Phyfe & Campbell, building contractors, in 1883. They obtained a loan of $600,000 from the New-York Life Insurance Company, and promised to give the company an option for any future loan. The contractors afterward received an offer for a loan of over $1,000,000 from other sources, but the New-York Life Insurance Company refused to release its option, and also declined to make a loan for such a large sum. The company afterward made another loan of $140,000, but it was alleged that no further loans could be obtained.

Foreclosure proceedings were brought, which were not prosecuted until 1888, and later the company obtained a judgment, and the sale of the property was advertised.

The contention of the contractors was that this ruined their credit, so that they were unable to borrow sufficient money to complete the hotel. The insurance company bought in the property under the foreclosure proceedings, which resulted in wiping out all the interest of the contractors, and also the interest of John C. Campbell, who had put a large amount of money in the enterprise. All the claims for damages were assigned to the heirs of William Campbell.

The insurance company had to spend considerable money in the reconstruction of the hotel, which, it was alleged, had been poorly built.

BRUMMEL'S BAIL FORFEITED

He Did Not Plead to an Indictment for Breaking into Dr. Potter's Study.

The bail of George Brummel, who was recently indicted for burglary on the charge of having broken into the study of the Rev. D. C. Potter, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle,, was declared forfeited yesterday by Judge Cowing of the Court of General Sessions.

Brummel's indictment grew out of the fight between Dr. Potter and his assistant, the Rev. Mr. Putnam, Brummel being an adherent, it is alleged, of Mr. Putnam.

Brummel surrendered himself after his indictment and was released in $5,000 bail, which was furnished by Richard V. Harnett, the real estate dealer.

When Brummel's name was called yesterday before Judge Cowing, that he might plead to the indictment there was no response. The Court ordered the bail forfeited, and issued a bench warrant for the defendant's arrest.

SAGAMORE CLUB SUED FOR CIGARS

Harlem's Democratic Social Organization Objects to a Bill for $217.

The Sagamore Club, Tammany's great social organization in Harlem, is charged with having ordered cigars valued at $217 and then refusing to pay for them.

The O. Herman Cigar Company, which delivered the cigars, has begun suit in the City Court. John C. Kennedy, counsel for the company, yesterday asked that the case be put on the short-cause calendar.

Civil Justice Fallon, representing the club, opposed the motion. "The cigars were sent on approval, and they did not prove satisfactory on trial," he said.

"It might have been better if the club had come to that conclusion before the cigars were consumed," replied Mr. Kennedy, sarcastically. "It is rather late now to say they were not satisfactory."

Decision was reserved.

Mr. Cantor in Charge as Receiver.

State Senator Jacob A. Cantor was yesterday formally put in charge of the Piqua Club Association as receiver, by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court, who signed the order recently asked for by the receiver.

Mr. Cantor is required to furnish a bond of $25,000. The order of the court directs Sheriff Tamsen to deliver all property in possession belonging to the club to the receiver. The latter is to pay the Sheriff all his fees and disbursements, which he is entitled to for services since he has been in possession of the club's property, under executions issued by judgment creditors. All liens acquired by judgment creditors are to be satisfied by the receiver out of funds which may come into his hands, as soon as the interests of the club will permit.

The receiver is granted permission to manage and keep open the clubhouse at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, and to furnish all the facilities supplied by the Piqua Club Association to the New Manhattan Athletic Club, and he also has authority to employ all the help that may be necessary to carry on the business.

Verdict Against Frank W. Savin.

A jury in the Supreme Court, before Justice Lawrence, gave Thomas Smith a verdict yesterday of $25 against his former employer, Frank W. Savin, the stock broker, in an action to recover $25,000 damages for assault.

Smith was formerly employed by the broker as coachman. While he was driving Savin down Fifth Avenue on Nov. 15, 1890, a collision with a truck occurred. Smith was thrown off the box, and says that when he picked himself up Savin struck him several times. The carriage was taken to the stable by another man, and Smith arrived shortly after. He declared that he was again attacked by Savin in the stable, and knocked under the legs of one of the horses. The animal stood on him and injured him for life.

Savin testified that the coachman was drunk and abusive. He admitted having hit him, but said he did not strike him severely. Savin got into trouble on the Stock Exchange some time ago for striking two of the members.

Decision of Interest to Physicians.

An opinion of interest to physicians was handed down yesterday by the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Pryor writing the opinion.

The decision reverses a judgment of the Fourth District Court in imposing a fine on Dr. Frank A. Bigelow of 124 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street for failing to properly register as a physician.

Instead of registering his license as a physician with the County Clerk, as required by law, Dr. Bigelow filed it with the Board of Health, after a suit had been begun to enforce a penalty in the name of the Mayor, Dr. Bigelow, before the trial of the suit in the District Court, made due registration, and Judge Pryor, in giving the opinion of the General Term, held that "such subsequent registration is a defense to an action to enforce the penalty."

He held also that Dr. Bigelow was a competent physician and had merely made a mistake.

Did Not Know She Was Married.

Marie Petroni, although only seventeen years old, has already resorted to the divorce courts.

Marie alleges that Luigi Petroni took her to the City Hall one day not long ago, and, on the representation that he wanted her to enter into a formal betrothal with him, he induced her to go through a marriage ceremony. Marie speaks no English, and she declares that she did not learn until later that she had married Luigi.

Now she wants an annulment of the marriage.

Judge Dugro of the Superior Court yesterday appointed a guardian ad litem for Marie, in order, as she is under age, that she may prosecute the suit.

Appraisement of Jay Gould's Estate.

Surrogate Fitzgerald has granted the application made in behalf of George J. Gould, and the other executors of the will of the late Jay Gould, to send the question of the appraisement of the value of Jay Gould's estate back to David McClure, as appraiser.

This is done for the purpose of making a report as to the expenses of administration of the estate already incurred, and which will necessarily be incurred up to the expiration of the trusts created under the will, and to take such evidence upon that subject as may be proper.

Heyward H. McAllister Fined.

Heyward H. McAllister, son of the late Ward McAllister, was among the jurors summoned yesterday to attend before Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court.

He and thirty others similarly summoned did not attend, and they were fined $100 each.

Jurors to the number of twenty-five failed to make any response to the summons requiring their attendance before Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court, and they were all fined.

Russell Sage Not in Court.

The trial of the suit of William R. Laidlaw against Russell Sage for $50,000 damages was continued yesterday before Justice Ingraham in the Supreme Court.

The day was chiefly consumed in the reading of testimony given by witnesses at former trials. Mr. Sage did not appear in court.

Several witnesses were called. They were cross-examined by Joseph H. Choate. The trial will go on to-day.

W. P. Robinson Sentenced.

William Philip Robinson, who was recently indicted for having embezzled about $8,000 while acting as agent for the English literary syndicate conducted by Tillotson & Co., pleaded guilty yesterday.

He was sentenced to State prison for one year by Judge Cowing, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1—Bernard vs. Bogle. 2—Johnson vs. Hill.

Class VII.—3—Hatch vs. Frank. 4—Chapin vs. Gibbons.

Class VIII.—5—Riester vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 6—Matter of Hubbard. 7—Well vs. Brady. 8—Jackson vs. Brown. 9—Second National Bank of Paterson vs. Brown. 10—Todd vs. Peetx. 11—Robertson vs. Miller. 12—Hooker vs. Ensign. 13—Matter of American Champion Gas Lamp Company. 14—Wickes vs. Hillhouse. 15—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Lippman. 16—Landgraff vs. Lancashire Insurance Company. 17—Gray vs. Lee. 18—White vs. Goodson Type Casting Machine Company. 19—Matter of Levy. 20—Dorff vs. Dorff. 21—First National Bank of New-Castle vs. Dauch. 22—Arnold vs. Hauck. 23—McClelland vs. McClelland. 24—Matter of Moreley. 25—Hood vs. Furtick. 26—Brady vs. Muller. 27—Jacobs vs. McCahill. 28—Matter of McGavan. 29—Rothschild vs. Rio Grande Western Railway Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Demurrer.—276—Board of Home Missions vs. The Mayor, &c.

Law and Fact.—Oehm vs. Leibinger. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright. 2060—Cooke vs. Gray. 443—Simon vs. Reichardt.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in General Term Room. Case on.

1791—Smith vs. Bradhurst.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar called in Part II. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2354—Taylor vs. Thompson. 2282—Lyman vs. John Anderson Company. 3516—Smith vs. Posey. 3523—Brown vs. Rainey. 4830—Wilson vs. Clancy. 2280—Reliance Marine Insurance Company vs. Herbeck. 1539—Schlansky vs. Aldrich. 1571—Same vs. same. 3376—Heide vs. Jaeckle. 3683—Clinton Bank vs. Collignon. 2083—Parretta vs. Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company. 3078—Atlas Iron Construction Company vs. Carlin. 3252—Goodwin vs. Gibbons Superheating Company. 1562—Johannessen vs. Munroe. 761—Rickerson vs. German-American Insurance Company. 915—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. The Mayor, &c. 2298—American Forcite Powder Company vs. Brady. 3222—Dean vs. Browne. 3248—Moran vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3226—Stoege vs. Kuschewsky. 2778—Morelli vs. Ferretti. 1140—Nicholsburgh vs. Kahn. 6823—Raymond & Comstock Company vs. Heyman. 6759—Burke vs. The Mayor, &c. 6760—Burke vs. The Mayor, &c.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3600.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until June 27.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Giegerich, J.—Held in Superior Court, Part I. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

57—Wallace Miller Company vs. Valentine. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

3—Mason vs. Datcher. 22—Shidhim vs. Shidhim.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

1592—Hix vs. Edison Electric Light Company. 1629—Russell vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1645—Baught vs. Sleght. 1651—Raftery vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1520—Kennedy vs. Scully. 1661—Homans vs. Dounce. 1325—Cassidy vs. McElroy. 2089—Merzbach vs. The Mayor, &c. 1387—O'Reilly vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1548—Hopkins vs. Inman International Steamship Company. 883—Michaelis vs. Gajren. 1370—White vs. Salmon. 1505—Watt vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 1578—Pflender vs. Smedley. 412—Becker vs. Lindemann. 1580—Goldberg vs. Marks. 1419—Craig vs. Rosenthal. ——Meincke vs. Meincke. 1550—Carney vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 1690—Daly vs. Campbell. 1360—Haebler vs. Luttgen. 1438—Egan vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1553—Cahill Iron Works vs. Pemberton. 1099—Battersby vs. Collier. 1485—Wasserman vs. Shulder. 1539—Dennison vs. Thomas. 1426—Crenocenzo vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1558—Levy vs. Falk. 1698—Creamer vs. Mitchell. 247—Clark vs. Spencer.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until July 1.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

Demurrer.—874—Roldan vs. Power.

Equity Cases.—901—Wilson vs. Taller. 824—Lyons vs. Lyons. 922—Arndur vs. Arndur. 925—Finegold vs. Finegold. 924—McGilvary vs. McGilvary. 932—Guillon vs. Guillon. 742—Hones vs. Hones. 897—Bentley vs. Bentley. 786—Bentley vs. Bentley. 596—Wells vs. Riggl. 846—Connor vs. Buddensick. 872—Klavonsky vs. Klavonsky. 878—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. 898—Carcena vs. Carcena. 899—Simon vs. Simon. 911—Simon vs. Simon. 918—Rozies vs. Rozies. 912—Fisher vs. Gunn.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Wills for Probate.—In 30 Days. Sarah A. Macy, Mary C. Welshaupt, Margaret R. Scanlon, Maurice Deitsh, John H. Cawood, August Schmidt, William Pfitzner, Samuel Hassell, Leander Stone, Ella A. Wheeler. At 2 P. M.: Abram C. R. Rooms, Frank Jaquas.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Wills.—1062—John Horspool. 1043—Bertha Hamm.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzgerald, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1674—McCoy vs. Crane. 1752—Oppel vs. Friedman. 1672—Dahiman vs. Chenken. 1727—Doran vs. Hilton. ——Enders vs. Heidelbauch. 1708—Leffer vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4135—Koenig vs. same. 1725—Regener vs. Quick. 825—Taylor vs. Bryant. 1639—Fried vs. Pehlman. 1675—Williams vs. National Fire Insurance Company. 1382—Enders vs. Kamber. 1700—Ransom vs. Wheelwright. 1089—Abbey vs. Thompson. 1422—Travers vs. Cohen. 1423—Cone vs. Herbst. 1691—Byrnes vs. Baldwin.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Case on.

1870—O'Shaughnessy vs. Union Railway Company. 1875—Reed vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1962—Flynn vs. Marine Steamship Company. 1983—Check vs. France. 1984—Adams vs. same. 1969—Seward vs. Abel. 2053—Clapp vs. Dwyer. 2058—Frank vs. Toplitz. 1582—Titus vs. Osborn.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Calendar clear.

1370—Van Ness vs. United Independent Order of L. A. 1466—Schoenholtz vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1506—Baruch vs. Everard. 1100—Uptegrove vs. Central Railroad of New-Jersey. 588—O'Learly vs. O'Neill. 2115—Ryan vs. Fiss. 1958—Harvey vs. Healey. 4884½—Ferguson vs. Ehret. 1949—Melles vs. Bell. 1937—Reilly vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1453—Seeley vs. Tuley. 497349—Epgray vs. Mason. 1968—Burke vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1953—Straus vs. Simmonds. 2076—Murray vs. Smith. 1111—Solomon vs. Beach.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—4051—Sommers vs. Crane. 4560—McCloskey vs. Hillery. 4446—Hefferman vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 4258—Lanahan vs. Angus. 4093—Darling vs. Gonzales. 2960—Hamilton vs. Weber. 4080—Snow, Church & Co. vs. Carter. 4295—Herold vs. Meyer. 3694—Neville vs. Warner. 4537—Riglander vs. Smith. 4370—Griffith vs. Griffith. 4591—Reinhart vs. Carey. 4011—Uhle vs. Indelli. 4279—Patterson vs. Delafield. 4544—Stern vs. Gombossy. 4635—Belding Brothers & Co. vs. Exiner. 4571—Wolfheim vs. Michaelis. 3015—Millhiser vs. Simmonds. 4659—Duffy vs. Bank for Savings.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2150.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to June 19.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Jesse Wild. 2—James Regan. 3—Edward Fleming. 4—Matteo La Battaglia. 5—Ada Vaughan. 6—Michael Bertano. 7—Frank Alliso. 8—Charles Wasself. 9—John Murphy and Bernard Brown. 10—Jennie Howard. 11—Albert Laberge. 12—Dominico Dembrosio. 13—Mary Egan. 14—John Egan.

Pleadings.—1—James Thornton. 2—Joseph Culbert. 3—Albert W. Branden. 4—Frederick Kranes. 5—Joseph Mooney. 6—Charles Ross and George Crawford. 7—Frank Daley. 8—Daniel Conway, Frederick Archibald, Thomas Hart, and Henry McNulty. 9—Joseph Bruce and John Myler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Lauterbach for the People.

1—William Caesar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Bradley for the People.

1—John McMartin. 2—Thomas Hope. 3—Samuel Casten. 4—Robert Smith and Joseph Smith. 5—Eugene McCormack and Joseph Murphy. 6—Benjamin Blank. 7—William Buckley. 8—David Kennedy and Frank Carn. 9—Bernard Gallagher. 10—Joseph Pearone. 11—William Kelly. 12—Anton Hunnaman. 13—Hubert McKiernan. 14—Norman Fountain. 15—Harry Hallen. 16—Ada Goldberg. 17—Walter S. Langerman. 18—George H. La Porte. 19—Dominico Abboncante. 20—Lewis N. Jones.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Dage—John H. Judge. Goodhart vs. Rider—Edward T. Wood. New-York Produce Exchange Bank vs. Commercial Bank of Newfoundland—James J. Nealis. Emmet vs. Catlin—John H. Judge.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Matter of Stevens—Frank Schaeffler.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J. 1249—O'Malley vs. Metropolitan Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Brown, J. 89—Jorgensen vs. Ross. 52—Higgins vs. Tefft. 56—Lannon vs. Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad. 9—Medio vs. Boyen. 20—Kurinum vs. Heipst. 289—Morgenthaler vs. Hast et al. 62—Owen vs. Drummond. 65—Catherwood et al. vs. Reilly. 66—Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company vs. the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company et al. 67—Michel & Collett vs. Sherman. 68—Reilly vs. Reilly, Jr. 69—Seaman vs. Seaman. 70—Uhlman vs. Schmidt. 71—Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 35—Daniel Robert vs. Ferguson and another. 36—Ellen Robert vs. same. 37—Jackson vs. same. 38—Mary E. Robert vs. same.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, C. J.—Part II.—Osborne, J.

384—Dolger et al. vs. Kniep. 813—Dolan vs. Hodgson et al. 776—Ericeson vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 906—Hoyt vs. Husing. 1103—Smith, Jr., infant, &c., vs. Wilson et al. 85—Maguire vs. Empire Warehouse Company. 311—Bennett vs. Wechsler et al. 1239—Dolan, infant, vs. Dolan. 1008—Faustich vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1095—Arit vs. Greenberg. 997—Blum vs. Ibert. 772—Hare vs. City of Brooklyn. 1316—Cullen vs. Jones. 1317—Fidelity and Casualty Company of New-York vs. Martin. 2374—Quinn, infant, &c., vs. Wechsler et al. 1324—Boerum vs. Feltman. 1326—Jones, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1331—Campbell vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1332—Rikel vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 1336—Wells vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1338—Daly vs. Bropklyn Heights Railroad. 1340—McBride vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1341—From, administrator, &c., vs. Bush. 1255—Petterson vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.

Held 19th.—690—Mahon, administrator, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1264—Price vs. Seebeck et al.

For Inquest.—588—Hoff vs. Assip et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1342.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. 286—Garrett vs. Surface Car Advertising Company.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Susan Taylor, Hugh Wilson, Elizabeth Hughes, Sarah A. Heiser, Elenthoine Pinto, Anna Maria Whitney, Marie C. A. Richardson, Cora J. Martin, Caroline M. De Rundeon, Mary Jane Roberts, George E. Law, and George W. Chilson, (two wills.)

Contested Calendar at 10:30. 42—Will of Charles F. Herbert. 40—Will of Rosanna Malone. 43—Will of Eliza Schenck. 44—Guardianship of Jane L. Campbell.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Upon the application of the trustees of the Perry Stove Company, one of the largest stove manufacturing firms in the United States, of Albany, an application for a voluntary liquidation was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday, and Judge Pursuman appointed Gen. Selden E. Marvin of Albany as receiver. The receiver is authorized to continue the manufacturing business without interruption. The stockholders, at their annual meeting, decided that the condition and the prospects of the company made it undesirable to continue the business on its present basis. The company was started six years ago, with a capital stock which has proved inadequate for the prosecution of its work on a scale large enough to be profitable, and in the depressed conditions of business that have existed it has not been found feasible to increase it. With property which is valued at nearly three times the amount of its indebtedness, there is no doubt of its meeting its obligations in full.

—Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, entered an order yesterday confirming the report of Special Master Arthur H. Masten, in the suit brought by Henry D. Laughlin and others against the United States Rolling Stock Company. The exceptions filed to the report by the New-York Exchange National Bank are overruled, and the parties named below are adjudged to participate equally in proportion to their respective claims in the distribution of the assets now in the hands of the Receiver, William C. Lane, but without preference over any of the other creditors of the company. The claims are as follows: Niles Tool Works, $3,353.18; Fishkill Landing Machine Company, $5,550.16, and George Place, $14,415.07. The latter is also found to George Place is indebted to the receiver to the amount of $7,700, which the latter is authorized to offset against Mr. Place's claim.

—Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney has taken charge of the store of Alexander S. Jacobs, dealer in clothing at 84 Baxter Street. Herman Joseph put in a replevin for $293, and Samuel Rouse for $355, and Betsy Cohen obtained an attachment against him for $900. Herman Joseph said yesterday that early in the morning a van with clothing in it was seen leaving Jacobs's store. Later the police seized the goods, took them to the station house, and turned them over to Property Clerk Harriott, at Police Headquarters. Mr. Joseph replevined the goods from the Property Clerk. Mr. Joseph also said that Mr. Jacobs has given a bill of sale of C. Rouse, and that it is understood that Mr. Jacobs is going to make a settlement.

—E. Van Praag & Son, dealers in clothing at 583 Third Avenue and 457 Eighth Avenue, failed yesterday, and the stores were closed by Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey, on executions obtained by Epstein Brothers, for $4,834. The partners are Emanuel and John Van Praag. They confessed judgments to Eva Van Praag for $1,766, Simon Poris for $1,535, and Julia Miller for $1,083, for money loaned. Epstein Brothers said that the firm sold out the Third Avenue store last Tuesday. The merchandise liabilities are about $3,000, and the firm is willing to settle at 50 cents on the dollar.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff, for $3,834, against Antoine Lecoultre, Jr., dealer in watches and jewelry, who had an office in the Sheldon Building, at 68 Nassau Street, which was obtained by Jacob Bertschmann, Consul for Switzerland, on assigned claims of H. Redard & Sons and Marcus Lecoultre. They consigned watches, movements, and jewelry to Antoine Lecoultre, Jr., between April 1, 1894, and April 30, 1895, which they claim he has sold, failing to pay over the proceeds. The attachment was obtained on the ground that he had left the State.

—S. Levy & Son, manufacturers of clothing and neckwear at 14 Lafayette Place, confessed judgments yesterday in favor of Samuel Gelzler, for $2,517, and Benjamin Mayer, for $517, both claims being for money loaned to the firm. Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney yesterday took possession of the place of business. The liabilities are estimated at $25,000, and the assets are small. Herman Joseph has received claims against the firm for $1,200, from three creditors.

—The New-Haven Heating and Plumbing Company was placed in the hands of a receiver yesterday, on application of some of the stockholders. The assets are placed at $36,000, and it is thought that they will meet all the indebtedness. S. F. Strong of New-Haven, Conn., was appointed temporary receiver.

—Writs of replevin have been received by the Sheriff against Henry Vogel, dealer in clothing, at Third Avenue and Forty-first Street, in favor of the following creditors: Samuel N. Peck, $4,654; Isaac M. Hayes, $2,330; Solomon Heller, $1,975; Hyman B. Stern, $840.

—Louis P. Shuler-Shutz and William E. Levin, composing the firm of Shuler-Shutz & Co., importers of handkerchiefs at 292 Church Street, made an assignment yesterday to Ferdinand A. Thomson of Thomson & Allen.

—Transcript of a judgment for $4,854 from Kings County was filed here yesterday against Homer J. Beaudet, builder, in favor of the W. C. Vosburgh Manufacturing Company.

—The schedules of Samuel J. Shwartz, dealer in millinery, at 162 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, show liabilities of $5,574, nominal assets of $3,433, and actual assets of $788.

—Judgment for $20,341 was entered yesterday against the North Dakota Milling Association of Grand Forks in favor of Fred P. Guy, on a note of the company.

—Transcript of a judgment from Kings County was filed here yesterday against Henry Wellington, for $9,014, in favor of Thomas Paulson.

—The Metropolitan Wall Paper Company of 229 Grand Street made an assignment yesterday to David L. Elder.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Rensselaer Park Association, to raise, breed, and improve the breed of horses, and to hold one or more trotting race meetings in each year in Rensselaer Park, Lansingburg; capital, $200; Directors—Smith Harlow and John Matthsen of Lansingburg, Martin Payne and George S. Force of Troy, and Alfred C. Mosher of Melrose.

The New-York Venetian Blind Company of Long Island City; capital, $50,000; Directors—Abram M. Clonney, John Waterhouse, and Carl W. Stuart of New-York City, P. W. Brundin of Long Island City, and William Carr of Jersey City, N. J.

St. Bartholomew's Loan Association of New-York City, to aid such persons as shall be deemed in need of pecuniary assistance by loans of money, at interest to the extent indicated in Chapter 326 of the Laws of 1895, as amended, upon a pledge or mortgage of personal property, and to transact all such other business as is permitted by the laws relating to such corporations. The capital is $50,000, and the Directors are David H. Greer, Hoffman Miller, Lawrence Greer, Edmund E. Bayliss, George L. Brewster, William G. Davies, Warren E. Dennis, H. H. Hollister, E. W. Humphreys, Walter Jennings, H. H. Landon, and James Stillman of New-York City. There are 10,000 shares of the stock, rated at $5 each, and David H. Greer subscribes for 5,000 of them. This is the first company to be incorporated under the new law, which requires such corporations to file a bond with, and report to the State Banking Department.

Will Mine for Gold Instead of Tin.

HILL CITY, S. D., June 17.—It is reported that the Harney Peak Tin Mining Company will attempt to mine gold from the workings it had held all along for tin. It is well known there is gold in the old workings, and the receiver of the company, it is said, is preparing to mine it.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:34	Moon sets...1:02	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	3:45	4:05	9:46	10:35
Governors Island	3:56	4:33	10:16	11:17
Hell Gate	5:49	6:26	11:44	12:45

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 18.

Steamship	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alisa	Kingston	June 13
Alsatia	Gibraltar	June 1
Circassia	Glasgow	June 8
Friesland	Antwerp	June 8
Fulda	Bremen	June 8
Greece	London	June 2
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	June 18
Munchen	Bremen	June 6
Manhanset	Swansea	June 5
Otranto	Hull	May 28
Powhatan	Liverpool	June 4
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	June 7
Viola	Gibraltar	June 1
Werra	Gibraltar	June 9

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

Athos	Navassa	June 13
Corral	Galveston	June 12
Spree	Bremen	June 11
Sutherland	Hamburg	June 11
Yumuri	Havana	June 15

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

El Norte	New-Orleans	June 15
Germanic	Liverpool	June 12
Graffoe	Gibraltar	June 6

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

Advance	Colon	June 14
Christine	Shields	June 7
Campania	Liverpool	June 15
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	June 13
St. Louis	Southampton	June 15
Virginia	Christiansand	June 8

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

City of Rome	Glasgow	June 15
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	June 16

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Milk Producers Allege Unjust Discrimination in Freight Rates.

AN OFFICIAL INQUIRY DESIRED

Inter-State Commerce Commission Appealed To—Long-and-Short-Haul Clause Violated—Mr. Choate May Argue the Case.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—There will be filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-morrow morning a petition presented by the Milk Producers' Protective Association of New-York against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, New-York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Company, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway Company, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, West Shore Railroad Company, and eight other railroads engaged in inter-State transportation between points in New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Connecticut and points in New-Jersey, praying for an investigation by the commission of the alleged unreasonable, unjust, discriminating, and preferential charges established by these railroads for the carriage of cream and milk between the points in the States first named and Jersey City, Hoboken, Weehawken, and New-York City.

The petitioner is a voluntary association of farmers, milk producers, and persons interested in milk production, having its principal office at Chester, N. Y. Its members and those whom it represents ship during every day of the year over the various railroads named as defendants many carloads of cream, milk, and buttermilk from the various shipping points reached by the milk trains of the different railroads. The rates charged, according to the petition, have been for many years 50 cents per can for cream and 32 cents per can for milk and buttermilk, from all shipping points to Jersey City, Hoboken, Weehawken, and New-York City, except that the charge from some shipping points in Massachusetts and Connecticut to New-York City is 58 cents per can for cream and 25 cents for milk and buttermilk.

The petition alleges that the same rates are charged for all distances, however short or long, from the terminal points to the shipping points, and extending to a distance in some instances of over 300 miles from the terminals; that the rates charged are a large percentage of the value of the milk and cream carried, are purely arbitrary, and are not at all graduated upon distance, or based, to any extent, upon the value of the product, the cost of the carriage, or upon any special service rendered, and that other similar classes of freight, some of them requiring a like special train service, and designed for the supply of a like special market, are transported, even on the milk trains themselves, for a much less rate, although the character of the transportation, risk, and service is the same. The claim is then made that the rates are not only unjust, unreasonable, discriminating, and preferential, but that they also constitute a violation of the long-and-short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce act.

The petitioner refers to the schedule of rates and charges on file with the Inter-State Commerce Commission in support of the allegations of the petition, and therefore prays for an investigation by the commission and for an order commanding the defendants to cease and desist from these various violations of the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce act. The defendant railroad companies will be called upon to answer this petition, and a thorough investigation of the whole subject of the New-York milk rates will, in due course, be made by the commission.

The farmers represented by the petition have retained Messrs. Evarts, Choate & Beaman, and especially Mr. Joseph H. Choate, to conduct their cause. It is understood that the grievances complained of are of long standing and have continued to increase until they have become to the farmers simply unbearable.

MUST GO ON PAYING INTEREST

A Railway Mortgage Cannot Be Taken Up Before It Is Due.

The question as to the right of the Union Trust Company to receive from the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company $193,000 to be placed in the sinking fund, and used for the redemption of 187 outstanding bonds of the old Tebo and Neosho Railroad Company, and the cancellation of the mortgage upon the property of that company executed on June 1, 1870, has been passed upon by the General Term of the Supreme Court in an opinion written by Judge O'Brien. The court holds that the trust company was right in refusing to accept the sum mentioned as a payment for the redemption of these outstanding bonds, and the cancellation of the mortgage.

The Tebo Railroad executed a mortgage on its property on June 1, 1870, to secure the issue of $2,000,000 of bonds. Under the provisions of the mortgage, a sinking fund was to be established by the payment to the trust company yearly of 1 per cent. of the principal of the bonds. The bonds were to be redeemed yearly by lot, and the entire issue to be redeemed in thirty years. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company acquired possession of the Tebo Railroad on Jan. 4, 1871, and issued a new mortgage for the purpose of taking up the bonds which had been issued by the old road, and satisfying the former mortgage. Under the original mortgage, there was paid into the sinking fund only sufficient to redeem three of the bonds. This was in 1873. No money has been paid in since, although the provision of the mortgage required the payment of $20,000 yearly for the redemption of the bonds. There are still 137 of the old bonds outstanding drawing 7 per cent. interest, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company claimed the right to pay into the sinking fund a sum sufficient to redeem these bonds in order to have the old mortgage canceled of record.

In order to do this, the railroad company tendered to the trust company $193,000. The trust company refused to accept the sum named for the purposes set forth. Judge O'Brien says that the time fixed for the payment of the principal of the mortgage has not arrived, and therefore the company has no right to pay what remains due to outstanding holders. This cannot be done now under the conditions of the mortgage. He says that a debtor has no more right to pay the principal before it is due than he has not to pay it when it becomes due.

Another Suit Against Reinhart.

Joseph W. Reinhart, the former President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, has been sued in the Supreme Court by Wood B. Loudon, who is seeking to recover from him $3,000 which he claims is due by reason of misrepresentations which he made as to the value of the stock of the railroad several years ago. Loudon says that in the latter part of 1892 he had a conversation with Reinhart about the stock of the railroad, and was told by him that it was in a flourishing condition, and was worth $50 a share. Loudon purchased 100 shares, paying $31.50 a share. Just before the road went into the hands of a receiver, Reinhart, he says, advised him to hold on to his stock, as the road was in good condition. When London had an opportunity to sell his stock some months later, all he could get was $9 a share.

An application was made yesterday to Judge Andrews, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in behalf of Reinhart, for a bill of particulars from Loudon, to compel him to specify as to the time and places when and where the alleged representations were made. Judge Andrews reserved his decision.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Last week's shipments of dead freight amounted to 45,786 tons, as compared with 51,718 tons the previous week and 45,861 tons for the corresponding week last year. Freight rates were freely cut out of Chicago, but they were cut still more at other gateways, hence the falling off. Shipments were divided as follows: Michigan Central, 2,920 tons; Wabash, 3,527 tons; Lake Shore, 5,696 tons; Fort Wayne, 5,919 tons; Pan Handle, 7,508 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 3,321 tons; Grand Trunk, 2,036 tons; Nickel Plate, 5,378 tons; Erie, 6,738 tons, and Big Four, 1,651 tons.

Col. Hain and Electric Motors.

Russell Sage, the senior director of the Manhattan Railway Company, said yesterday that Vice President and General Manager Hain had prepared a statement of the result of his recent inspection of the Westinghouse electric motor in Pittsburg, for the consideration of the Manhattan directors. Col. Hain will next turn his attention to the General Electric Company's motor now in operation in Chicago, and will make an equally careful investigation of that motor with regard to its applicability to the elevated roads in this city.

Concord and Montreal.

The proposition to lease the Concord and Montreal Railroad to the Boston and Maine is exciting much interest among the security holders of the former road. It is said that nearly one-half of the members of the board are opposed to the lease. The Boston and Maine agrees to pay 7 per cent. per annum on the four kinds of Concord and Montreal stock. A meeting of the stockholders of the latter road will be held on the 29th inst.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Terminal Railway of Buffalo has been incorporated to operate a steam road from a point at or near Blasdell to Depew. The capital is $500,000, and the Directors are John M. Brinker, Robert W. Jones, H. L. Sprague, Algernon McKay, Charles F. Smith, A. J. Grant, Frank Hammond, William Baker, and Charles E. Harmon of Buffalo.

—Judge Hallet, in the United States court in Denver, has signed a decree of foreclosure and order of sale in the case of the Central Trust Company of New-York against the Denver City Cable Railway Company. The amount of damage is $5,662,142.07. This step is taken to further the plan of reorganization.

—The Old Colony Trust Company of Boston yesterday entered foreclosure proceedings on a mortgage for $200,000 against the Allentown and Lehigh Valley Traction Company and its allied companies.

—Sub-committees of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association are still at work in this city, and they expect to be able to report to a full meeting of the association within two or three days.

—The Reading Railroad reports its coal shipment for the week ending June 15 at 259,000 tons, of which 40,090 tons were sent to Port Richmond and 30,000 tons to New-York waters.

—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the second week of June were $523,158; for the corresponding week of 1894, $540,007; decrease, $16,849.

—Officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway have applied for space at the Atlanta Exposition in which to exhibit the products of the country traversed by that line.

—A meeting of the State Railroad Commission will be held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms this forenoon.

—Valuable terminal facilities in Charleston have been secured by the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad.

MAYOR MUST GRANT THE LICENSE

Justice Gaynor of Brooklyn Issues a Mandamus in Favor of the Seaside Athletic Club.

Mayor Schieren, who has refused to grant a first-class theatrical license to the Seaside Athletic Club, must now do so on Justice Gaynor's decision in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, when a peremptory writ of mandamus was granted requiring the Mayor to issue the license.

In deciding in favor of the club, Justice Gaynor wrote:

This application for a mandamus must be granted upon the decision made in a similar application one year ago. The petitioner then applied for a license from the city for a place of public amusement, as it does now. The Mayor refused it upon the alleged ground that he had the power to grant or refuse licenses at his discretion. This court then decided that no such arbitrary power was vested in him by law. The charter of Brooklyn confers no power whatever upon the Mayor in respect of licenses. On the contrary, it vests such power wholly in the Common Council.

It is important that prizefighting should not be allowed, but far more important that arbitrary power should not be tolerated. Under our system of government public officials may not assume a power not conferred upon them by some law. They are the mere agents and servants of the people, with just so much power as the people have chosen to give them and no more. We enact laws by our representatives assembled in legislative bodies, and then elect officials to execute them, saying to them as we point to such laws: "Thus far you may go and no further; these laws are your power of attorney." The Legislature, as we have seen, conferred the power upon the Common Council, and the Common Council in turn, acting in its legislative capacity, enacted this ordinance. The Mayor may exercise no power in the premises which it does not confer upon him.

The license issued last year, and again applied for, is to keep a place of public amusement, provided for by the said ordinance. Such a license only puts this place upon the same footing as any theatre or other place of public amusement in Brooklyn. It can neither allow nor shield anything unlawful. Prizefights may no more be had at this place than upon the stage of any theatre in Brooklyn. If they are allowed there by the executive government of Brooklyn, it is the same as though they were allowed in any other places of public amusement in Brooklyn. As well might shamelessness be allowed in the theatres. The license is the same for all parties. It shields no violation of law. Prizefights in a licensed place are just as unlawful as in an unlicensed place. The responsibility of allowing them anywhere is the same and rests wholly upon the executive authority.

The affidavits of the police officers submitted in opposition disclose a most surprising state of facts. They allege that professional fighters were regularly allowed to fight in this place for stakes; that the police were always present watching the contests, and that repeatedly in their presence (to quote from the affidavit of the Superintendent of Police,) "men while boxing have been knocked senseless, and after the so-called bouts were finished it was a usual thing for the boxer engaged to show upon his body signs of bruises and of injuries." Yet no arrests were ever made. What does this mean? Why were not all concerned arrested at once if fights were had? Was there a pretense that this brutality was under the color or protection of the decision of this court?

In conclusion, Justice Gaynor says:

Since this case was argued and the above was written the police have demonstrated how easy it is to prevent fighting at the place to be licensed and how easy it might have been prevented during the past year.

The principals arrested at the Seaside Athletic Club Saturday night were arraigned in the West Brighton Police Court yesterday morning on charges of aiding and abetting in carrying on a prizefight. The men are Timothy Hurst, Edward Pierce, George F. Green, "Young Corbett," James Humphreys, William Gallagher, William Delaney, Archie Hadden, James Rose, Samuel Corcoran, and Robert Stoll. All pleaded not guilty, and were held in $500 bail for examination Friday. Vice President Stryker Williamson of the Seaside Club and Comedian Samuel Collins signed the bonds.

The Bee as an Ally in War.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Captain Evan Howard of Atlanta thinks it an astonishing thing that the bee was not long ago utilized in military operations, and says he shall prod Secretary Daniel Lamont on the subject. The Captain's reason for believing that the little honey-maker would be a great campaigner is best given in his own words. He says:

"The idea was suggested to me by the trick of a smart Yankee, during the war. Some of our men surprised a bunch of Yankee raiders one day. They were in the front yard of a big plantation house, and the moment they saw us streaming round a bend in the pike they leaped for their horses. One of them, the tricky Yank I mentioned, picked up a bee gum, one of a dozen standing in the yard, and swung it over his shoulder. Then he climbed into his saddle. Every jump of the horse jolted a handful of bees out of the hive, and it looked as if they never budged, but stood right still in the air and wondered what had happened. And when we got up to them they seemed to lay their troubles to us, and pitched into us like rabid dogs. Not one of our cavalry ever got further than the first bee. The whole outfit came streaming back and lit into us and our horses, and made it so hot we had to turn and fly. They just simply stung us plumb out of the country, and the Yanks got away."

Maine's Extinct Volcano.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Although Haystack Mountain, in Aroostook is said to be the remains of an extinct volcano, it has been the general opinion that the traces of lava in Maine were conspicuous only by their absence. But Prof. W. S. Bayley of Colby University is quoted as proving by a series of rocks at North Haven, that Knox County once was the seat of a great volcano which was subject to as violent eruptions as Vesuvius. Even to the present day, lava sheets may be seen stretching over the northern half of Vinalhaven. "When Vesuvius was born," says Prof. Bayley, "it cast up ashes and dust, which, in falling, burned the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. The Maine volcano emptied similar material, and in quantities large enough to bury a dozen towns." The age of this old volcano and even its exact site are not yet known, but it is such a perfectly preserved example of an ancient volcano that it has attracted attention beyond the borders of the State, and will be studied exhaustively by Mr. G. O. Smith at the Johns Hopkins University, and will be made the subject of his Doctor's thesis.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO MEN IN THE BUSINESS.

Two Dwellings Sold—The Long List of Offerings at Auction Set Down for To-day.

Messrs. George C. Edgar's Sons & Co. have sold to William Decker the four-story brick dwelling 31 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.8½.

Mr. Nathan Bijur has sold the four-story brownstone dwelling 41 West Fifty-third Street, 20 by 100.5, at $45,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. George R. Read sold under foreclosure to the defendant, George Schuster, at $12,000, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 987 First Avenue, west side, 21 feet north of Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 68.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James Henderson, at $22,050, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 228 Seventh Avenue, west side, 49.4 feet north of Twenty-third Street, 19.8 4-5 by 80.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, David McClure, referee, 125 West Forty-second Street, north side, 327.10½ feet east of Broadway, 20 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone building in front, and two-story brick in rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 72 Columbia Street, east side, between Delancey and Rivington Streets, 25.1 by 99.11, three-story brick front frame building. Due on judgment, $14,050.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Truax, referee, lease to Feb. 1, 1909, of 3 and 5 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 42 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 129, five-story brick business building. Due on judgment, $72,430.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Walter C. Low, referee, southwest corner of Twelfth and Dry Dock Streets, 84 by 75, four three-story and one four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $5,540.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Anderson Price, referee, 23 Coenties Slip, west side, 57 feet south of Front Street, 27 by 45, four-story brick store building. Due on judgment, $10,720.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund T. Oldham, referee, 56 Orchard Street, east side, 150 feet south of Grand Street, 25 by 87.6, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,040; on prior mortgage, $21,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, 890 Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 253 feet north of Clifton Street, 18 by 100, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $1,575.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Russell, referee, 1,833 Madison Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 20.11 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. C. Anderson, referee, West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100, one-story frame building. Due on judgment, $1,130.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 167 East Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 240 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,300.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, R. H. Underhill, referee, 251 Lenox Avenue, west side, 81.8 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 19 by 80, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,315.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, John H. Judge, referee, 49 and 51 Sullivan Street, north side, 363 and 437 feet west of Central Park West, each 18 by 100.5, two four-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $24,150.

At 59 Liberty Street—By Jere. Johnson, Jr., assignee's sale, 450 lots at Palisades Park, N. J., part of the Hitchcock property. Sale begins at 1 P. M.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 323 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 300 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 22.6 by 98.9, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Eighty-sixth Street, northwest corner of Twenty-third Avenue, three-story frame dwelling for parish house, 44.2 by 41, $5,000; Trustees of the Church of the Advent, Bensonhurst, owners.

Fifth Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Twenty-third Street, three four-story brick flats, eight families, 25 by 52.5, $24,000 in all; G. Callender, owner.

Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-third Street, four-story brick store and flat, six families, 25 by 63, $11,000; same owner.

Gardiner Avenue, east side, 135 feet south of Parker Street, two-story brick laboratory, 22 by 32, gravel roof, $1,000; Peter Cooper Glue Factory, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, June 17.

112TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 171.3 ft to centre of line of Old Road, leading from Harlem to Old Post Road x106.10x136.4x100.11; Edward Felbel and wife to William H. Hall, Jr. $45,000

112TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, same property; Henry de F. Weekes, executor of F. H. Delano, to Edward Felbel 40,000

WEST END AV, 807; Increase M. Grennell and wife to Herman Masemann 100

LENOX AV, n w corner of 118th St, 100.11x125; Martin Metzger and others to Frederick Aldhous..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 94 ft n of 123d St, 27.1x100; Mary F. Kelly to Henry Leute and another 30,000

96TH ST, 41 West; Hubbard G. Stone and wife to Lucretia C. Stone and another 1

120TH ST, 114 West; James A. Frame and wife to Richard Brandt. 25,000

COLUMBUS AV, 932; John Rollmann and wife to Martha A. H. Cordes and another 25,250

115TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; Charles G. Martin and wife to William Schneider.... 1

130TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; William H. and James F. Lester and wives to Mary H. Lester 1

12TH AV, e s, 45 ft s of 132d St, 113.4x irregular; May Deering and others to Joseph A. Flannery.... 1

131ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of Boulevard; 25x99.11; James Rogers and wife to May Deering 1

12TH AV, e s, 45 ft s of 132d St, 113.4x irreg; Joseph A. Flannery to James Rogers 1

LENOX AV, nw cor of 118th St, 100.11x125; Mary E. Blodgett and another, executrix, &c., of John H. Sherwood, to Martin Metzger and another 10

SAME PROPERTY; Nancy L. Sherwood and Mary E. Blodgett to Martin Metzger and another..... 1

180TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Audubon Av, 25x100; R. Clarence Dorsett and wife to Thomas S. Ormiston... 1

NELSON AV, e s, 251.3 ft s of Orchard St, 18.9x98.8x18.10x94.; Albert Hansen and wife to Christopher J. Kiernan 5,175

HALL PLACE, e s, 163.2 ft s of 167th St, 30x irreg to Intervale Av x2?x irreg; Julia Blewett to Patrick J. Reville 1

134TH ST, 670 East; Richard Brandt and wife to James A. Frame..... 11,750

165TH ST, s s, 40.2 ft w of Kelly St, 18x74.5x18x75.9; James G. Patton and wife to James Barrett..... 3,500

3D AV, nw s, 113.5 ft ne of 170th St, 26x124.11x26x123.1; Mary Schachner to Henry Holding..... 3,950

BERRIAN AV, w s, 250 ft n of Elizabeth St, (24th Ward,) 50x100; Rose Dougherty to Ellen Dougherty..... 1

HENRY ST, 45; Lewis Hurst and wife to Baer Schiller and Simon Jacob..... 1

45TH ST, 33 West; Mary H. Lester to Mary E. Lester and others.... 1

111TH ST, 21 East; Joseph Lane to Joseph Cirrito and wife..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Cirrito and wife to Joseph E. Ergens-Chaeffler 1

MONROE ST, 235; Semche Simon and wife to Henry Meyer, ½ part.. 1

PERRY ST, n w corner of Hudson St, 19.6x44x30.6x36; Francis X. Band to Annie McFeat, ½ part..... 6,500

4TH ST, n s, 114.9 ft w of Avenue C, 27.6x96.2; Caspar Aronson to Jacob Cohen 1

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Cohen to William Prager 1

RIDGE ST, 118; Samuel Marks and wife and Harris Needle to Lazarus Levy 1

33D ST, s s, 880 ft w of 7th Av, 15x74x15.6x73; Sigmund Goldvogel to Simon Simon, ½ part..... 2,300

15TH ST, s s, 322.10 ft w of 7th Av, 24.9x86.6; the executors of John McCord to Edward H. Kelly..... 17,000

20TH ST, n s, 230 ft e of 2d Av, 20x92; Clifford W. Hartridge, receiver, to Millie Mayer..... 12,100

34TH ST, 150 West; Joseph L. Harris to Rosa Harris 1

MADISON AV, e s, 24.8 ft n of 31st St, 24.8x78; Edward L. Ludlow and wife to James R. Langdon..... $48,000

36TH ST, 419 West; Amelia H. Schlegel to Karl Rehfuss 22,000

32D ST, 451 West; John Doyle and wife to Edward Ashford..... 19,500

92D ST, 121 West; Joseph J. Zimmermann to Sigmund B. Steinmann.... 32,000

40TH ST, 143 West, and 1,437 Broadway; Lucien Oudin, referee, to Francis S. Kinney..... 139,000

96TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 0.6x101.5; Sigmund B. Steinmann and wife to Katharine Pollatschek 1

96TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.8; same to Joseph J. Zimmermann 1

76TH ST, n s, 344 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x102.2; Thomas H. Thomas and wife to Condict W. Cutler..... 25,000

47TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 15.4x100.4; Isom Ross to John B. Ross 1

45TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x½ block; Beryn J. Hays to Dreucilla B. Watson and another.. 1,800

52D ST, n s, 470.6 ft e of 6th Av, 17x100.4; Mary E. Bloodgood to Helen de F. Griffin..... 1

1ST AV, 1,683; Ambrose Blank and wife to Isidor Blank; 1-3 part..... 1

94TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.8; John Barry to Mary Barry; all title..... 1

3D AV, e s, 51.1 ft n of 51st St, 20x101.8; Sylvester Sparks, Jr., to Nina A. Hanway, all title..... 1

75TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Mary L. Howe to Lena Rages. 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 74th St, 102.2x25; Leonard Jacob and wife to Aaron P. Whitehead..... 1

85TH ST, 224 East; John Barry to Mary Barry..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ABBOTT, Edward A., to Hermann & Lichten; 138 and 142 Prince St, 5 years $22,000

BOHM, Nathan, and Resie Krauss to Max Lederer; 2,153 2d Av, store, &c, 4 11-12 years..... 600

BLANK, Isidor, to Ambrose Blank; 1,683 1st Av, 6 years 6½ months at.. 1,200

DIEHL, Philipp, to Patrick Hogan; 1,456 2d Av, 5 years..... 1,800

LUTZ, GEORGE, to John Groh; 48 Delancey St, 2 years..... 540

LECHER, George J., to Derzo Fuchs; 404 West Street, 3 1-12 years..... 1,200

PERNETTI, Arsenio, to Maria G. F. Pernetti; 78 Mulberry St, 9 years 2,700

POOLER, Jane, to Elizabeth Lynch; 35 East 31st St, 3 years..... 2 000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALDHOUS, Frederick, and wife to Martin Metzger and another; n w corner of Lenox Av and 118th St, 1 year..... $60,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year 26,000

BARRETT, James, to James G. Patton; s s of 165th St, 58 ft w of Kelly St, 1 year..... 5,700

SAME to same; s s of 165th St, 40.1 ft w of Kelly St, 1 year..... 2,700

BLANK, Isidor, to Ambrose Blank; 1,683 1st Av, 3 years..... 3,500

BOYLE, Mary A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 65th St, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 16,000

DOYLE, William T., to L. F. Donohue; n w corner of 10th St and Dry Dock St, 2 years..... 4,000

EGGERS, George W., and wife to the Bronx Savings Bank; n w corner of Columbus Av and 101st St, 1 year. 125,000

FELBEL, Edward, to Henry De F. Weekes, as executor; s s of 112th St, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 35,000

FRAME, James A., to Richard Brandt; s s of 134th St, 166.8 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 2,750

GEERY, David R., and wife to P. W. Squire; n s of Canal St, 53.2 ft w of Mulberry St, 2 years..... 2,500

HALL, William H., Jr., to Edward Felbel; s s of 112th St, 150 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 5,000

JACOBS, Mina, and another to Pauline Aaron; n w corner of Rivington and Eldridge St, 1 year..... 850

KELLY, Edward H., to Louis Frank; s s of 15th St, 322 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 12,500

MAYER, Millie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 318 East Twentieth St, 2 years..... 7,500

MINTON, Sophie E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of 88th St and Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 30,000

METZGER, Martin, and another to Nancy L. Sherwood and another; n w corner Lenox Av and 118th St, 2 years..... 50,000

MICHAEL, Peter, and wife to Lena Michel; n s of 30th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 1,600

MacNAIR, Thomas, and wife to Tremont Building and Loan Association; se corner of 3d St and 3d Av, installments..... 500

MEEKER, Grace H., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; Palisade Av, adjoining land of Francis M. Bacon, 1 year..... 1,000

McFEAT, Annie, to John Wagner, Jr., as executor; n w corner of Perry and Hudson Sts, 1 year..... 6,500

O'ROURKE, Thomas F., and another to Ann A. Tucker; s s of 175th St, w p part of Lot 14, map of Fairmount, 5 years..... 3,000

OLSEN, Anton L., and wife to W. I. Seaman; s e corner of Fulton Av and 170th St, demand..... 12,000

PARRAGA, Emma, to Matilda French; 164 West 77th St, 5 years.. 5,000

PRENTICE, Florence J., to Nina A. Hanway; e s of 3d Av, 51.1 ft n of 81st St..... 2,500

REHFUSS, Karl, to A. H. Schlegel; 419 West 36th St, 9 years..... 14,000

ROGERS, James, and wife to Mary Deering; n s of 131st St, 100 ft e of 12th Av, (two mortgages), 5 years..... 7,000

SAME to same; e s 12th Av, 99.11 ft n of 131st St, 5 years..... 12,000

SHAFELDT, Sarah, and another to Elihu Thomson; w s Minerva Av, 105.4 ft s of Jerome Av, 3 years.... 3,000

STRASBERG, Simon, and another to Sophie Krizer; w s Tiffany St, 231.3 ft n of 165th St, 2 years..... 3,125

SIMON, Semche, and wife to Henry Meyer; 212 and 214 Clinton St, 4 months..... 2,000

SCHULLER, Baer, and others to Lewis Hurst; 45 Henry St, installments..... 7,000

STEINMANN, Sigmund R., and wife, to Randolph, Guggenhelmer and another; n s 92d St, 238 ft w of Columbus Av, secures loans..... 4,000

SCHNEIDER, William, to Susan E. Blodgett; n s 115th St, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 13,500

VAN ORDEN, Howard E., and wife to Edward Brenen and another; n e corner Manhattan Av and 102d St, demand..... 3,861

WORMS, Moses, and wife to Hannah Mayer; s s 128th St, 138.9 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 4,000

ZIMMERMANN, Joseph L., to S. B. Steinmann; s s 96th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 50,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AYMAR, Elizabeth, to F. J. Middlebrook..... $12,386

BIPPERMAN, Isaac, to William Herz 1

FELBEL, Edward, to Mark Ash.... 5,000

HEALY, James, to Mary A. Healy.. 1

LOWENFELD, Pincus, to Jacob Levy..... 3,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Elizabeth Aymar and others, five years..... 4,397

MULLER, Margaret L., and another, executors, to Henry De F. Weekes. 5,000

McKEEN, James, and another, trustees, to Hemphill d'Hendecourt.... 4,550

STEINMANN, Sigmund B., to R. Guggenheimer and another..... 1

THE GREENWICH SAVINGS Bank to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 6,000

Lis Pendens.

142D ST, s s, 189.6 ft e of Boulevard, 16.8 feet front; The Bradley & Currier Company against Nora M. Ellis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

24TH ST, 14 West; Frederic J. Middlebrook against Mary McGrath and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

106TH ST, s s, 170.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 27 feet front; Henry Haulein against Felix Krupp and others, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

PERRY ST, 97; Charles Haubeil against Joseph Mandelbaum, owner and contractor..... $85

8TH AV, 2,280; Hemlein & Co. against Felix Krupp, owner and contractor..... 2,350

2D AV and 124TH ST, n e corner; A. Busse against Louis H. Harris, owner and contractor..... 270

Careless Talk About Centuries.

From The Christian Intelligencer.

A writer in a contemporary says that the Chinese nation has continued the same "for hundreds of centuries." We have no disposition to dispute the fact, but all the same we wonder how in the world the writer found it out. According to the most liberal estimate of the world's recorded history, we have the records only of some sixty or seventy centuries, and if the writer had been with Noah in the ark or had been the third person with Adam and Eve in the garden, still it is unaccountable that he should know what preceded these interesting personages.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

Positive Auction Sale of Property owned by the late Augustus Kountze.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, AT 2 P. M., ON THE GROUND.

65 CITY LOTS.

QUARRY ROAD AND ARTHUR AVE., NEAR

3D AV. AND 181ST ST.

Tremont Ave. (177th St.) L station and trolley cars on line of extension of 3d Ave. Elevated R. R.

ONE 5-CENT FARE TO BATTERY.

New Municipal Buildings, parks, college, and other city conveniences at hand. Avenues and streets graded. Water and gas. Neighborhood growing rapidly.

Terms liberal. Title guaranteed free of cost to each purchaser. Call or send for maps. GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Attorney, 120 Broadway, and JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty St., New-York.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

By order of W. A. Woodworth, referee.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, AT 2:30 P. M., ON THE GROUND.

24½ ACRES,

Residence and outbuildings.

ESTATE OF CHARLES A. PURDY, DEC'D, finely located on

BOSTON AND MILTON ROADS, **NEAR HARRISON STATION,**

RYE, N. Y.

The property will be sold in separate parcels.

Full particulars with William A. Woodworth, referee, White Plains, N. Y., or G. D. W. Clocke, 2,045 Boston Road, N. Y. City, and James L. Wells, 59 Liberty street.

SALE PURSUANT TO A JUDGMENT OF THE

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

No. 35 BOWERY

and

No. 34 BAYARD ST.,

Belonging to the **ESTATE OF BERNARD TOCH,** will be sold

Wednesday, June 19, 1895,

At the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City,

By WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

Under direction of **JOHN H. JUDGE, ESQ.,** Referee.

Particulars of

WAHLE & STONE,

Att'ys for defendant, Lucas Töch,

280 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1895,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the

NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City,

NOS. 12 and 14 W. 54TH ST.,

Two splendidly-located three-story and basement brick residences. Size of lots, 22.6x100.5 each.

ELLIOT SANDFORD, Esq., Referee.

JAMES McNAMEE, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

Further particulars of Plaintiff's Attorney or Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

A.—PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

234 CHOICE LOTS AT

CONEY ISLAND

at auction SATURDAY, June 22, at 2 P. M., on the premises, rain or shine.

Restricted to private cottages and legitimate business; running from the Atlantic Ocean clear through to Gravesend Bay, and only few minutes' walk west of iron piers, West Brighton, and "Elephant." 10 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Guaranteed titles free. Send for maps to SMYTH & RYAN, Auctioneers, 111 Broadway, New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER. ANOTHER AUCTION SALE

—OF—

PALISADES PARK LOTS

ON

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, AT 1 O'CLOCK,

AT

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 59 LIBERTY ST.

Great chance for investors.

Great opportunity for home-seekers.

450 BEAUTIFUL LOTS

in the

Handsome suburb of New-York,

AT PALISADES PARK, N. J.

Write for maps and free passes to inspect the lots in advance of the sale. Address

A. FRED SILVERSTONE, Assignee, 14 Chambers St., N. Y.

A COMPLAINT BY JUDGE LACOMBE

Displeased by the New-York Central's Rule for the Exchange of Tickets—The Company's Explanation.

The following letter addressed to the editor of The New-York Times, has been received from Judge E. Henry Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court:

New-York, June 17, 1895.

Dear Sir: If you gentlemen of the daily press will assist the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company in giving publicity to its new rule, which will benefit, confer a favor on some of your readers, who may during the coming season be thus saved from the unfortunate experience of presenting themselves three minutes before the train leaves with tickets, which, although purchased in the Grand Central Station, are declared to be "no good," except for purposes of exchange at the general office upstairs.

Heretofore, when the purchaser of a ticket for a continuous passage from the terminus to some point on the main line asked for no special rate, no excursion ticket, nor stop-over

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOLS

New-York City Outranked in Providing Public Education.

MANY EVILS DECLARED TO EXIST

The Good Government Conference on Schools and the Woman's Association Make Suggestions for Improvements.

A meeting of the Good Government Conference on Schools and representatives of the Woman's Association for Improving Public Schools was held at the house of Good Government Club E, in East Eighteenth Street, yesterday afternoon. J. Augustus Johnson, Chairman of the conference committee, presided.

The object of the meeting was to hear reports from the various Good Government Clubs that have examined the school buildings and their locations. The Woman's Association was represented by Mrs. W. S. Rainsford, Miss Marshall, Mrs. Gordon Wendell, and others. Many of the Good Government Clubs were represented by delegates.

Mr. Johnson in opening the meeting said:

It appears from data furnished by the National Bureau of Education at Washington that New-York City has been far from taking rank with other leading cities in its provision for the education of its children. A comparison of its appropriations with those of other cities, as shown by the census taken nearest to June, 1893, will show a contrast unfavorable to the intelligence and liberality of this city at that time. No increase since that date has been accompanied by like increase in the school population of the several cities, so that the proportion will doubtless still hold good, and serve as an illustration.

Annual average salary of teachers and Supervisors: Boston, $1,000; Chicago, $780; Brooklyn, $762; San Francisco, $883; Cincinnati, $808; New-York, $677.

Expense per capita for tuition of school population from five to twenty-one years: Boston, $11.70; San Francisco, $8.81; Chicago, $7; New-York, $6.08; Cincinnati, $7.07; Cleveland, $6.74.

Value of school property per capita of school population, five to twenty-one years of age: Boston, $81.18; San Francisco, $54.80; New-York, $42.60.

Value of property for school purposes: New-York City, school population of 486,000, $20,695,554; Boston, school population of 123,000, $10,000,000, showing that Boston has invested $2 for $1 in school property per capita as compared with New-York.

New-York City—School population, 486,000; private and parochial schools, 69,500; to be provided for, 416,500; actual number of sittings, 221,491, only in part available; average daily attendance, 167,634; number of children not in any school, 188,568, or 38 per cent. of school population.

Boston—Number of children not in any school, 37,578, or 30 per cent. of school population.

New-York—Enrollment in public day schools, 227,932; average daily attendance, 167,634; enrolled, but not regularly attending any school, 60,298.

The recent police school census is reported to show the number of truant school children to be for the year 1895 50,000.

These figures speak loudly in behalf of the needy school children of this city. The number of school children not attending any school, public or private, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, 188,568, is greater than the entire school population of any one of these cities: St. Louis, 162,878; Boston, 76,139; Baltimore, 110,731; San Francisco, 68,390; Cincinnati, 85,666; Cleveland, 87,887.

These figures should furnish food for thought to the Board of Education and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in making up the educational budget for 1896.

Much has been done by the Legislature in providing for new school buildings and playgrounds, but much remains to be done to bring this city's schools up to the standard demanded by the Committee of Seventy, viz., "the equal of those in any other city of the world." More new blood is needed in the Board of Education.

Among the improvements to be made is the asphalting of the streets in front of the public schools. Only eight schools will be benefited by the work ordered done by the North of the Board of Public Works. But as other funds are available it is to be hoped that Commissioner Brookfield will fulfil public expectations in providing asphalt pavements in front of other schools.

The recent activity of the Excise Board gives some reason to hope that the number of saloons existing within the prohibited distance from public schools will be rapidly diminished. Grammar School No. 23, at the corner of Mulberry and Bayard Streets, with fourteen saloons within 200 feet, remains a startling reminder of the Tammany system of education for children of the city.

It is to be hoped that the Summer vacation of school officers will not be permitted to interfere with the rapid acquisition of new school sites by purchase or condemnation, for with 50,000 truants in the streets needing school accommodation, the shame and stigma of apathy will not be lifted from the officials who have permitted such a state of barbarism.

The matter of school architecture demands greater attention than it has yet received. The old style of exterior and interior arrangement of rooms, closets, playgrounds, and stairs is being rapidly reformed by the Superintendent of School Buildings and the new Committee on Sites and Buildings, but they should not be left to struggle alone with the important questions involved in bringing the school buildings authorized by the Legislature up to date in respect to the latest improvements in other cities. New-York presents problems unsolved by any other city, being the most densely populated and enormous population in its most congested districts.

For example, is it better to have five schools containing 1,000 children each within gunshot of each other, surrounded by dilapidated, low and disgusting tenement houses, saloons, and nuisances of every kind, or one large schoolhouse for 5,000 children, covering an entire central block, which shall not be suffocated by the surrounding buildings, but be open to public view? Fronting on four streets, with an inner court for playgrounds, such a school building will be accessible to the children living on four or five blocks from each front, and because covering so much ground, it need not be so high as to endanger the health of children now obliged to climb many times daily to the fourth or fifth story. Such a schools building might be made a model of safety, economy of heat, light and convenience, an object lesson not for the east side only, but for the continent and for the world. New-York may well afford to offer prizes for the best architectural designs for such a building, as the present Superintendent, however capable, is overworked and broken in health, and really needs such outside help.

The $25,000,000 already invested by New-York in school property shows what vast interests are involved financially, and as an equal sum will be needed in the next ten years to provide properly for the needs of this rapidly growing city, it is not too soon for its officers to take up the subject for serious consideration.

No adequate provision has yet been made for the instruction of the 50,000 truants reported by the police census. With only ten Truant officers, it is not probable that the ground will be covered. There should be at least forty such officials. Boston has twenty, with only one-quarter of the population of New-York. Truants are still placed in the Catholic Protectory and the Juvenile Asylum, whereas they should be placed in truant schools, such as are maintained elsewhere with proper appliances for detaining the truant and wholesome child before his character is formed in the streets.

Admirable provision is in preparation for the Summer vacation schools under the joint auspices of the Board of Education and the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which have availed of the services of our Mr. Locke, Chairman of the Committee on Truant and Vacation Schools, as general supervising officer. He reports seventy teachers for the six schools in view, with accommodation for 2,000 in daily attendance.

Miss Marshall read a report of the work of the Woman's Association for Improving Public Schools. The association has 300 members, each one of whom is on some committee having a certain work to perform. They examine into the condition of the schools, and make suggestions if they consider that changes should be effected. They have examined and reported on thirty-two school buildings, containing 36,072 children of all nationalities. They found these buildings overcrowded, with poor desks, defective ventilation, and insufficient air space and light.

The report recommended all that was seen for which the teachers could be held responsible, and condemned many buildings and locations, because of their unhealthfulness and sanitary conditions.

Mrs. Rainsford said the visiting should be done in connection with their association, so that the visits would not become burdensome to the teachers by having the same schools visited over and over again.

For an International Postage Stamp.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Edmund Hohn, Director of the International Bureau, Universal Postal Union, arrived in Washington yesterday from Berne, Switzerland, on the invitation of Postmaster General Wilson, to make arrangements for the international postal congress which will convene in Washington in 1897. One of the principal questions to be considered at the congress will be the adoption of an international postage stamp, which idea was originated by the American representatives at the Postal Congress at Vienna in 1891, but was defeated because of the opposition of Germany and several other European countries who feared the difference in values of the currency of the various countries would encourage speculation in these stamps.

On the Bench with Justice Simms.

City Magistrates John O. Mott and Thomas F. Wentworth, recently appointed by Mayor Strong, occupied the bench in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning with Police Justice Simms.

Justice Simms delayed his work long enough to explain to his new colleagues the work of the Police Court.

MONEY FOR INVESTIGATION

Board of Estimate Will Meet and Appropriate $100,000 to the Commissioners of Accounts.

A meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will be called within a day or two to appropriate $100,000 to the Commissioners of Accounts for the purposes of investigating.

As already told in The New-York Times, the Mayor has sent to the Secretary of State for a certified copy of the law empowering the Board of Estimate to appropriate the money.

As soon as the money is at the disposal of the Commissioners of Accounts the work of the investigation will be pushed along with all rapidity possible, and it will be in full swing before the Fall campaign is under way.

This investigation into alleged Tammany corruption would have been made even if the Legislature had not passed the bill providing the money. Speaking of the matter yesterday, the Mayor said:

"Early in February, when an investigation was first proposed, a number of gentlemen, whose names I do not care to mention, volunteered to raise the money necessary to carry it on. I don't know how much money was promised. Each of the gentlemen who volunteered to assist me said he'd give $1,000 and in that way the money was pledged.

"I decided, however, to ask the Legislature for an appropriation and Corporation Counsel Scott drew up the bill authorizing the use of that amount. The bill was passed and the money is available. It will enable us to push the investigation in a most thorough manner.

"Our original idea was to conduct the investigation after the manner of the Lexow investigation, to defray the expenses of which the Chamber of Commerce raised a large amount of money. The plan of asking the Legislature for an appropriation, however, was much more satisfactory, and was successful, so we adopted that."

Medusa to be Put in Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The practice cruiser Bancroft left Annapolis to-day for Port Jefferson, L. I., to receive the cutter yacht Medusa from the heirs of Robert Center, the New-York clubman, who was killed several weeks ago while bicycle riding. The Medusa was offered to the Government by Mrs. Livingston, Mr. Center's mother, for the use of the cadets at the Naval Academy, Mr. Center having been a great admirer of that institution. Lieut. David Daniels, with a crew of three cadets and five seamen from the Bancroft, will navigate the Medusa to Annapolis, where the cutter will be useful in giving the cadets their first exercises in seamanship. From Port Jefferson the Bancroft will go to the Newport News Shipbuilding Works to enable the engineer cadets aboard to inspect the gunboats under construction there, and will subsequently visit the Cramps' Yard at Philadelphia and the New-York Navy Yard.

Swam Ashore with a Drowning Girl.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., June 17.—Clara Zimmer, fourteen years old, of this place, while swimming near the College Point Casino this afternoon, ventured out too far and could not return against the strong current. Edward Raw heard her cries and jumped into the water to save her. He brought her ashore in an unconscious condition, when she was with difficulty resuscitated. She was taken to her home, where she is suffering from shock.

Raw is a member of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps recently organized here. It is expected he will receive the gold medal of the State organization.

The Cushing at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 17.—The torpedo boat Cushing arrived at Newport at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon. She left the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 9:15 A. M. The average speed was 15 knots an hour under one boiler. Lieut. Fletcher will remain in command till Aug. 1, when Lieut. Roy C. Smith, son-in-law of Commodore Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, will be ordered to relieve him. Lieut. Fletcher would be relieved at once, but it is desired that he have time to perfect a remarkable invention which will record the actual speed of an automobile torpedo from the time it is fired till it has run its course complete. The Navy Department thinks highly of this device.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Richard Dorney at Daly's.—Richard Dorney, Mr. Daly's business manager, is still on guard at Daly's Theatre, and he has his hands full of work in behalf of his absent chief. He is very much afraid though he would be unable to get away from the city this Summer. In addition to looking after the home theatre, which is no slight task, he has to book the tours for next season of Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew in "The Queen's Necklace," which Mr. Daly is to manage, and of "Haensel and Gretel," and arrange for sending home the "A Gaiety Girl" company, which closes its season in Chicago this week. Mr. Dorney is a very busy man these days.

—Afternoon Matinées at the Casino.—As a result of the small audience which attended the morning matinée at the Casino last Saturday, Canary & Lederer have abandoned the idea of giving morning performances in the future. Next Saturday's matinée will be given at 2 o'clock, precisely as at the other theatres. It was extremely unfortunate that the general public was unaware of the time of last week's performance, as the proposed change in the hour was a good one.

—Benefit for Willis P. Sweatnam.—At the Herald Square Theatre next Sunday night a performance will be given for the benefit of Willis P. Sweatnam, the singer. A large number of artists have already volunteered their services, and the bill will be a long and interesting one. Precisely what Mr. Sweatnam wants a benefit for is a mystery to the great public, but this is the season for that sort of experiment, and as long as the public will stand it nobody will complain.

—Carroll and Kerker's New Opera.—The company that is to play Richard Carroll and Gustave Kerker's new comic opera, "Kismet; or, Two Tangled Turks," at the Tremont Theatre, in Boston, to follow "The Sphinx" next month, when the latter comes to the Casino, is being rapidly formed, and already includes such people as Lizzie McNichol, Richard Carroll, William McLaughlin, and Clara Lane. The opera will be placed in rehearsal next week.

—Amusements at Manhattan Beach.—Sousa's Band will, within the next two weeks, perform at Manhattan Beach the intermezzos of "Radcliffe," the new opera by Mascagni, which have never been heard in this country. Charles Bigelow, who was the masquerading detective in "Little Christopher," and who has been engaged for E. H. Rice's "Excelsior, Jr.," next season, is personating the Royal Treasurer in "1492" at the beach.

—To Take Lackaye's Place.—Manager A. M. Palmer has engaged W. H. Thompson, the character actor of the Empire Theatre stock company, to play the part of Svengali, in "Trilby," at the Garden Theatre, when William Lackaye goes to Chicago to play the part next week. Mr. Thompson ought to make a good Svengali. The play of "Trilby" is apparently as successful as ever, and large audiences witness it at every performance.

—Cheap Opera in Boston.—The Castle Square Theatre in Boston, which is giving a season of Summer comic opera, has reduced the price of its seats to a popular basis. Beginning last night, the best place in the house was held at 50 cents and the balcony and dress circle at 25 cents, while the boxes were placed at $3, and seats in them at 50 cents. "Clover; or, the Search for Luck," is the opera presented this week.

—Herald Square Theatre.—The next season of the Herald Square Theatre will begin Sept. 2, with a revival of "Rob Roy" by the Whitney Opera Company. This will be run five weeks, and will be followed by "Puddin'head Wilson," which will be continued three weeks. Then, on Oct. 21, David Belasco's "Heart of Maryland" will be produced, with a cast including Mrs. Leslie Carter, Maurice Barrymore, and E. J. Henley.

—To Give Special Matinées.—Harry Askin is to institute a novelty in theatrical management in Boston very soon. He thinks that there are many good comic operas in Boston, since "The Sphinx" has proved so successful, and he proposes to give young authors and composers a chance by taking two or three works and producing them free of charge at special matinées. If they prove successful, he will accept them for presentation.

—Mme. Ponisi Has Retired.—Mme. Ponisi has retired permanently from the stage, and is now living quietly with her stepdaughters in Washington. She has presented her entire theatrical wardrobe, the accumulation of forty-five years, to her old friend, "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge.

—Robert Grau's Benefit.—At Robert Grau's benefit performance, in the Academy of Music to-night, the curtain will rise promptly at 7:30 o'clock. Lydia Yeamans-Titus has been added to the already large list of volunteers.

—For Proctor's Next Season.—The Don Sisters, the English singing and dancing trio, have been engaged for three months next season by Manager F. F. Proctor.

TO PROBE POLICE FORCE

How the Special Committee of the Assembly Came About.

ITS POWERS AND SCOPE AS OUTLINED

Idea of Investigation Was Not at First Uppermost, Says an Assemblyman—Thrust at the Senate Intended.

The special committee of the Assembly which was appointed to investigate and report as to whether New-York policemen raised a fund to help along or retard legislation at the recent session, will meet in this city this week at the Murray Hill Hotel. A preliminary session may be held to-day, and this will be followed by another session to-morrow.

James M. E. O'Grady of Monroe County, who was Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities, is Chairman. His associates are Assemblyman Robbins of Allegany County, Wray of Kings, Husted of Westchester, and Norton of Rensselaer.

The committee exists by virtue of the passage by the Assembly of the following resolution, which defines its powers and outlines as definitely as has yet been done by any one the scope of the proposed investigation.

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed by the Speaker for the purpose of investigating whether any members of the police force of the City of New-York have subscribed or raised any moneys for the purpose of effecting or preventing legislation during the year 1895, with power to hold public hearings; that said committee shall have power or authority to investigate all and singular the aforesaid matters and charges, and that such committee have full power to prosecute its inquiries in any and every direction in its judgment necessary and proper, to obtain and report the information acquired by this resolution; that said committee report to the Assembly of 1896, with such recommendations and suggestions for remedial legislation as, in its judgment, the public interests require.

Said committee is given authority to send for books, persons, and papers, and to employ one stenographer, one counsel, one clerk, and one messenger, and to hold its sessions at such times and places as it may deem proper.

Sergeant at Arms Benson of the Assembly, who is in charge of arrangements for this committee, was in the city yesterday.

The committee was appointed on the last day of the session, by Speaker Fish, with a number of others, which were spoken of as "the Summer junketing list."

"At the time of its appointment," said a member of Assembly to a reporter for The New-York Times, "the idea of getting at the facts as to what the New-York policemen had been doing was not uppermost. It is doubtful if the men who were responsible for it ever intended that the committee should do such investigating."

"Why was the resolution introduced?"

"Simply for this reason. Mr. Ainsworth, the Republican leader, presented it, and there was a stormy time in the Assembly at once. Mr. Ainsworth would naturally have been the Chairman of the committee, but he had then determined to accept a place in the Department of Public Instruction, and he told Speaker Fish he could not serve.

"The resolution was concocted and put through the Assembly by the Republican leaders, who thought they ought to go on record in some way against the corruption which was scandalizing the last days of the session.

"Mr. Vacheron, one of the Assemblymen from Queens County, had been indicted on the preceding day for alleged bribery in connection with the Campbell Ice bill, and there was any quantity of talk of the use of 'boodle' in the Senate in connection with the police legislation. The resolution which the Assembly passed was directed really at the Senate, partially in the hope that the Senators who had been opposing the Police Reorganization bill might be driven on the very last day to support the measure, and partly to give the Assembly opportunity officially to indicate that it had been sincere in its attempts to secure the passage of real police reform bills.

"The effect on the Senators was lost. The members of that body took the resolution as a personal thrust at themselves, and were more stubborn than ever. Inasmuch as the Assembly had passed bills which were to the police Department's benefit would have opposed, and as the Senate had not done so, the Senators declared it a piece of impertinence to introduce a resolution of this nature.

"Mr. O'Grady, however, is something of a hustler, and naturally wants to make the most of his opportunity. He may uncover something worth while hunting for, but that was not the idea of the little coterie of Republican Assemblymen who are responsible for the committee's existence."

Gentry's Trial Postponed to October.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—James B. Gentry, the actor, who murdered Margaret W. Drysdale, (Madge Yorke, the actress,) and for whose defense $10,000 has been subscribed principally by members of the theatrical profession, was arraigned before Judge Arnold in the Criminal Court to-day. Attorney Charles W. Brooke of New-York, for the defense, stated that he was not prepared to go on with the case. District Attorney Graham, and counsel for the defense, had a consultation with Judge Arnold, and the trial has been postponed until the third Monday in October.

Third Provisional Battalion.

ALBANY, June 17.—Adjt. Gen. McAlpin has ordered out the Fourth Separate Company of Yonkers, the Eleventh of Mount Vernon, the Twenty-seventh of Malone, and the Twenty-ninth of Medina, for a tour of service at the State Camp at Peekskill, from July 13 to July 20. These companies will form the Third Provisional Battalion and will be commanded by Capt. John I. Pruyn of the Fourth Separate Company. The Third Signal Corps of Albany has been ordered on a tour of service at camp Aug. 3 to 10.

THE UNITED SERVICE

Army.

—Leaves of Absence—Lieut. Traber Norman, Eighth Infantry, one month; Major William H. Nash, Commissary of Subsistence, sixteen days; Capt. Ogden Rafferty, Assistant Surgeon, fourteen days' extension; Lieut. Samuel E. Adair, Fifth Cavalry, fourteen days' extension; Lieut. Charles D. Layman, Twenty-fourth Infantry, one month's extension; Capt. Charles H. Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster, four months' extension; Capt. Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary of Subsistence, four months; Lieut. Charles Echols, Engineer Corps, one month's extension.

—Court-Martial at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.—Detail: Major John A. Darling, Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts, Capt. John McClellan, and Lieut. William H. Corbin, Fifth Artillery; Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, Fourth Cavalry; Lieut. John D. Miley, Lieut. William G. Haan, and Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, Fifth Artillery; Lieut. Samuel McP. Rutherford, Fourth Cavalry; Lieut. John W. Joyes, Fifth Artillery, and Lieut. Charles P. Summerall, Fifth Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Fort Omaha, Neb.—Detail: Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, and Capt. Horace B. Sarson, Second Infantry; Capt. William B. Bannister, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. John Kinzie, Capt. William J. Turner, Capt. Edmund K. Webster, Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, Lieut. William R. Abercrombie, Lieut. Abner Pickering, Lieut. James M. Arnsmith, Lieut. Edward L. Hinds, Lieut. Leonard M. Prince, and Lieut. Brant H. Wells, Second Infantry, and Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, Second Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—The following officers will report to the Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion: Lieut. Lloyd M. Brett, Second Cavalry; Lieut. Stephen L. H. Slocum, Eighth Cavalry; Lieut. Guy H. Preston, Ninth Cavalry; Lieut. Edwin M. Suplee, Second Cavalry; Lieut. Andrew G. C. Quay, Fifth Cavalry.

—Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, First Cavalry, aide de camp, will take charge of the office of Inspector of Artillery. Lieut. Landis has been announced as Acting Engineer Officer of the Department.

—Examining Board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.—Detail: Major Abram A. Harbach, Eighteenth Infantry; Capt. Jacob A. Augur, Fifth Cavalry, and Lieut. Fred W. Foster, Fifth Cavalry, A. C. S.

—Lieut. William F. Blauvelt, Fifteenth Infantry, will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for temporary duty as Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence in that city.

—Capt. George McCreery, Assistant Surgeon, has been relieved from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and will report to Fort Niobrara, Neb., for duty.

—Lieut. Col. John I. Rodgers, Second Artillery, has been relieved from duty with the Department of California, and will comply with orders received.

—Lieut. John P. Ryan, Third Cavalry, will report to the Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion.

CAPTURED AFTER A LONG CHASE

John Gibson Is Arrested by the Man Whom He Assaulted.

NEWARK, N. J., June 17.—Clinton Smith, while sitting with the towerman, this afternoon, in the tower of the Pennsylvania Railroad, just above Waverly, saw five tramps about to begin a game of cards on a heap of logs on Waverly Avenue. He recognized John Gibson.

Smith was robbed and nearly murdered on the evening of July 12 last. He was on his way from Elizabeth to his home on Hunterdon Street. Getting off the train to see a friend, he walked up the railroad tracks. He met three men under the trestle of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and had not gone far when one of them struck him on the head with an iron coupling and broke his jaw. They also stole $2 and some odd cents he had in his pockets.

Smith was taken to the City Hospital, where he recovered in twelve weeks. He then worked a month, and made some money, with which to hunt for his assailants. He traced the men to Easton, Penn., only to find them gone. He followed them to Bethlehem, to Allentown, thence back to Easton, and then to Lansdale, but the pursued always kept a little ahead of him. While in pursuit of them, he went to Plainfield. Thence he went to Perth Amboy, and from there to Trenton. He followed his assailants from Trenton into New-York State, through Connecticut and Massachusetts, as far as Boston.

The trail started, but Smith kept on the track of John Gibson, the one who assaulted him. He traced him back, and as far west as Scranton. Upon learning that Gibson had come back this way, he followed him, and this afternoon captured him, after one year's chase.

Smith borrowed a gun at Waverly Station, took the man in custody, marched him to the city, and delivered him to the officers. Smith, who is frail-looking, showed his courage by facing five men and taking the man he wanted from among them.

Burglars Take Everything in Sight.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 17.—Joshua Trimmer, a well-to-do farmer living near Sergeantsville, Hunterdon County, was robbed of $200 in gold coin and about $300 worth of household effects Saturday night. Trimmer went to Sergeantsville, and while there the thieves went to his house in wagons and carted away everything of value, even the bedclothes.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 22 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Lahn, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Lahn";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Hispania, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Hiram, from Mobile; at 5 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Hubbuck, (letters must be directed "per Hubbuck.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamship Ethelred, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Alliance, (letters must be directed "per Alliance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport";) at 11 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal.")

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tortier, via Barbados, per Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 11 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre; at 8:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Ailsa, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas Port, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem I.";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 8 AM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Cametense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Cametense.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June *16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June *19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monawai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June *21, at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 21 and up to July *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 14, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

*Etruria,	June 22, 3 P.M.	Lucania,	July 13, 9:30 AM
Campania,	Je.29, 10 A.M.	Etruria,	July 20, 3 P.M.
Umbria,	July 6, 3 P.M.	Campania,	J'y 27, 9:30AM

*Will not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA SAILING.

AURANIA.....Thursday, July 4, M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.

Circassia,	June 22, 3 P.M.	Furnessia,	July 13, 10A.M.
Ethiopia,	July 6, 3 P.M.	Anchoria,	July 20, 4 P.M.

Cabin, $45 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.

Steerage outward, $16; prepaid, $15.

S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, June 29, 11 A. M. Saloon, $60 up; second cabin, $30; steerage, $18.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic,	June 19, 2 P.M.	Britannic,	July 17, 1P.M.
Germanic,	June 26, 9A.M.	Majestic,	July 24, 8½ AM
Adriatic,	July 3, 3 P.M.	Germanic,	July 31, 2 PM
Teutonic,	Jy.10, 8:30A.M.	Teutonic,	Aug. 7, 8:30AM.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

NETHERLANDS LINE

For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Spaarndam.....Saturday, June 22, 1 P. M.

S. S. Veendam.....Saturday, June 29, 1 P. M.

First cabin, $65 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMER CHAIRS RENTED.—$1 the round trip; we sell a good Rug for $2, and good steamer Trunks $2.50. BAZAR DU VOYAGE, 1 Wall St., corner Broadway. Established 1836. Send for European outfit list (mailed free.) MONROE STERN, Mgr.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Werra	June 22, 10 A. M.	Naples, Genoa	
Kaiser W. II.	July 13, 10 A. M.	Naples, Genoa	
Werra	July 27, 10 A. M.	Naples, Genoa	
Kaiser W. II.	Aug. 17, 3 P. M.	Naples, Genoa	
Werra	Aug. 31, 10 A. M.	Naples, Genoa	
Kaiser W. II.	Sept. 21, 10 A. M.	Genoa	

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Lahn, Tu., June 18, 4 PM	Trave, Tu., July 9, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Je. 22, 11 AM	Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM
Spree, Tu., Je. 25, 10 AM	Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., June 29, 10 AM	Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM
Havel, Tu., July 2, 5 AM	Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 AM	Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Southampton, (London, Paris,) and Hamburg.

Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

Normannia,	Je.20, 11 AM	F. Bismarck,	Jy.25, 11 AM
F. Bismarck,	Je.27, 11 AM	A. Victoria,	Au. 8, 9 AM
Columbia,	July 6, 11 AM	Normannia,	Aug. 15, 11 AM
Normannia,	July 18, 11 AM	F. Bismarck,	Au.22, 11 AM

I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.

NOTICE FOR PASSENGERS TO AND FROM Paris.

After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Passengers conveyed to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruise to NORWAY and the NORTH CAPE and to SPITZENBERGEN by the COLUMBIA in JULY.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)

TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

PARIS	June 19	PARIS	July 31
ST. LOUIS	June 26	ST. LOUIS	Aug. 7
NEW-YORK	July 3	BERLIN	Aug. 14
PARIS	July 10	NEW-YORK	Aug. 21
NEW-YORK	July 17	PARIS	Aug. 28

EXTRA SAILING.

BERLIN.....Wednesday, June 26, 4 P. M.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

WAESLAND	June 19	NOORDLAND	July 17
FRIESLAND	June 26	WAESLAND	July 31
RHYNLAND	July 3	FRIESLAND	Aug. 7
WESTERNL'D	July 10	BERLIN	Aug. 14

INTERNATIONA